MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of DNEG India Media Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **DNEG India Media Services Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director'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 such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Director's report has not been made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and

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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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

Other Matter:

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, were audited by another auditor whose report dated September 30, 2024, expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in the paragraph (h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".

(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 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 35 to the financial statements;

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

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

iv. (1) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(2) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall, 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.

(3) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account (managed and maintained by a third-party software service provider) which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated

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throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that we are unable to comment on audit trail at database level due to absence of adequate coverage in SOC report.

Further, except for above, audit trail feature has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. Also, we are unable to comment as to whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature been tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in respective year.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.105047W

Nitin Tiwari
Partner
Membership No.: 118894
UDIN: 25118894BMKXSK4754

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

We communicate with Board of Directors 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.

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We also provide Board of Directors 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.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.105047W

Nitin Tiwari
Partner
Membership No.: 118894
UDIN: 25118894BMKXSK4754

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025.

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report]

i.

(a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets were physically verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all items over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by Management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in the favour of the Company) and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ii.

(a) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services and does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from Banks on the basis of security of current assets. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, quarterly returns/statements filed with such Banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

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iii.

(a) According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans to others.

The details of such loans or advances to parties other than Subsidiaries, Joint ventures and Associates are as follows:

Amount in lakhs

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year - Others (Employees)	555.59
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Others (Employees)	1,344.00

During the year the Company has not stood guarantee and provided security to any other entity.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the investments made and terms and conditions in relation to grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and investments made are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In case of the loans and advances in the nature of loan, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the borrowers have been regular in the repayment of the principal and payment of interest.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of the loans and/ or advances in the nature of loans, granted to Other Parties.

(e) According to the information explanation provided to us, there were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans or advances in the nature of loan given to the same parties.

(f) According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not any granted loans and / or advances in the nature of loans, including to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Act either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security made.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii.

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us, dues relating to income-tax and service tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2025, on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount * (Rs. In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Dues	1,818.19	AY 2017 - 18	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal - Appeals
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Dues	663.41	AY 2017 - 18	CIT - Appeal (in respect of Company amalgamated)
Goods and Service Tax, 2017	GST Dues	266.63	FY 2017 - 18 to 2020 - 21	Office of the Commissioner of GST

**Net of payments made under protest*

There are no dues relating to goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transaction which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the requirement to report as stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix.

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised. Refer Note 17 and 19 to the financial statements.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x.

(a) In our opinion and according to the information explanation given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly, or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi.

(a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.

(b) During the year no report under Section 143(12) of the Act, has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv.

(a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of our audit report, for the period under audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the requirement to report on on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi.

(a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company (as part of its group. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been resignation of the erstwhile statutory auditors during the year. No issues, objections or concerns were raised by the outgoing auditors.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 40 to the financial statements), 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 that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a Fund as specified in Schedule VII of the Act as disclosed in note 38 to the financial statements.

(b) There are no ongoing projects and accordingly reporting under Clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.105047W

Nitin Tiwari
Partner
Membership No.: 118894
UDIN: 25118894BMKXSK4754

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of DNEG India Media Services Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **DNEG India Media Services Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

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

For **M S K A & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.105047W

Nitin Tiwari
Partner
Membership No.: 118894
UDIN: 25118894BMKXSK4754

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

DNEG India Media Services Limited

CIN: U70100MH2006PLC160748

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4 (a)	20,360.89	20,666.49
(b) Right of use assets	4 (b)	7,531.60	10,692.51
(c) Capital Work in Progress	4 (c)	3,767.71	2,102.92
(d) Goodwill	5	4,213.16	4,213.16
(e) Other intangible assets	5	84.83	143.46
(f) Financial assets			
i) Loans	6	694.51	1,188.06
ii) Others financial asset	7	5,707.56	804.00
(g) Deferred tax asset (net)	29d	5,706.20	3,818.93
(h) Income tax assets (net)		747.21	1,831.04
(i) Other non-current assets	8	1,983.91	1,614.71
Total non-current assets		**50,797.58**	**47,075.28**
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
i) Investments	12	406.16	-
ii) Trade receivables	9	45,395.99	24,135.39
iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10a	372.67	2,211.34
iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	10b	-	11.97
v) Loans	11	649.49	749.68
vi) Other financial assets	13	41,795.56	16,238.75
(b) Other current assets	14	7,178.27	5,777.49
Total current assets		**95,798.14**	**49,124.62**
Total assets		**146,595.72**	**96,199.90**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	9,807.96	9,807.96
(b) Other equity	16	(28,721.80)	(25,470.52)
Total equity		**(18,913.84)**	**(15,662.56)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	17	50,890.56	48,181.55
ii) Lease liabilities	36	3,534.53	5,958.75
(b) Provisions	18	5,503.03	4,530.30
Total non-current liabilities		**59,928.12**	**58,670.60**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	19	23,391.41	18,761.43
ii) Lease liabilities	36	3,289.02	3,998.62
iii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	20	-	-
- total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro and small enterprises	20	5,667.90	4,011.89
iv) Other financial liabilities	21	8,761.12	9,985.49
(b) Other current liabilities	22	64,375.95	16,353.83
(c) Provisions	23	93.55	80.60
(d) Current tax liabilities		2.49	-
Total current liabilities		**105,581.44**	**53,191.86**
Total liabilities		**165,509.56**	**111,862.46**
Total equity and liabilities		**146,595.72**	**96,199.90**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-42

As per our report of even date attached.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Nitin Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 118894
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Merzin Tavaria
Director
DIN 07015623
Place : Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

Delna Dhamodiwala
Director
DIN 09624579
Place : Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

Vikas Rathee
Chief Financial Officer
DIN 07015635
Place : London
Date: May 26, 2025

Saurin Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No: A56046
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

MSKA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED

DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

in ₹ Lakhs

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	24	95,117.15	103,367.73
Other income	25	331.55	1,278.26
Total income		**95,448.70**	**104,645.99**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	26	59,926.84	65,873.78
Finance costs	27	6,854.19	6,040.80
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4 (a), 4(b) & 5	7,900.55	9,232.12
Allowances for doubtful debts	-	5,152.55	311.46
Bad debts written off	-	5,212.03	6,492.04
Other expenses	28	15,472.48	17,171.34
Total expense		**100,518.64**	**105,121.54**
Loss before tax		**(5,069.94)**	**(475.55)**
Tax expenses	29		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(1,870.01)	(978.45)
Total income tax expense / (benefit)		**(1,870.01)**	**(978.45)**
(Loss) / Profit for the year		**(3,199.93)**	**502.90**
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss):			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plan		(68.62)	14.43
Income tax relating to above		17.27	(3.63)
Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		**(51.35)**	**10.80**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year		**(3,251.28)**	**513.70**
Earnings per equity share (in ₹, Face value ₹ 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted	30	(3.26)	0.51
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-42		

As per our report of even date attached.
For M S K A & Associates
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Firm Registration Number: 105047W

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Membership No: 118894
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Date: May 26, 2025

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

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Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED *

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

in ₹ Lakhs

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Loss before tax	**(5,069.94)**	**(475.55)**
Adjustments to reconcile loss for the year to net cash generated from Operating Activities:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	7,900.56	9,232.13
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (net)	1,343.43	1,416.60
Gain on modification of lease	-	(618.58)
Allowances for doubtful debts	5,152.55	311.46
Bad debts written off	5,212.03	6,492.04
Interest income	(101.90)	(159.57)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	75.94	33.40
Finance cost	6,854.19	6,040.80
Operating profit before working capital changes	**21,366.86**	**22,272.73**
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(31,676.57)	(15,390.03)
(Increase) in financial assets	(29,749.85)	(12,113.77)
(Increase) in other assets	(1,355.75)	(533.85)
Increase in trade and other payables	2,469.09	264.32
Increase in provisions	917.06	804.55
(Decrease) in financial liabilities	(930.28)	1,325.48
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	48,022.12	(4,540.21)
Cash generated from operations	**9,062.68**	**(7,910.78)**
Income Taxes (net)	1,086.32	(605.34)
Net Cash flow generated / (used in) from Operating Activities (A)	**10,149.00**	**(8,516.12)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments and other intangibles assets (including capital work in progress)	(6,480.25)	(6,780.26)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	150.48	21.60
Investment in current investment (mutual funds)	(406.16)	-
Interest received	1.00	5.86
Investment in Fixed deposits (net)	(3.91)	(0.63)
Net Cash flow (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(6,738.84)**	**(6,753.43)**
C. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Long-term borrowings	877.78	18,357.11
Repayment of Long-term borrowings	(4,032.63)	(5,356.16)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(3,582.69)	(5,151.88)
Finance costs paid	(5,900.90)	(1,069.83)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	8,388.72	10,295.89
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(999.12)	(1,673.63)
Net cash flow (used in) / generated from Financing Activities (C)	**(5,248.84)**	**15,401.50**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1,838.67)**	**131.95**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**2,211.34**	**2,079.39**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**372.67**	**2,211.34**

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DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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

2. Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and other intangibles represents additions to property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets adjusted for movement of capital creditors and capital advances of (a) property, plant and equipment and (b) intangible assets.

3. Disclosure as required by Ind AS 7 - "Cash Flow Statements" - Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	March 31, 2024	Cash flow	Non Cash movement	March 31, 2025
Borrowing - Non Current (refer note 17)	48,181.55	(3,154.85)	5,863.86	50,890.56
Borrowing - Current (refer note 19)	18,761.43	8,388.72	(3,758.74)	23,391.41
Lease Liabilities (refer note 36)	9,957.37	(3,582.69)	448.87	6,823.55

	March 31, 2023	Cash flow	Non Cash movement	March 31, 2024
Borrowing - Non Current (refer note 17)	30,489.40	13,000.95	4,691.20	48,181.55
Borrowing - Current (refer note 19)	8,513.23	10,295.89	(47.69)	18,761.43
Lease Liabilities (refer note 36)	14,455.55	(5,151.88)	653.70	9,957.37

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-42

As per our report of even date attached.
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

NTiwari

Nitin Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 118894
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

MSKA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Place : Mumbai
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DIN 07015635
Place : London
Date: May 26, 2025

Saurin Umesh Shah

Saurin Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No: A56046
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity share capital

in ₹ Lakhs

	Amount
As at April 01, 2023	**9,807.96**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	**9,807.96**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	**9,807.96**

B. Other equity

in ₹ Lakhs

	Reserves and Surplus			
	Securities Premium Account	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2023	**36,844.62**	**(62,296.86)**	**(531.98)**	**(25,984.22)**
Profit for the year	-	-	502.90	502.90
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	10.80	10.80
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**36,844.62**	**(62,296.86)**	**(18.28)**	**(25,470.52)**
Loss for the year	-	-	(3,199.93)	(3,199.93)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(51.35)	**(51.35)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**36,844.62**	**(62,296.86)**	**(3,269.56)**	**(28,721.80)**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-42

As per our report of even date attached.
For M S K A & Associates
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Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Nitin Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 118894
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

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Company Secretary
Membership No: A56046
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED *

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1. General information

DNEG India Media Services Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Mainframe IT Park, Building H, Royal Palms, Aarey Colony, Goregaon (East), Mumbai – 400 065.

The Company is the wholly owned subsidiary of DNEG SARL (erstwhile Prime Focus World N.V.) and the ultimate holding company is Prime Focus Limited ("PFL"). The Company provides a variety of post-production services including digital intermediate, visual special effects (VFX), two dimensions to three dimensions (2D to 3D) conversion and other technical services to its immediate holding company and other PFL group companies and to clients in the film, broadcast, and commercial sectors.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (herein after referred to as 'Ind AS') prescribed under section 133 and other relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Basis of preparation

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

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and / or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve (12) months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is its functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs.

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DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED ★

2.3 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/ materialise.

2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services. Revenue is shown net of applicable taxes.

2.4.1 Rendering of services

The Company provides a variety of post-production services including digital intermediate, visual special effects (VFX), two dimensions to three dimensions (2D to 3D) conversion and other technical services to its immediate holding company and other PFL group companies and to clients in the film, broadcast and commercial sectors.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and the revenues from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date are recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from services provided under fixed price contracts, where the outcome can be estimated reliably, is recognized following the percentage of completion method, where revenue is recognized in proportion to the progress of the contract activity. The progress of the contract activity is usually determined as a proportion of hours spent up to the balance sheet date, which bears to the total hours estimated for the contract. If losses are expected on contracts, these are recognized when such losses become evident. Further, the Company uses significant judgements while determining the transaction price allocated to various performance obligations in the revenue contract.

The Company has an agreement with its immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries based on which it has let out its operational capacity for execution of VFX and 2D to 3D conversion for projects outsourced at related cost plus fixed margin of 15%. The Company accrues for this revenue based on actual cost incurred during the period.

Unbilled revenue is included within 'other financial assets' and billing in advance is included as deferred revenue in 'Other current liabilities'.

2.4.2 Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.4.3 Rental income

The Company's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note 2.5.1 below.

2.5 Leasing

2.5.1 The Company as lessor

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee, the lease contracts are classified as finance leases. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the right-to-use asset arising from the head-lease.

In respect of assets provided on finance leases, amounts due from lessees are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases. In respect of assets given on operating lease, lease rentals are accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss, on accrual basis in accordance with the respective lease agreements.

2.5.2 The Company as lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of buildings, plant and machinery including computer software. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –
a. control the use of an identified asset,
b. obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
c. direct the use of the identified asset

The Company determines the lease term as the noncancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-to-Use asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-to-use asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received.

Subsequently, the right-to-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-to-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-to-use asset. The estimated useful life of right-to-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an right-to-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-to-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-to-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

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DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED *

2.6 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for further productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks.

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grant under Service Export from India Scheme (SEIS) is given by providing duty scrip credit for eligible exports. Under the scheme, service providers, located in India, are rewarded under the SEIS scheme, for all eligible export of services from India. These duty credit scrips can be used for payment of basic custom duty and are freely transferable.

2.9 Employee benefits

2.9.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Re-measurement

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DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED *

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group's defined benefit plans.

A liability for termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

2.9.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.10 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

2.10.1 Current tax

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

2.10.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED *

2.10.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.11 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

PPE are stated at cost of acquisition or construction. They are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of PPE is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standards of performance. All other expenses on existing PPE, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values using the straight-line method over their useful lives estimated by Management, which are similar to useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Cost of Leasehold improvements is amortised over a period of lease.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Intangible assets

2.12.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives 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. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are acquired separately and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.12.2 Useful lives of intangible assets

Software is amortised on straight line basis over the estimated useful life or the license period whichever is applicable.

2.12.3 De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognised.

2.13 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an

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impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest of the cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.14 Provisions and Contingencies

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flow (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

2.14.1 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

2.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction

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costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.16 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised or de-recognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

2.16.1 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2.16.2 Effective interest method

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

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

2.16.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses that represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

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When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

2.16.4 De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

2.16.5 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period and the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

2.16.6 Investments in mutual funds

Investments in mutual funds are primarily held for the Company's temporary cash requirements and can be readily convertible in cash. These investments are initially recorded at fair value and classified as fair value through profit or loss.

2.17 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.17.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

2.17.2 Equity instruments

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

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

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2.17.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

2.17.3.1 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

2.17.3.2 Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

2.17.3.3 De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of a debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.17.3.4 Offsetting

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

2.18 Cash and Cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current financial liabilities.

2.19 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performances of the operating segments of the Company.

2.20 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amount is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

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Diluted EPS amount is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

2.21 Subsequent events

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such event is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

2.22 Advances for participation rights in box office collection for feature films

Advances for film productions are recognised at amortised cost where the return is determinable under the contract. Where the return is variable (i.e., the Company has right to receive the share in the profits of the relevant production in addition to receiving back the original advance), the advance is recognised at its recoverable value. Given the nature of the advances and the inherent uncertainty about future successes of the relevant productions, it can be difficult to gauge the probability and financial impact of the success or failure of the production. Consequently, most appropriate approach to determine recoverable value of incomplete productions is based on the initial advance and assumptions as to whether the relevant production will proceed to completion. Once a production is complete, the recoverable value will be based on the expected future cash flows, based on the revenues earned to date and future forecast revenues.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

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

3.1.1 Revenue recognition

The Company also derives revenues from fixed price VFX and 2D to 3D content conversion contracts. The revenue recognised on these contracts is dependent on the estimated percentage of completion at a point in time, which is calculated on the basis of the man days of work performed as a percentage of the estimated total man days to complete a contract. The actual man days and estimated man days to complete a contract are updated on a monthly basis.

The estimated man days remaining to complete a project are judgmental in nature and are estimated by experienced staff using their knowledge of the time necessary to the work.

If a contract is expected to be loss making, based on estimated costs to complete, the expected loss is recognised immediately.

3.1.2 Taxation

The Company makes estimates in respect of tax liabilities and tax assets. Full provision is made for deferred and current taxation at the rates of tax prevailing at the year-end unless future rates have been substantively enacted. These calculations represent the best estimate of the costs that will be incurred and recovered but actuals may differ from the estimates made and therefore affect future financial results. The effects would be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deferred tax assets arise in respect of unutilised losses and other timing differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised or to the extent they can be offset against related deferred tax liabilities. In assessing recoverability, estimation is made of the future forecasts of taxable profit, including for transactions expected to be consummated during the current year. if these forecast profits do not materialise, they change, or there are changes in

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tax rates or to the period over which the losses or timing differences might be recognised, then the value of deferred tax assets will need to be revised in a future period.

3.1.3 Depreciation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Intangible assets are amortised over its estimated useful lives. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/ amortisation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

3.1.4 Expected credit losses on financial assets

The impairment provision of financial assets are based on assumption about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

3.1.5 Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

3.1.6 Defined benefit obligations

The costs of providing other post-employment benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits" over the period during which benefits is derived from the employees' services and is determined based on valuation carried out by independent actuary. The costs are determined based on assumptions selected by the management. These assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rates, expected rate of return on assets and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to change in these assumptions.

3.1.7 The Company recognises Goodwill that has arisen through business acquisition.

Goodwill is subject to impairment review to ensure that it is not carried above its recoverable value. Review is performed at least annually at end of each year end or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that this is necessary.

Impairment review is performed by comparing the carrying value of the cash generating unit with its recoverable amount, being the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is valuation derived from the discounted future cash flows of cash generating unit. The most important estimates in these forecast cash flows are the long term growth rates used to calculate revenue growth in perpetuity and the discount rates which are applied to the future cash flows. These estimates are reviewed at least annually and are believed to be appropriate. However, changes in these estimates could change the outcomes of the impairment reviews and therefore affect future financial results. The effects would be recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss, through operating profit.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond a five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated above. (Refer note 5).

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4 Recent Pronouncements

New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from 1 April 2024:

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts:

The Ministry of corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:
a. A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach)
b. A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 had no impact on the financial statements as the Company had not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

Amendment to Ind AS 116 Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.

The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

Standards issued but not yet effective

MCA has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 making amendments to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, w.r.t Lack of exchange ability' w.e.f. 1 April 2025. These amendments require assessing currency exchange ability and estimating exchange rates when currencies are not readily exchangeable and also requires specific disclosures viz. the nature and financial effects of the currency not being exchangeable, the spot exchange rates used, the estimation process, and the risks to which the entity is exposed because of the currency not being exchangeable. The amendment also lays down transition requirements, while specifically stating that an entity shall not restate comparative information in applying Lack of Exchange ability.

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4 (a) Property, plant and equipment

in ₹ Lakhs

	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Lease Hold Improvement	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
I. Cost						
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**67,423.34**	**3,856.14**	**2,119.37**	**4,273.53**	**609.92**	**78,282.30**
Additions	2,181.42	68.85	0.00	385.48	1,503.29	4,139.04
Adjustments (refer note b below)	1,532.96	-	6.36	1.61	-	1,540.93
Deductions/disposal	(1,350.97)	(16.25)	(7.41)	(43.12)	(190.98)	(1,608.73)
As at March 31, 2025	**69,786.75**	**3,908.74**	**2,118.32**	**4,617.50**	**1,922.23**	**82,353.54**
II. Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**49,175.58**	**3,196.67**	**1,681.94**	**3,500.82**	**60.80**	**57,615.81**
Depreciation for the year	3,483.78	239.08	116.62	282.12	182.46	4,304.06
Adjustments (refer note b below)	1,453.56	-	-	1.53	-	1,455.09
Deductions/disposal	(1,283.60)	(17.06)	-	(40.97)	(40.68)	(1,382.31)
As at March 31, 2025	**52,829.32**	**3,418.69**	**1,798.56**	**3,743.50**	**202.58**	**61,992.65**
Net carrying value (I - II)						
As at March 31, 2025	**16,957.43**	**490.05**	**319.76**	**874.00**	**1,719.65**	**20,360.89**

	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Lease Hold Improvement	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
I. Cost						
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**54,988.12**	**3,800.02**	**2,037.10**	**4,122.21**	**187.46**	**65,134.91**
Additions	3,258.62	91.00	80.58	153.94	422.46	4,006.60
Adjustments (refer note b below)	9,670.80	-	5.52	3.60	-	9,679.92
Deductions/disposal	(494.20)	(34.88)	(3.83)	(6.22)	-	(539.13)
As at March 31, 2024	**67,423.34**	**3,856.14**	**2,119.37**	**4,273.53**	**609.92**	**78,282.30**
II. Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**37,613.47**	**2,870.44**	**1,502.05**	**2,963.60**	**31.77**	**44,981.33**
Depreciation for the year	3,440.58	359.37	179.54	539.37	29.03	4,547.89
Adjustments (refer note b below)	8,591.33	-	0.97	3.42	-	8,595.72
Deductions/disposal	(469.80)	(33.14)	(0.62)	(5.57)	-	(509.13)
As at March 31, 2024	**49,175.58**	**3,196.67**	**1,681.94**	**3,500.82**	**60.80**	**57,615.81**
Net carrying value (I - II)						
As at March 31, 2024	**18,247.76**	**659.47**	**437.43**	**772.71**	**549.12**	**20,666.49**

Notes:

a. Refer note 17 and 19 for assets pledged / hypothecated.

b. Adjustments is on account of completion of lease term and assets getting transferred as owned assets.

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4 (b). Right of Use Assets

in ₹ Lakhs

Description of Assets	Plant and equipment	Building	Office equipment	Software	Total
I. Cost					
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**14,226.95**	**7,513.80**	**1.61**	**1,075.75**	**22,818.11**
Additions	57.47	397.94	(1.61)	-	453.80
Adjustments #	(1,532.96)	-	-	-	(1,532.96)
Deletions/disposal	-	(6.36)	-	-	(6.36)
As at March 31, 2025	**12,751.46**	**7,905.38**	**-**	**1,075.75**	**21,732.59**
II. Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**7,376.14**	**4,446.94**	**1.53**	**300.99**	**12,125.60**
Amortisation for the year	1,681.62	1,591.26	(1.53)	259.03	3,530.38
Adjustments #	(1,453.56)	-	-	-	(1,453.56)
Deletions/disposal	-	(1.43)	-	-	(1.43)
As at March 31, 2025	**7,604.20**	**6,036.77**	**-**	**560.02**	**14,200.99**
Net carrying value (I - II)					
As at March 31, 2025	**5,147.26**	**1,868.61**	**-**	**515.73**	**7,531.60**

Description of Assets	Plant and equipment	Building	Office equipment	Software	Total
I. Cost					
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**23,800.23**	**10,886.09**	**5.21**	**1,217.77**	**35,909.30**
Additions	132.08	1,037.02	-	-	1,169.10
Adjustments #	(9,670.80)	(5.52)	(3.60)	(142.02)	(9,821.94)
Deletions/disposal	(34.56)	(4,403.79)	-	-	(4,438.35)
As at March 31, 2024	**14,226.95**	**7,513.80**	**1.61**	**1,075.75**	**22,818.11**
II. Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**13,972.72**	**6,521.11**	**4.95**	**180.70**	**20,679.48**
Amortisation for the year	2,011.72	2,323.18	-	262.31	4,597.21
Adjustments #	(8,591.33)	(0.97)	(3.42)	(142.02)	(8,737.74)
Deletions/disposal	(16.97)	(4,396.38)	-	-	(4,413.35)
As at March 31, 2024	**7,376.14**	**4,446.94**	**1.53**	**300.99**	**12,125.60**
Net carrying value (I - II)					
As at March 31, 2024	**6,850.81**	**3,066.86**	**0.08**	**774.76**	**10,692.51**

Adjustments is on account of completion of lease term and assets getting transferred as owned assets

4 (c) Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

in ₹ Lakhs

As at March 31, 2025	Amount for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Project 1	1,805.17	1,777.28	164.48	-	**3,746.93**
Project 2	20.78	-	-	-	**20.78**
	1,825.95	**1,777.28**	**164.48**	**-**	**3,767.71**

As at March 31, 2024	Amount for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Project 1	1,938.44	164.48	-	-	**2,102.92**

Note:

There are no capital work in progress where completion is overdue against original planned timelines or where estimated cost exceeded its original planned cost as on As at March 31, 2025 and Balance as at March 31, 2024.

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5. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

in ₹ Lakhs

Description of Assets	Goodwill ##	Software	Total
I. Cost			
Balance as at March 31, 2024	19,704.14	1,098.11	20,802.25
Additions	-	7.48	7.48
Adjustments #	-	-	-
Deductions/disposal	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**19,704.14**	**1,105.59**	**20,809.73**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance as at March 31, 2024	15,490.98	954.65	16,445.63
Amortisation for the year	-	66.11	66.11
Adjustments #	-	-	-
Deductions/disposal	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**15,490.98**	**1,020.76**	**16,511.74**
Net carrying value (I - II)			
As at March 31, 2025	**4,213.16**	**84.83**	**4,297.99**

Description of Assets	Goodwill ##	Software	Total
I. Cost			
Balance as at March 31, 2023	19,704.14	837.75	20,541.89
Additions	-	118.34	118.34
Adjustments #	-	142.02	142.02
Deductions/disposal	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**19,704.14**	**1,098.11**	**20,802.25**
II. Accumulated amortisation and impairment			
Balance as at March 31, 2023	15,490.98	725.61	16,216.59
Amortisation for the year	-	87.02	87.02
Adjustments #	-	142.02	142.02
Deductions/disposal	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**15,490.98**	**954.65**	**16,445.63**
Net carrying value (I - II)			
As at March 31, 2024	**4,213.16**	**143.46**	**4,356.62**

Notes:

Adjustments is on account of completion of lease term and assets getting transferred as owned assets

On June 30, 2014, the Company (through the amalgamated company namely DNEG Creative Services Limited) acquired the "backend business" of providing services of 2D to 3D conversion and visual special effects ("VFX") from Prime Focus Ltd, the ultimate holding company on a going concern basis by way of slump sale for a total consideration of ₹ 22,970.49 lakhs. On allocation of purchase consideration to the assets and liabilities taken over, the difference between the purchase consideration and the fair/ book value of net assets acquired aggregating ₹ 19,704.14 lakhs was accounted for as 'Goodwill'. The recoverable amount of Goodwill has been determined at the balance sheet date on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on financial budgets and valuation exercise carried out by an independent valuer. The projections cover a period of five years, which is considered to be the most appropriate timescale over which to review and consider annual performances before applying a fixed terminal value multiple to the final year cash flows. The growth rates used to estimate future performance are based on the conservative estimates from past performance. EBITDA margins are based on historical performance and Company's strategies.

Weighted Average Cost of Capital % (WACC) = Cost of Equity * Target Mkt. Cap. as % of Total Capitalization + Cost of debt (net of tax) * Target Debt as % of Total Capitalization

Following key assumptions were considered while performing Impairment testing:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Long term sustainable growth rates	5.00%	2.00%
Weighted Average Cost of Capital % (WACC) after tax	14.75%	12.98%

Based on the above, the Company has concluded that the goodwill amount is fully recoverable as on March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

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6. Loans (Non-current) (Unsecured, considered good)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loans to related parties (refer note 33)	-	8.81
Loans to employees	694.51	1,179.25
	694.51	**1,188.06**

Notes:

a. Loans given to employees as per the Company's policy are not considered for the purpose of disclosure under section 186 (4) of the Companies Act 2013.

b. The Company has not granted any loans and advances which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

7. Other financial assets (non-current) (Unsecured, considered good)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deposit to related parties (refer note 33)	5,500.00	530.01
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	12.77	-
Deposits to others	194.79	273.99
	5,707.56	**804.00**

8. Other assets (non-current) (Unsecured, considered good)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Capital advances	1,963.42	1,549.19
Prepaid expenses	20.49	65.52
	1,983.91	**1,614.71**

9. Trade receivable (Unsecured)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Considered good	46,848.77	25,477.17
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	1,808.79	1,809.91
Less: allowances for expected credit loss	(3,261.57)	(3,151.69)
	45,395.99	**24,135.39**

Allowances for expected credit loss movement:

Balance as at the beginning of the year	3,151.69	3,436.19
Allowances made during the year	247.01	-
Bad debts written off against opening provision for doubtful debts	(137.13)	(284.50)
Balance as at the end of the year	**3,261.57**	**3,151.69**

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in ₹ Lakhs

Trade receivables - ageing and other details	Undisputed trade receivables			
March 31, 2025	Considered good	Which have significant risk	Credit impaired	Total
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
Less than 6 months	39,389.98	-	-	39,389.98
6 months - 1 year	5,970.83	-	-	5,970.83
1 - 2 years	479.20	-	-	479.20
2 - 3 years	95.85	-	-	95.85
More than 3 years	912.91	-	1,808.79	2,721.70
Total	**46,848.77**	-	**1,808.79**	**48,657.56**
Less: allowances for expected credit loss				(3,261.57)
Net Trade Receivables				**45,395.99**

Trade receivables - ageing and other details	Disputed trade receivables			
March 31, 2025	Considered good	Which have significant risk	Credit impaired	Total
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-
6 months - 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Less: allowances for expected credit loss				-
Net Trade Receivables				-

Trade receivables - ageing and other details	Undisputed trade receivables			
March 31, 2024	Considered good	Which have significant risk	Credit impaired	Total
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
Less than 6 months	23,852.72	-	-	23,852.72
6 months - 1 year	444.00	-	-	444.00
1 - 2 years	253.31	-	-	253.31
2 - 3 years	196.22	-	-	196.22
More than 3 years	730.92	-	1,809.91	2,540.83
Total	**25,477.17**	-	**1,809.91**	**27,287.08**
Less: allowances for expected credit loss				(3,151.69)
Net Trade Receivables				**24,135.39**

Trade receivables - ageing and other details	Disputed trade receivables			
March 31, 2024	Considered good	Which have significant risk	Credit impaired	Total
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-
6 months - 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	-	-	-
2 - 3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Less: allowances for expected credit loss				-
Net Trade Receivables				-

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10. Cash and cash equivalents

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a. Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with Bank		
in current accounts	370.78	2,207.96
Cash on hand	1.89	3.38
	372.67	**2,211.34**
b. Bank balances other than (a) above		
In deposits #	-	11.97
	-	**11.97**

Annually renewable fixed deposits provided as security towards bank guarantees issued.

11. Loans (Current) (Unsecured, considered good)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loans to related parties (refer note 33)	-	5.61
Loans to employees	649.49	744.07
	649.49	**749.68**

Notes:

a. Loans given to employees as per the Company's policy are not considered for the purpose of disclosure under section 186 (4) of the Companies Act 2013.

b. The Company has not granted any loans and advances which are either repayable on demand or are without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

12 Current Investment

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Investments measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)		
In Mutual Fund - Quoted	406.16	-
	406.16	**-**
Aggregate amount of quoted Investments	406.16	
Aggregate amount of market value of quoted Investments	406.16	

Tata Overnight Fund (Growth) - 18,692,383 Units Market value: INR 251.88 lakhs (March 31, 2024: NIL Units Market value: INR NIL)
Kotak Overnight Fund (Growth) - 11,326.256 Units Market value: INR 154.28 lakhs (March 31, 2024: NIL Units Market value: INR NIL)

13. Other Financial Assets (Current) (Unsecured, considered good)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unbilled revenue		
Considered Good	15,856.99	2,305.14
Doubtful	130.67	67.09
Total	15,987.66	2,372.23
Less: Allowances for doubtfull unbilled revenue	(130.67)	(67.09)
Total Unbilled revenue (net)	**15,856.99**	**2,305.14**
Export incentives receivables	-	475.00
Interest Accrued on bank deposits	0.23	0.11
Advances to related parties (considered good) (refer note 33)		
Considered Good	520.40	-
Doubtful	-	311.46
Total	520.40	311.46
Less: Allowances for doubtfull advances to related parties	-	(311.46)
Total Advances to related parties (net)	**520.40**	**-**
Deposit to related parties (considered good) (refer note 33)	786.56	786.56
Security deposits to others		
Considered good	2,893.90	5,902.64
Doubtful	97.60	97.60
Total	2,991.50	6,000.24
Less: Allowances for doubtfull security deposits	(97.60)	(97.60)
Total Security deposits to others (net)	**2,893.90**	**5,902.64**
Bank deposits with less than 12 months maturity	3.11	-
Others (Unsecured) (Considered good) #	21,734.37	6,769.30
	41,795.56	**16,238.75**

Others include participation rights in box office collection for feature films and expenses recoverable from third party.

14. Other assets (Current)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	606.07	266.40
Advances to suppliers		
Considered good	846.26	1,150.55
Doubtful	50.47	50.47
Total	**896.73**	**1,201.02**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances to suppliers	(50.47)	(50.47)
Total advances to suppliers (net)	**846.26**	**1,150.55**
Balance with government authorities #	5,725.94	4,360.54
	7,178.27	**5,777.49**

Includes Goods and Services tax (GST) receivable, TDS & etc.

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15. Equity share capital

(i) Authorised and issued share capital

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised (post amalgamation):		
98,300,000 Shares (Previous year : 98,250,000 Shares) of ₹ 10/- each	9,830.00	9,825.00
1,200,000 10% Redeemable Non-Convertible Preference shares of Re. 1 each	12.00	12.00
	9,842.00	**9,837.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-Up:		
98,079,600 (Previous year 98,079,600 Shares) of ₹ 10/- each	9,807.96	9,807.96
	9,807.96	**9,807.96**

(ii) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No of Shares	in ₹ Lakhs	No of Shares	in ₹ Lakhs
Balance as at beginning of the year	98,079,600	9,807.96	98,079,600	9,807.96
Balance as at end of the year	98,079,600	9,807.96	98,079,600	9,807.96

(iii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all liabilities, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iv) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Promoter name	No of shares	% of total shares	No of shares	% of total shares
DNEG S.a.r.l (Erstwhile Prime Focus World N.V.)	98,077,908	100.00%	98,077,908	100.00%
Namit Malhotra #	282	0.00%	282	0.00%
Double Negative Holdings Limited (UK)#	282	0.00%	282	0.00%
Double Negative Films Limited (UK) #	282	0.00%	282	0.00%
Double Negative Limited (UK) #	282	0.00%	282	0.00%
Double Negative Montreal Productions Ltd.#	282	0.00%	282	0.00%
Double Negative Canada Productions Ltd.#	282	0.00%	282	0.00%
	98,079,600	**100%**	**98,079,600**	**100%**

Nominee on behalf of shares held by DNEG S.a.r.l

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(v) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5%

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No of shares	% of total shares	No of shares	% of total shares
DNEG S.a.r.l (Erstwhile Prime Focus World N.V.)	98,077,908	100.00%	98,077,908	100.00%

In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2025 :

Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash - Nil (previous year: Nil)

Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares - Nil (previous year: Nil)

Aggregate number and class of shares bought back - Nil (previous year: Nil)

16. Other equity

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Securities premium		
As per last balance sheet	36,844.62	36,844.62
	36,844.62	**36,844.62**
Capital reserve		
As per last balance sheet	(62,296.86)	(62,296.86)
	(62,296.86)	**(62,296.86)**
Retained earnings #		
As per last balance sheet	(18.28)	(531.98)
Add: Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	(3,251.28)	513.70
	(3,269.56)	**(18.28)**
	(28,721.80)	**(25,470.52)**

Includes Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations loss (net of tax) of ₹ (591.42) Lakhs (Previous year ₹ (540.07) Lakhs).

Nature & purpose of reserves:

a. Security Premium: Security premium reserve represents premium received on equity shares issued, which can be utilised only in accordance with the permissions of the Companies Act, 2013 for specified purposes.

b. Capital reserve: Capital reserve mainly represents the amount of net assets acquired over and above consideration paid consequent to the Scheme of Arrangement.

c. Retained earnings: Retained earnings represents profit that the Company earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve and other distributions paid to the shareholders.

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17. Borrowings (Non Current)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loans from related parties in foreign currency (Unsecured) (refer note 33 and (a))	49,394.90	47,175.10
Term Loan from others (Secured) (refer note (b))	327.07	240.29
Vehicle Loan from Bank (Secured) (refer note (c))	584.48	625.80
Vehicle Loan from Others (Secured) (refer note (d))	584.11	140.36
	50,890.56	**48,181.55**

Notes:

(a) Foreign currency loans from related parties are long term unsecured loans availed from its fellow subsidiary company at an interest rate of Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) + 375 bps at the time of drawdown of loan. The repayment starts from the FY 2029-30 to FY 2033-34 as per the agreed schedule. Interest is payable annually in arrears.

(b) Term Loan from others are secured against the underlying asset, carries interest rate between 8.01% to 10.46% p.a. and is repayable in equal monthly & quarterly instalments over the period of 4 years.

(c) Vehicle loan from banks are secured by hypothecation of the vehicle, repayable in equal monthly instalments over the period of 5 years. Interest rate is in range of 7.9% to 9.00% p.a..

(d) Vehicle loan from others are secured by hypothecation of the vehicle, repayable in equal monthly instalments over the period of 5 years. Interest rate is in range of 8.95% to 10.25% p.a..

18. Provisions (Non Current)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 31)	5,167.72	4,220.37
Others		
Provision for asset retirement obligation	335.31	309.93
	5,503.03	**4,530.30**

Notes:

a. The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which any provision was required for foreseeable losses and not provided for.

b. Provision for asset retirement obligation is recognised in respect of leases based on the expectations of usage of the properties, cost of removal, restoration cots, inflation and applicable discount rate. The usage of properties is generally expected for a period of 10 years.

in ₹ Lakhs

Movement in provision for asset retirement obligation	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	**309.93**	**292.24**
Add / Less: Provision created / (Written back) during the year (net)	(9.51)	(15.44)
Add: Unwinding of discount	34.89	33.13
Closing Balance	**335.31**	**309.93**

19. Borrowings (Current)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Short-term demand loan (Secured)		
Invoice discounting facility (refer note 33 and (a))	17,675.45	9,368.64
Current maturities of long term borrowings		
Loans from related parties in foreign currency (Unsecured) (refer note 17(a))	4,177.41	4,281.52
Term Loan from others (Secured) (refer note 17(b))	1,288.52	4,963.63
Vehicle Loan from Bank (Secured) (refer note 17(c))	152.66	134.47
Vehicle Loan from Others (Secured) (refer note 17(d))	97.37	13.17
	23,391.41	**18,761.43**

Note:

(a) As of March 31, 2025 bank line of credit of Rs. 17,675.45 lakhs was drawn. It is collateralized against a pari pasu charge by way of hypothecation over the Company's current assets and a corporate guarantee issued by the DNEG SARL (erstwhile Prime Focus World NV). The rate of interest applicable on the facility is approximately 1 month TBILL plus 2.50% for Loan drawn in INR and SOFR/ SONIA plus 300 bps for Loan drawn in USD/ GBP. The amounts drawn under this facility are repayable in 180 days.

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20. Trade payables

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of trade payable other than micro and small enterprises		
Others	4,416.44	2,908.77
Due to group companies (refer note 33)	1,251.46	1,103.12
	5,667.90	**4,011.89**

Note:
According to the records available with the Company, there were no dues payable to entities that are classified as Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 for all the above periods.

in ₹ Lakhs

Trade Payables - ageing and other details	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Disputed due - MSME	-	-
Disputed due- Others		
Accruals	-	-
Not due	-	-
Less than 6 months	-	-
6 months - 1 year	-	-
1 - 2 Years	-	-
2 - 3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	46.39	46.39
Subtotal (a)	**46.39**	**46.39**
Undisputed due - MSME	-	-
Undisputed due- Others		
Accruals	588.20	1,382.78
Not due	2,168.23	307.74
Less than 6 months	378.02	1,031.19
6 months - 1 year	1,180.84	77.46
1 - 2 Years	184.63	59.10
2 - 3 Years	141.06	4.62
More than 3 years	980.53	1,102.61
Subtotal (b)	**5,621.51**	**3,965.50**
Total (a+b)	**5,667.90**	**4,011.89**

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any vendor at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal	-	-
Interest	-	-
	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the	-	-
(c) The 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.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(e) The 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.	-	-

The information as required to be disclosed pursuant under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act- 2006) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

21. Other financial Liabilities (current)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Accrued salaries and benefits	8,403.14	9,333.42
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	45.83
Capital Creditors	357.98	606.24
	8,761.12	**9,985.49**

Note:
There are no amounts due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Nil).

22. Other liabilities (current)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unearned revenue including contract liabilities	62,728.12	14,824.57
Deposits from customers	323.13	323.13
Statutory dues #	1,175.08	1,180.62
Other payables	149.62	25.51
	64,375.95	**16,353.83**

Includes witholding taxes, goods & service tax payable, employer & employee contribution to provident & other funds.

23. Provisions (Current)

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 31)	93.55	80.60
	93.55	**80.60**

Note:
The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which any provision was required for foreseeable losses and not provided for.

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24. Revenue from operations

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income from Services	93,701.32	102,191.57
Other operating income		
Management Fees Income	1,362.13	1,116.12
Export incentives (including gain on sale of licenses)	53.70	60.04
	95,117.15	**103,367.73**

Notes:

a. The Company has recognised it's income from services over a period of time.

b. Movement in contract balances during the year.

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025		
	Contract Assets	**Contract Liability**	**Net Contract**
Opening balance as at April 01, 2024	2,305.14	14,824.57	**(12,519.43)**
Closing balance as at March 31, 2025	15,856.99	62,728.12	**(46,871.13)**
Net increase/(decrease)	**13,551.85**	**47,903.55**	**(34,351.70)**

	March 31, 2024		
	Contract Assets	**Contract Liability**	**Net Contract**
Opening balance as at April 01, 2023	1,430.74	19,372.50	**(17,941.76)**
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	2,305.14	14,824.57	**(12,519.43)**
Net increase/(decrease)	**874.40**	**(4,547.93)**	**5,422.33**

c. The Company recognized ₹ 14,824.57 lakhs revenue during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, from the beginning contract liability balance as of April 01, 2024. The Company recognized ₹ 19,372.50 lakhs revenue during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, from the beginning contract liability balance as of April 01, 2023.

d. Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations, which includes deferred income and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods, is ₹ 299.70 lakhs as of March 31, 2025, which we expect to recognize in fiscal 2026 and thereafter.

e. The Revenue recognized is equivalent to the contract price and there is no element of discount, rebates, incentives, etc. which are adjusted to revenue.

25. Other income

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest income:		
Bank deposits	1.12	5.86
Income Tax Refunds	109.39	-
Others #	100.78	153.71
Provision for doubtful trade receivables written back	73.55	413.00
Gain on modification of leases	-	618.58
Profit on sale of investments (net) (including fair valuation)	17.39	-
Miscellaneous income	29.32	87.11
	331.55	**1,278.26**

Others includes interest on lease deposit discounting & interest on loan to others

26. Employee benefits expense

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages	56,939.13	62,597.39
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 31)	1,265.09	1,433.22
Gratuity (Refer note 31)	1,182.10	1,087.42
Staff welfare expenses	540.52	755.75
	59,926.84	**65,873.78**

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27. Finance costs

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest:		
On term loan	243.41	264.52
On lease liabilities	999.12	1,673.63
On working capital finance	1,071.48	509.75
On vehicle loan	100.28	15.20
On related party loans	4,418.67	3,528.73
On others	3.54	44.39
Bank charges	17.69	4.58
	6,854.19	**6,040.80**

28. Other expenses

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Rent	3,488.90	2,981.24
Electricity	1,544.37	2,044.52
Technical service cost	76.04	1,682.24
Legal and professional fees	529.50	614.39
House-keeping charges	519.20	545.86
Communication charges	598.72	811.58
Travelling and conveyance	387.91	371.15
Management Fees	847.23	754.16
Commission & Brokerage	15.00	-
Security charges	353.32	361.65
Technician fees	3,016.03	3,186.30
Insurance cost	264.66	190.80
Rates and taxes	92.67	230.51
Repairs and Maintenance:		
On equipments	778.94	722.41
On building	737.21	440.36
On vehicles	27.22	33.31
Advertising and promotions	90.30	243.64
Exchange gain (net)	1,611.84	1,481.09
Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer note 38)	97.62	106.00
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipments	75.94	33.41
Remuneration to auditors (Excluding GST)*:		
Audit fees	15.00	25.00
For out of pocket expenses	-	0.96
Miscellaneous expenses	304.86	310.76
	15,472.48	**17,171.34**

* Includes audit fees of subsidiary auditor on account of amalgamation in March 31, 2024.

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29. Income Tax expense

a. Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	(1,870.01)	(978.45)
Total Income Tax expense	**(1,870.01)**	**(978.45)**

b. Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	(17.27)	3.63
Total	**(17.27)**	**3.63**

c. The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loss before tax	(5,069.94)	(475.55)
Applicable Tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	(1,276.10)	(119.69)
Tax Effect of:		
Effect of amortisation of intangible assets under tax laws considered as permanent difference	(660.20)	(880.27)
Previously unrecognised deferred tax liability on temporary differences	-	1.18
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax asset on losses	-	(8.25)
Common control business combinations accounted for as per Appendix C of Ind AS 103 (Refer note 39)	-	(6.07)
Permanent disallowance- Interest & late fees disallowance, etc.	35.40	-
Others	30.89	34.65
Tax Expense / (credit) recognised in statement of profit and loss (net)	**(1,870.01)**	**(978.45)**

The tax rate used for reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profit under the Income tax laws.

d. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets on temporary differences	5,706.20	3,818.93
	5,706.20	**3,818.93**

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in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	Charge/ (credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/ (credit) to OCI	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liability				
Difference between tax books and written down value of PPE, other intangible assets and right of use assets	(1,269.71)	(120.88)	-	(1,148.84)
	(1,269.71)	**(120.88)**	**-**	**(1,148.84)**
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for gratuity / bonus/ leave provision	1,489.46	(231.97)	17.27	1,738.70
Provision for doubtful advances and debts	925.76	(1,262.06)	-	2,187.82
Lease Deposit Discounting & Equalisation	55.89	19.15	-	36.74
Merger related expenses	0.95	-	-	0.95
Lease liabilities	212.63	(13.45)	-	226.08
Unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses	2,403.95	(260.80)	-	2,664.75
	5,088.64	**(1,749.13)**	**17.27**	**6,855.04**
	3,818.93	**(1,870.01)**	**17.27**	**5,706.20**

	March 31, 2023	Charge/ (credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Charge/ (credit) to OCI	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax liability				
Difference between tax books and written down value of PPE, other intangible assets and right of use assets	(1,022.87)	246.84	-	(1,269.71)
	(1,022.87)	**246.84**	**-**	**(1,269.71)**
Deferred tax asset				
Provision for gratuity / bonus/ leave provision	1,304.85	(188.24)	(3.63)	1,489.46
Provision for doubtful advances and debts	1,051.98	126.22	-	925.76
Lease Deposit Discounting & Equalisation	92.07	36.18	-	55.89
Merger related expenses	7.05	6.10	-	0.95
Lease liabilities	301.64	89.01	-	212.63
Unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward losses	1,109.39	(1,294.56)	-	2,403.95
	3,866.98	**(1,225.29)**	**(3.63)**	**5,088.64**
	2,844.11	**(978.45)**	**(3.63)**	**3,818.93**

Note: The Company is mainly a cost plus entity rendering services to its immediate holding company and other fellow subsidiaries, has been profitable over the years and the revenue from operations have continued to grow in recent years. Hence, there is reasonable certainty on utilisation of unabsorbed depreciation, thereby deferred tax asset is recognised.

30. Earnings per share

in ₹ Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Net (loss) / profit as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	(3,199.93)	502.90
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	98,079,600	98,079,600
Earnings per share		
Basic EPS (₹)	(3.26)	0.51
Diluted EPS (₹)	(3.26)	0.51
Face value per share	10.00	10.00

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net (loss) / profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net (loss) / profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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31. Employee benefits

a.Defined contribution plans

The Company's defined contribution plans are provident fund, Employee State Insurance and employees' pension scheme (under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952).

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under:

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Employer's contribution to provident fund	1,225.59	1,392.04
Employer's contribution to other funds	39.50	41.18
Total	**1,265.09**	**1,433.22**

b. Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan (unfunded) for qualifying employees of its operations in India. The defined benefit plan is administered by the Company. Under this plan, the employee is entitled to a lump-sum payment upon retirement from the services of the Company. An employee becomes eligible to receive payment upon completion of 5 years of service at the rate of 15 days of service for each completed year of service.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as; interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk	A decrease in bond interest rate will increase the plan liabilities
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of the plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.
Salary growth risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to the employees.

In respect of the said plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by an external expert, who is a duly registered actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

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i) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation:

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	4,300.97	3,488.00
Interest cost	310.53	262.30
Current service cost	871.57	825.12
Benefits paid	(289.39)	(260.02)
Actuarial losses on obligations - due to change in financial assumptions	285.73	179.61
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligations - due to experience	(218.14)	(194.04)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**5,261.27**	**4,300.97**

ii) Expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	871.57	825.12
Net interest cost	310.53	262.30
Expenses recognized	**1,182.10**	**1,087.42**

iii) Expenses recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Actuarial (gain) / loss	68.62	(14.43)
Net (gain) / loss recognized in OCI	**68.62**	**(14.43)**

iv) Breakup of defined benefit plan relating balance sheet amounts is shown below:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-current liability (Refer note 18)	5,167.72	4,220.37
Current liability (Refer note 23)	93.55	80.60
	5,261.27	**4,300.97**

v) Actuarial assumptions:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Rate of discounting (p.a.)	6.82%	7.22%
Rate of salary increase (p.a.)	7.00%	7.00%
Attrition rate (p.a.)	For service 2 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 3 years to 4 years 10.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00% p.a.	For service 2 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 3 years to 4 years 10.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00% p.a.
Mortality table #	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

IALM- Indian Assured Lives Mortality.

The discount rates reflect the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account, inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors, such as demand and supply in the employment market.

The above information is as per the report of the actuary.

vi) Sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligations:

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Increase in assumptions	Decrease in assumptions	Increase in assumptions	Decrease in assumptions
Discount rate (1% movement)	(678.83)	819.65	(561.20)	679.26
Future salary appreciation (1% movement)	809.82	(683.61)	673.86	(567.07)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	(39.64)	41.97	(14.03)	12.56

vii) Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1st Following Year	93.55	80.60
2nd Following Year	115.81	109.48
3rd Following Year	129.96	101.42
4th Following Year	151.38	120.10
5th Following Year	178.22	132.89
Sum of Years 6 To 10	1,379.89	1,050.17
Sum of Years 11 and above	14,170.69	12,962.66

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32. Financial instruments

a. Capital Risk Management

The objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The management sets the amounts of capital required in proportion to risk. The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it in light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The capital structure consists of borrowings (as detailed in note 17 and 19) and equity (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as detailed in statement of changes in shareholders' equity). The debt equity ratio for current year is (4.29) (March 31, 2024: (4.91)).

Consequent to the common control business combination given effect to in the previous years, which resulted in creation of debit balance in capital reserve, the Company has a negative net worth as at March 31, 2025. The consideration payable to the shareholders of the combining entities, primarily resulted in a negative net working capital. The Company is mainly a cost plus entity rendering services to its immediate holding company and other fellow subsidiaries, has been profitable over the years and the revenue from operations have continued to grow in recent years.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

b. Financial risk management objectives

A wide range of risks may affect the Company's business and financial results. Amongst other risks that could have significant influence on the Company are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors of the Company manage and review the affairs of the Company by setting up short term and long-term budgets by monitoring the same and taking suitable actions to minimise potential adverse effects on its operational and financial performance.

c. Market risk

The Company is primarily exposed to the following market risks.

i. Foreign currency risk management

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company's foreign currency exposure as at year end is as follows:

	Foreign currency denomination	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Foreign currency (in Lakh)	in ₹ Lakhs	Foreign currency (in Lakh)	in ₹ Lakhs
Financial Assets	USD	493.53	42,095.20	227.23	18,938.71
	EUR	0.01	0.45	0.01	0.29
	GBP	6.07	638.12	14.44	1,519.82
	AED	0.01	0.14	0.02	0.35
Total			**42,733.91**		**20,459.17**
Financial Liabilities	USD	140.58	11,940.39	16.77	1,396.07
	CAD	0.65	35.22	0.65	39.73
	GBP	487.89	48,232.67	489.04	51,460.44
	SGD	-	-	-	-
	EUR	0.01	0.89	0.09	7.85
	AED	-	-	0.02	0.36
	NPR	0.50	0.19	0.50	0.31
Total			**60,209.36**		**52,904.76**
Net Exposure			**(17,475.45)**		**(32,445.59)**

The Company's sensitivity to a 5% appreciation/depreciation of above mentioned foreign currencies with respect to Rupee would result in decrease/ increase in the Company's net (loss) / profit before tax by approximately ₹ 873.77 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: increase / decrease by ₹ 1,622.28 Lakhs respectively). This sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items.

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ii. Interest rate risk management

The Company is not exposed significantly to interest rate risk because it borrows funds in the form of invoice discounting facility at floating interest rates determined on the date of disbursement, funds from related parties at floating rates, vehicle loan at market rate and other loans at market rate.

iii. Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a client or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an on-going basis.

The Company has a low credit risk in respect of its trade receivables, as its principal customers are group companies. The Company is also exposed to credit risk in respect of its cash and seeks to minimise this risk by holding funds on deposit with banks, mutual funds and others. .

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 95,021.94 Lakhs and ₹ 45,339.19 Lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of the balances with banks, bank deposits, loans, mutual fund investments, trade receivables, unbilled revenue and other financial assets.

The Company's historical experience of collecting receivables and the level of default indicates that the credit risk is low and generally uniform across markets. Loss allowance is recognised where considered appropriate by the management.

d. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligations timely.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising of undrawn bank facilities and cash and cash equivalents) on the basis of expected cash flows. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks and others to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost effective manner.

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities. The following break up is based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual discounted cash flows.

in ₹ Lakhs

March 31, 2025	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	23,391.41	5,673.07	45,217.49	74,281.97
Lease liabilities	3,289.02	3,534.53	-	6,823.55
Trade payables	5,667.90	-	-	5,667.90
Other financial liabilities	8,761.12	-	-	8,761.12
	41,109.45	**9,207.60**	**45,217.49**	**95,534.54**

March 31, 2024	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	18,761.43	5,287.97	42,893.58	66,942.98
Lease liabilities	3,998.62	5,958.75	-	9,957.37
Trade payables	4,011.89	-	-	4,011.89
Other financial liabilities	9,985.49	-	-	9,985.49
	36,757.43	**11,246.72**	**42,893.58**	**90,897.73**

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e. Fair value measurements

in ₹ Lakhs

	Carrying value		Fair value		
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**	**Fair value hierarchy**
Financial Assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments	406.16	-	406.16	-	Level 1
Other financial assets	-	2,175.00	-	-	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Trade receivables	45,395.99	24,135.39	-	-	
Cash and cash equivalents	372.67	2,211.34	-	-	
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	11.97	-	-	
Loans	1,344.00	1,937.74	-	-	
Other financial assets	47,503.12	14,867.75	-	-	
Total financial assets	**95,021.94**	**45,339.19**	**406.16**	-	
Financial Liabilities:					
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Borrowings	74,281.97	66,942.98	-	-	
Lease liabilities	6,823.55	9,957.37	-	-	
Trade payables	5,667.90	4,011.89	-	-	
Other financial liabilities	8,761.12	9,985.49	-	-	
Total financial liabilities	**95,534.54**	**90,897.73**	-	-	

Consequent to the common control business combination given effect to in the previous years, which resulted in creation of debit balance in capital reserve, the Company has a negative net worth as at March 31, 2025. The consideration payable to the shareholders of the combining entities, has primarily resulted in a negative net working capital as on the balance sheet date. The Company is mainly a cost plus entity rendering services to its immediate holding company and other fellow subsidiaries, has been profitable over the years and the revenue from operations have continued to grow in recent years.

Basis of valuation technique for level 3 financial instruments

in ₹ Lakhs

	Fair value				
Financial Assets	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**	**Fair value hierarchy**	**Valuation techniques and key inputs**	**Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value**
Content Investments	-	2,175.00	Level 3	Undiscounted cash flow based on estimated theatrical box office performance	Higher the estimated theatrical box office performance, the higher is the fair value

Movement in level 3 instruments during the year	in ₹ Lakhs
March 31, 2023	400.00
Addition during the year	8,175.00
Less: Written off	(6,400.00)
As at March 31, 2024	2,175.00
Addition during the year	8,035.28
Less: Written off	(5,210.28)
Less: Provided for	(5,000.00)
March 31, 2025	-

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33. Related party disclosures

a. List of related parties where control exists, irrespective of transactions

Ultimate Holding Company

Prime Focus Limited

Intermediate holding companies

PF World Limited

Immediate Holding company

DNEG S.a.r.l

List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Fellow subsidiaries

Prime Focus International Services UK Limited
Prime Focus Technologies Limited
Double Negative Limited
DNEG Toronto Prod. Ltd.
Double Negative Canada Productions Limited
Double Negative Montreal Productions Limited
DNEG North America Inc
DNEG Australia PTY Limited
Jam8 Prime Focus LLP
Lowry Digital Imaging Services Inc (up to April 12, 2024)

Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives and where Company had transactions during the reporting period

Blooming Buds Coaching Private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Merzin Tavaria (M/s Luminosity)
Delna Dhamodiwala
Namit Malhotra (Promoter of ultimate holding company)

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b. List of transactions with related parties during the year

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Borrowings taken		
Double Negative Limited	-	17,541.11
Borrowings repaid		
Double Negative Limited	-	1,384.62
Rent expense		
Prime Focus Limited	1,977.20	2,018.71
Blooming Buds Coaching Private Limited	237.39	452.17
Recovery of rent expense		
Jam8 Prime Focus LLP	96.00	88.00
Finance costs		
Double Negative Limited	4,422.11	3,528.73
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by		
Prime Focus Limited	312.50	326.42
Prime Focus Technologies Limited	109.54	-
Technician Fees		
Merzin Tavaria (M/s Luminosity)	70.00	67.50
Management Fees Income		
Double Negative Limited	1,362.13	1,116.12
Revenue		
Prime Focus Limited	0.75	-
DNEG Toronto Prod. Ltd.	72.66	-
DNEG Australia Pty Ltd.	6,515.22	-
Prime Focus Technologies Limited	-	5.00
Prime Focus International Services UK Limited	594.26	-
Double Negative Limited	40,946.15	61,799.99
Double Negative Canada Productions Limited	3,205.49	4,673.58
Double Negative Montreal Productions Limited	15,168.38	21,138.23
Technical service cost		
Jam8 Prime Focus LLP	7.29	14.26
Management Fees Expense		
Prime Focus Limited	743.05	754.16
Provision for doubtful receivable		
Lowry Digital Imaging Services Inc	-	-
Remuneration (refer note c below)		
Delna Dhamodiwala	123.34	99.58
Namit Malhotra	400.26	-
Loans Given		
Ms. Delna Dhamodiwala	2.41	14.42
Deposit given (net)		
Prime Focus Technologies Limited	4,970.00	-

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c. Balance outstanding at the year end

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loans received (including interest)		
Double Negative Limited	53,572.31	51,456.62
Security deposits receivable		
Prime Focus Limited	786.56	786.56
Prime Focus Technologies Limited	4,970.00	-
Blooming Buds Coaching Private Limited	530.00	530.00
Trade payables and other current liabilities		
Prime Focus Limited	33.58	31.82
Prime Focus Technologies Limited	-	0.53
Double Negative Montreal Productions Limited	35.57	36.83
Double Negative Canada Productions Limited	2.80	2.90
Double Negative Limited	3.43	-
DNEG North America Inc	0.19	0.19
DNEG SARL	1,006.97	975.49
Prime Focus International Services UK Limited	36.02	35.05
Merzin Tavaria (M/s Luminosity)	-	5.40
Jam8 Prime Focus LLP	23.36	14.91
Prime Focus Technologies Limited	109.54	-
Trade receivables and Other receivables		
Prime Focus International Services UK Limited	594.26	-
Prime Focus Limited	273.38	167.91
Double Negative Limited	25,378.32	10,079.85
DNEG Australia Pty Ltd.	7,170.00	-
DNEG Toronto Prod. Ltd.	247.02	-
Double Negative Canada Productions Limited	2,356.55	716.45
Double Negative Montreal Productions Limited	6,960.26	9,309.98
Prime Focus Technologies Limited	-	12.64
Jam8 Prime Focus LLP	201.44	103.84
Unbilled revenue/ (Deferred revenue)		
DNEG Australia Pty Ltd.	(1,576.52)	-
DNEG Toronto Prod. Ltd.	(175.59)	-
Double Negative Montreal Productions Limited	5,785.67	(9,710.70)
Double Negative Limited	(32,755.26)	(2,847.24)
DNEG North America Inc	(33.49)	(33.49)
Prime Focus International Services UK Limited	(58.76)	(85.46)
Double Negative Canada Productions Limited	(2,843.15)	(1,803.94)
Loans Receivable		
Ms. Delna Dhamodiwala	11.21	14.42
Corporate guarantees given by and outstanding at the year end		
DNEG S.a.r.l	18,500.00	9,580.00

Notes:

a. The promoters has given personal guarantee and has pledged part of their shareholdings of PFL for borrowings taken by the Company (Refer note 17).

b. All contracts/ arrangement with the related parties are at arms length

c. As the liabilities for defined benefit plans are provided on the basis of report of actuary for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to Key Management Personnel are not included.

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34. Capital commitments

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) and not provided	5,004.10	4,630.40
Estimated amount of commitments towards content investments (net of advances):	-	3,500.00

35. Contingent liabilities

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income Tax Matters under dispute	1,818.19	1,818 19
Goods and Services Tax	266.78	266.78

Note:

a. In respect of above matters, the Company is hopeful of succeeding in appeals and as such does not expect any significant liability to materialize. Future cash flows in respect of above are determinable only on receipt of judgements/ decisions pending with the authority.

b. It is not practicable to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of above matters above pending resolution of the arbitration/appellate proceedings. Further, the liability mentioned above excludes interest and penalty except in cases where the Company has determined that the possibility of such levy is remote.

c. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

d. The Company has reviewed its proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required or disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its consolidated financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its standalone financial statements.

36. Leases

Maturity profile of lease liabilities

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	Carrying Amount	Interest	Undiscounted Cash flow	Carrying Amount	Interest	Undiscounted Cash flow
within one year	3,289.02	346.90	3,635.92	3,998.62	475.94	4,474.56
later than one year and not later than five years	3,534.53	578.73	4,113.26	5,958.75	1,411.47	7,370.22
later than five years				-		-
	6,823.55	**925.63**	**7,749.18**	**9,957.37**	**1,887.41**	**11,844.78**

37. Segment reporting

The segment information has been prepared in line with the review of operating results by chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Company is presently operating as integrated post-production services to DNEG SARL, the immediate holding company and fellow subsidiaries and is considered as representing a single operating segment.

The Company operates in four principal geographical areas – India (Country of Domicile), United Kingdom and Canada. The Company's revenue from continuing operations from customers by location of customers and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below:

in ₹ Lakhs

	Revenue from operations		Segment Non-current assets*	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
India	35,202.86	14,639.82	38,689.31	41,264.29
United Kingdom	41,540.42	62,916.10	-	-
Canada	18,373.87	25,811.81	-	-
	95,117.15	**103,367.73**	**38,689.31**	**41,264.29**

*Non-current assets excludes financial assets and deferred tax assets.

In the year ended March 31, 2025 revenue from one customer contributed 16% and another customer contributed 43% of the Company's revenue and in the year ended March 31, 2024, one customer contributed 20% and another customer contributed 40% of the Compnay's revenue.(refer note 33).

38. Corporate social responsibility

in ₹ Lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Gross Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	97.06	105.50
Amount Spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/ Acquisition of any Asset		
(ii) On purpose other than above	97.62	106.00
The amount of shortfall at the end of the year out of the amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-
The total of previous years' shortfall amounts	-	-

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(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

39. The scheme of amalgamation of the Company with Prime Focus Academy of Media and Entertainment Studies Private Limited ("PFAMES"), wholly owned subsidiary of the Company was filed with Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") in previous the year. The NCLT pronounced the order on July 04, 2024, sanctioning / approving the aforesaid Scheme. The effective date of the amalgamation is April 01, 2023.

PFAMES is a training academy offering specialized courses in visual effects, animation, 3D animation services in Entertainment (M&E) Industry. The amalgamation is without any consideration. The Company has followed pooling of interest method as per Ind AS 103 (Appendix C), "Business Combinations of entities under common control", accordingly, the financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods have been restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the previous year i.e. April 1, 2022.

40. Additional Regulatory Informations:

i. Key financial ratios as at

Ratios	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Variation	Reason for variation
Current ratio	0.90	0.92	-3%	NA
Debt-Equity Ratio	(4.29)	(4.91)	-19%	NA
Debt service coverage ratio	1.48	0.89	28%	Refer note a
Return on equity ratio	0.19	(0.03)	-53%	Refer note b
Debtors (trade receivable) turnover ratio	2.74	5.24	-68%	Refer note c
Trade payables turnover ratio	3.16	4.40	-25%	NA
Net capital turnover ratio	(9.72)	(25.41)	-299%	Refer note d
Net profit ratio	(0.03)	0.00	-48%	Refer note e
Return on capital employed	0.04	0.11	-17%	NA
Return on investment	0.04	-	100%	Refer note f

Reasons for variation:

a. Increase in borrowing during the year.
b. Increase in loss for the year as compared to loss in previous year.
c. Increase in trade receivables as compared to previous year.
d. Increase in trade receivables and other financial assets as compared to previous year.
e. Loss during the year is due to the write off and provision for advances.
f. Gain on sale of mutual funds (net off fair valuation)

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Formula for computation of aforesaid ratios

1) Current ratio: Current assets / Current liabilities
2) Debt equity ratio: Total debt / Total equity
3) Debt service coverage ratio: Earning before interest, depreciation and tax / Interest + principal repayment of long term borrowings and Leases
4) Return on equity/ investments: Profit / (Loss) after Tax/ Average equity
5) Debtors (trade receivables) turnover ratio: Revenue from operations / Average account receivables
6) Trade payables turnover ratio: Other expenses excluding CSR and loss on sales of property, plant & equipment /Average trade payable.
7) Net capital turnover ratio: Revenue from operations / Working capital
8) Net profit ratio: Profit / (Loss) after tax/ Revenue from operations
9) Return on capital employed: Net profit before interest and tax / Capital Employed (Shareholders Fund + long term borrowings)
10) Return on investment: Income from investments/Average investment

ii. Other informations:-

a. The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

b. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.

c. The Company has transactions with other companies that are struck off under Section 248 of the Company's Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Company's Act, 1956.

in ₹ Lakhs

Name of the Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at March 31, 2024
Coverage Media Entertainment Private Limited*	Deposits from customers	13.30	13.30
Blue Crush Pictures Private Limited*	Trade Receivables	0.20	0.20
Paramhans Creation Private Limited*	Deposits from customers	14.46	14.46
Paramhans Creation Private Limited*	Trade Receivables	0.61	0.61
RM Picture Company Private Limited*	Trade Receivables	14.22	14.22
SSK Films Private Limited*	Trade Receivables	0.06	0.06
Thrust Communications Private Limited*	Trade Receivables	0.42	0.42

* Not related party to the Company.

d. The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

e. There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in the books of account.

f. The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.

g. Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium :

(i) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(ii). The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

- 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.

h. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

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41. Event after reporting period
There were no events after the reporting period which require adjustment in amounts recognised or disclosures in financial statements.

42. Approval of financial statements
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on .

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-42

As per our report of even date attached.
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Nitin Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 118894
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

MSKA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Merzin Tavaria
Director
DIN 07015623
Place : Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

Delna Dhamodiwala
Director
DIN 09624579
Place : Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025

DNEG INDIA MEDIA SERVICES LIMITED

Vikas Rathee
Chief Financial Officer
DIN 07015635
Place : London
Date: May 26, 2025

Saurin Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No: A56046
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 26, 2025