D. DADHEECH & CO.

CHARTEREDACCOUNTANTS

SINCE 1982

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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** ('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 the 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, 2021, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs(financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

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

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

The board of directors is 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.

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

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

b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2017, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

    a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

    b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

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

For D. DADHEECH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101981W

CHANDRASHEKHAR SABHANAND CHAUBEY

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2.5.4.20=32ad9b0a3f1a2233b3bab894155a3eb91a84adf144dcfea3fc25ba254304cecc, postalCode=440008,
street=PLOT NO. 306, NEAR SHASTRI NAGAR SCHOOL, DATTA NAGAR,
serialNumber=0f7edd15eb0edf9efde190b186e37322584b173cd7f1fa040109acc77c03acad, o=Personal,
cn=CHANDRASHEKHAR SABHANAND CHAUBEY,
pseudonym=607c16e1cb806703f84dc8b11a9e4794
Date: 2021.06.11 18:30:41 +05'30'

(CHANDRASHEKHAR CHAUBEY)
Partner
Membership No. 151363

UDIN: 21151363AAAALJ6691
Mumbai: June 11, 2021.

ANNEXURE 'A'

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31stMarch, 2021]

(i) According to information and explanation given to us, the company does not have any fixed assets.

(ii) According to information and explanation given to us, the company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained u/s 189 of the companies Act-2013.

(iv) There are no such transactions for loans, investments, guarantees, and security which attract provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the financial year under consideration.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been generally regularly deposited during the year by the company with the appropriate authorities.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales- tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales- tax, service tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, banks and debenture holders.

(ix) The Company has not raised funds by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the financials year under consideration.

(x) Based on our audit procedures and the information and explanation provided by the management, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The company is a private limited company and hence provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the companies Act are not applicable. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable.

(xii) As per information and records available with us the company is not a Nidhi 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 section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) As per our verification & explanation given to us company has not made preferential allotment/ private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debenture during the financial year under consideration and year and in respect of which the Company complied with section 42 of the Act and amount raised have been applied for the purposes for which the funds are raised.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For D. DADHEECH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101981W

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CHAUBEY

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serialNumber=0f7edd15eb0edf9efde190b186e37322584b173cd7f1fa040109acc77c03acad, o=Personal,
cn=CHANDRASHEKHAR SABHANAND CHAUBEY,
pseudonym=607c16e1cb806703f84dc8b11a9e4794
Date: 2021.06.11 18:31:01 +05'30'

(CHANDRASHEKHAR CHAUBEY)
Partner
Membership No. 151363

UDIN: 21151363AAAALJ6691
Mumbai: June 11, 2021.

ANNEXURE 'B'

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED** on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For D. DADHEECH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 101981W

CHANDRASHEKH
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CHAUBEY

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Date: 2021.06.11 18:31:19 +05'30'

(CHANDRASHEKHAR CHAUBEY)
Partner
Membership No. 151363

UDIN: 21151363AAAALJ6691
Mumbai: June 11, 2021.

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Standalone balance sheet

as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	*Note*	**As at 31 March 2021**	As at 31 March 2020
<u>ASSETS</u>			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	*4*	**2**	2
(b) Other intangible assets	*5*	**-**	-
(c) Investments in joint venture	*6*	**16,64,36,800**	16,64,36,800
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	*7*	**11,23,812**	20,37,559
(e) Other non-current assets	*8*	**85,41,192**	84,36,532
Total non-current assets		**17,61,01,806**	17,69,10,893
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	*9*	**-**	1,076
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	*10*	**1,13,21,647**	1,20,42,716
(iii) Other financial assets	*11*	**2,89,180**	2,91,514
(b) Other current assets	*12*	**74,447**	2,333
Total current assets		**1,16,85,274**	1,23,37,639
TOTAL ASSETS		**18,77,87,080**	18,92,48,532
<u>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</u>			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	*13*	**10,00,00,000**	10,00,00,000
(b) Other equity			
(i) Retained earnings (including items of other comprehensive income)		**(8,65,56,836)**	(7,52,54,351)
Total equity		**1,34,43,164**	2,47,45,649
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	*14*	**11,08,50,000**	11,08,50,000
(b) Other non-current liabilities	*15*	**6,30,75,580**	5,30,99,079
Total Non-current liabilities		**17,39,25,580**	16,39,49,079
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	*16*	**3,80,890**	5,39,860
(b) Other current liabilities	*17*	**37,446**	13,944
Total current liabilities		**4,18,336**	5,53,804
Total liabilities		**17,43,43,916**	16,45,02,883
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**18,77,87,080**	18,92,48,532

The notes refered to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **D. Dadheech & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101981W

CHANDRASHEKHAR SABHANAND CHAUBEY

Chandrashekhar Chaubey
Partner
Membership No: 151363

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited
CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070

RAJEEV ASHOK PIRAMAL
Digitally signed by RAJEEV ASHOK PIRAMAL
Date: 2021.06.11 13:42:05 +05'30'

Rajeev Piramal
Managing Director
DIN : 00044983

V V VIJAY SHANKAR

Vijay Shankar
Director
DIN : 07351307

PRASHANT KRISHNANAND DESAI
Digitally signed by PRASHANT KRISHNANAND DESAI
Date: 2021.06.11 12:41:07 +05'30'

Prashant Desai
Chief Financial Officer

JHEEL MAHESH TALESRA

Jheel Talesra
Company Secretary
ACS No.:A64033

Mumbai

Mumbai

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Standalone statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Other income	*18*	**8,35,061**	61,86,841
Total income		**8,35,061**	61,86,841
Employee benefit expense	*19*	**32,571**	-
Finance costs	*20*	**99,76,500**	99,76,500
Depreciation and amortization expenses	*4 & 5*	**-**	-
Other expenses	*21*	**21,28,476**	79,04,443
Total expenses		**1,21,37,547**	1,78,80,943
Loss before tax		**(1,13,02,486)**	(1,16,94,102)
Tax expense:			
Current tax	*22*	-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Short provision of earlier years		-	2,84,553
Loss for the year		**(1,13,02,486)**	(1,19,78,655)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,13,02,486)**	(1,19,78,655)
Earnings per equity share of par value Rs. 10 each (31 March 2020 Rs.10 each)	*23*		
Basic		**(1.13)**	(1.20)
Diluted		**(1.13)**	(1.20)

The notes refered to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **D. Dadheech & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101981W

CHANDRASHEKHAR SABHANAND CHAUBEY

Chandrashekhar Chaubey
Partner
Membership No: 151363

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited
CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070

RAJEEV ASHOK PIRAMAL Digitally signed by RAJEEV ASHOK PIRAMAL Date: 2021.06.11 13:40:28 +05'30'

Rajeev Piramal
Managing Director
DIN : 00044983

V V VIJAY SHANKAR

Vijay Shankar
Director
DIN : 07351307

PRASHANT KRISHNAN AND DESAI Digitally signed by PRASHANT KRISHNANAND DESAI Date: 2021.06.11 12:41:33 +05'30'

Prashant Desai
Chief Financial Officer

JHEEL MAHESH TALESRA

Jheel Talesra
Company Secretary
ACS No.:A64033

Mumbai

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Standalone statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

Particulars		Other equity			Total equity
		Reserves & Surplus			
	Equity share capital	Deemed Equity	Retained earnings	Total	
Balance at 1 April 2019	**10,00,00,000.00**	**88,833**	**(6,31,91,510)**	**(6,31,02,676)**	**(6,31,02,676)**
Prior year item			(1,73,019)	(1,73,019)	(1,73,019)
Restated balance at the begining of the reporting period		**88,833**	**(6,33,64,529)**	**(6,32,75,696)**	**(6,32,75,696)**
Loss for the period			(1,19,78,655)	(1,19,78,655)	(1,19,78,655)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,19,78,655)	(1,19,78,655)	(1,19,78,655)
Balance at 31 March 2020	**10,00,00,000**	**88,833**	**(7,53,43,184)**	**(7,52,54,351)**	**(7,52,54,351)**
Balance at 1 April 2020	**10,00,00,000**	**88,833**	**(7,53,43,184)**	**(7,52,54,351)**	**(7,52,54,351)**
Prior year item			-	-	-
Restated balance at the begining of the reporting period	**10,00,00,000**	**88,833**	**(7,53,43,184)**	**(7,52,54,351)**	**(7,52,54,351)**
Loss for the year			(1,13,02,486)	(1,13,02,486)	(1,13,02,486)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,13,02,486)	(1,13,02,486)	(1,13,02,486)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**10,00,00,000**	**88,833**	**(8,66,45,670)**	**(8,65,56,837)**	**(8,65,56,837)**

Note:
The Company does not have any items in the nature of 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **D. Dadheech & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101981W

CHANDRASHEKHAR SABHANAND CHAUBEY

Chandrashekhar Chaubey
Partner
Membership No: 151363

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited
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Managing Director
DIN : 00044983

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Prashant Desai
Chief Financial Officer

JHEEL MAHESH TALESRA

Jheel Talesra
Company Secretary
ACS No.:A64033

Mumbai

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	**(1,13,02,486)**	(1,16,94,102)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash used in		
Income from investments	**(3,12,269)**	(41,469)
Financial assets at FVTPL - net change in fair value	**(16,408)**	8,99,763
Prior period items	**-**	(1,73,021)
	(1,16,31,163)	(1,10,08,829)
Working capital adjustments		
Increase in liabilities	**98,41,033**	99,24,534
Increase in other financial assets	**16,408**	(8,99,763)
Increase in loans and advances	**(2,97,168)**	8,27,719
	(20,70,890)	(11,56,339)
Income Tax paid (Net of income tax refund)	**1,22,728**	(3,76,575)
Net cash flows from operating activities	**(19,48,162)**	(15,32,914)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment /sale of investment during the period	**9,13,748**	18,70,360
Income / redemption proceeds received from mutual fund	**1,076**	24,185
Income receieved from investments	**3,12,269**	17,235
Net cash flows from investing activities	**12,27,093**	19,11,780
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(7,21,069)**	3,78,866
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**1,20,42,716**	1,16,63,850
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,13,21,647**	1,20,42,716
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet		
Cash and bank balances as per Balance Sheet [Note 10]	**1,13,21,647**	1,20,42,716
Cash and cash equivalents as restated as at the year end	**1,13,21,647**	1,20,42,716

The cash flow has been prepared under the 'Indirect method' as set out in Accounting Standard-3 - "Cash Flow Statement" prescribed in the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended).

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For **D. Dadheech & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101981W

CHANDRASHEKHAR SABHANAND CHAUBEY

Chandrashekhar Chaubey
Partner
Membership No: 151363

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited
CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070

RAJEEV ASHOK PIRAMAL Digitally signed by RAJEEV ASHOK PIRAMAL Date: 2021.06.11 13:47:07 +05'30'

Rajeev Piramal
Managing Director
DIN : 00044983

V V VIJAY SHANKAR

Vijay Shankar
Director
DIN : 07351307

PRASHANT KRISHNANAND DESAI Digitally signed by PRASHANT KRISHNANAND DESAI Date: 2021.06.11 12:42:12 +05'30'

Prashant Desai
Chief Financial Officer

JHEEL MAHESH TALESRA

Jheel Talesra
Company Secretary
ACS No.:A64033

Mumbai

1. Background

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 15 December 2005. The principle objective of the Company is to originate, acquire, manage, monitor and dispose portfolio investments of Venture Capital Fund. The Company is the Investment Manager to PReF Indigo Scheme, a scheme of Peninsula Realty Fund ('Fund') based on an investment management agreement between the Company and Peninsula Trustee Limited ('Trustee Company') dated 13 March 2006 pursuant to amended from time to time.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Act, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act..

2.2. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest rupees, unless otherwise indicated.

2.3. Current versus Non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle;

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

a) It is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;

b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

2. Basis of preparation *(Continued)*

2.3. Current versus Non-current classification (Continued)

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

2.4. Basis of measurement

The statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value

2.5. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimates on uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2021 is included in the following notes:

Note 27 – impairment of financial assets

2.6. Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

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

2. Basis of preparation *(Continued)*

2.6. Measurement of fair values (Continued)

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

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

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

Note 27 – financial instruments.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1. *Financial instruments*

i. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

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

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses is recorded in profit or loss.

ii. Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost.

Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

3.1. *Financial instruments (Continued)*

ii. Measurement (Continued)

Fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

All equity investments other than investment in joint venture are measured at fair value. The Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTPL are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iii. Impairment of financial assets

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

3.2. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

3. Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.2. Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

i. Recognition and measurement (Continued)

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss which is as follows:

Class of Fixed Asset	**Useful life (years)**
Computer Software	3
Computers	3
Office equipment	5
Furniture and fixture	10

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

3.3. Intangible assets

i. Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets including those acquired by the Company are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

3. Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.4. Impairment

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.5. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.5. Employee benefits (Continued)

ii. Defined benefit plans (continued)

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iii. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

3.6 Provisions and contingencies (other than for employee benefits)

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for

The Company creates a provision when there is present legal obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Loss contingencies arising from claims, litigations, assessment, fines, penalties etc. are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed monthly including at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

3. Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.7. Revenue recognition

i. Management fees

Management fees (net of service tax) are recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of an investment management agreement between the Company and Trustee Company. The Company has not charged management fees to the fund w.e.f 1 April 2014 *vide* board resolution dated 19 September 2014.

ii. Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

iii. Income from investment

Income from investment is accounted in accordance with contribution agreement.

iv. Interest income

Interest income is recognised on accrual basis using the effective interest method.

3.8. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3. Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.8. Income tax (Continued)

ii. Deferred tax (Continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

3.9. Trade receivable and trade payable

Trade receivables and trade payables are recognized at carrying costs which are considered to be same as their fair values due to their short-term nature. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables with appropriate management estimates for credit loss at each reporting date.

Trade payables are recognized at cost which is considered to be same as their fair values due to their short term nature. Trade payable represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financials year which are unpaid.

3.10. Going concern and COVID-19 impact

The company does not have any operating revenues as at the year end. Further the company has built up significant reserves which can fund the operation till the company gets new business. Hence the management does not foresee any significant impact on the ability of the company to continue as going concern.

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in preparing this financial statement. COVID-19 does not have any significant impact on the operations of the company as it does not have any operating revenues, any significant operating expenses.

All the investment of the Peninsula Realty Fund have been realized and proceeds are distributed to the investors. Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited, Investment Manager for the Fund, has applied online for surrender of Venture Capital Fund license issued by Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The physical license copy has been submitted to SEBI on 31 March 2021.

3. Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

3.11. Amount payable to investors

An amount of Rs. 4,753 thousand (previous year: Rs. 6,376 thousand) is payable to investors which is not paid on account of non-compliance with Know Your Customers (KYC) regulations, non completion of regulatory fillings etc.

Remarks	**Total Rs.**
FATCA not received	647
FATCA received - NRI supporting documents yet to received	739
HOLD - Legal case and FATCA not received	324
NRI-TDS issue	711
NRI-TDS issue - Supporting received	68
Transmission under process	786
Defaulters	1,478
Grand Total	**4,753**

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*

as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

4 Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Plant and equipment- computer	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 April 2019	10,10,641	17,874	16,761	10,45,276
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	**10,10,641**	**17,874**	**16,761**	**10,45,276**
Balance at 1 April 2020	10,10,641	17,874	16,761	10,45,276
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	**10,10,641**	**17,874**	**16,761**	**10,45,276**
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 April 2019	10,10,641	17,536	16,761	10,44,938
Depreciation for the year		336		336
Balance at 31 March 2020	**10,10,641**	**17,872**	**16,761**	**10,45,274**
Balance at 1 April 2020	10,10,641	17,872	16,761	10,45,274
Depreciation for the year		-		-
Balance at 31 March 2021	**10,10,641**	**17,872**	**16,761**	**10,45,274**
Carrying amounts (net)				-
At 31 March 2020	-	**2**	-	**2**
At 31 March 2021	-	**2**	-	**2**

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

5 Intangibles

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Computer Software	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)	-	-
Balance at 1 April 2019	27,01,446	27,01,446
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	**27,01,446**	**27,01,446**
Balance at 1 April 2020	27,01,446	27,01,446
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	**27,01,446**	**27,01,446**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 April 2019	27,01,446	27,01,446
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	**27,01,446**	**27,01,446**
Balance at 1 April 2020	27,01,446	27,01,446
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	**27,01,446**	**27,01,446**
Carrying amounts (net)	-	-
At 31 March 2020	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 March 2021	**-**	**-**

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
6 Investments in joint ventures		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments (fully paid) unquoted		
4,900 (Previous Year: 4,900) Class A Equity share of Rs. 10 each of PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited (formerly known as Peninsula Brookfield Investment Managers Private Limited) (refer note a)	**49,000**	49,000
10,000 (Previous Year: 10,000) Class C Equity share of Rs. 10 each of PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited (formerly known as Peninsula Brookfield Investment Managers Private Limited) (refer note a)	**1,00,000**	1,00,000
Investment in preference shares (fully paid) unquoted		
16,62,878 (Previous Year : 16,62,878) 0.01% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs. 100 each of PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited (formerly known as Peninsula Brookfield Investment Managers Private Limited) (refer note b)	**16,62,87,800**	16,62,87,800
	16,64,36,800	16,64,36,800

a Terms / rights attached to equity shares

“Class A Shares” means a class of equity shares with face value of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten) with, (i) the right of one vote per share; (ii) no rights to any dividend or other form of returns from the Company; and (iii) a pari-passu right to all the residual assets of the Fund Manager at the time of liquidation or winding up of the Fund Manager after the dues of all the creditors and preference shares are settled;

“Class C Shares” means a class of equity shares of the Fund Manager with face value of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten) with (i) no voting rights attached to such shares; (ii) rights as to dividend from the profits of the Company; and (iii) a pari-passu right to all the residual assets of the Fund Manager at the time of liquidation or winding up of the Fund Manager after the dues of all the creditors and preference shares are settled.

b Terms / rights attached to cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS)

CCPS shall be entitled to cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 0.01% (Zero Point Zero One percent) per annum, to be paid in cash, in accordance with applicable law. CCPS shall have no voting rights attached to them. CCPS shall rank senior to all the Equity Shares issued by the Company from time to time. Accordingly, the dividend due and amounts payable to the holder of CCPS shall be paid by the Company in priority to all other payments to any other shareholder (including in case of the liquidation of the Company). It is clarified that no other kind of Equity Shares issued by the Company (including Class A Shares or Class B Shares or Class C Shares) would have a right to be repaid the capital or paid any dividend thereon until the payment of the amounts due on the buy back of the CCPS together with all dividends thereon is made.Investor shall have the right, to be exercised at its discretion, to convert the Peninsula CCPS into Class C Shares.
Each CCPS shall convert to 1 (One) Class C Share.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
7 Financial assets - Investments		
Units in alternative investment fund at FVTPL		
24.6874 (Previous year: 37.73948) Class B units of Rs. 1,00,000 each of Peninsula Brookfield Real Estate Fund	**11,23,812**	20,37,559
	11,23,812	20,37,559
8 Other non-current assets		
Advance payment of income tax (net of provision for tax as at 31 March 2021 : Rs. 3,80,370; 31 March 2020: Rs. 3,80,370)	**61,96,440**	63,19,168
Service tax credit receivable	**8,69,026**	8,69,026
GST cenvat	**14,75,726**	12,48,338
	85,41,192	84,36,532

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
9	**Current investment**		
	Investment in mutual funds		
	0.00 (31 March 2020: 10.663) ICICI Prudential daily dividend scheme, floating rate plan	-	1,076
		-	1,076
10	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balance with banks:		
	In current account	**8,18,256**	1,20,39,325
	Balances with Banks in Deposit Account (Maturity upto three months)	**1,05,00,000**	-
	Cash in hand	**3,391**	3,391
		1,13,21,647	1,20,42,716
11	**Other financial assets**		
	Advances recoverable in cash or in kind		
	- Related party (refer note 24)	**2,76,079**	2,78,413
	- Others	**13,101**	13,101
		2,89,180	2,91,514
12	**Other current assets**		
	Prepaid expenses	**871**	2,333
	Accrued Interest on term deposit	**73,576**	-
		74,447	2,333

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

Particular	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020

13 Share Capital

a Authorised :

100,00,000 (Previous Year: 100,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**10,00,00,000**	10,00,00,000
16,00,000 (Previous Year: 16,00,000) redeemable cumulative non convertible Preference shares of Rs. 100 each	**16,00,00,000**	16,00,00,000
TOTAL	**26,00,00,000**	26,00,00,000

b Issued and Subscribed and Paid up:

10,000,000 (Previous Year: 10,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	**10,00,00,000**	10,00,00,000
TOTAL	**10,00,00,000**	10,00,00,000

c Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Equity shares bought back during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,00,00,000**	1,00,00,000

d Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. At the time of winding up or liquidation, all the shareholders have equal rights on the assets and liabilities of the company.

e Equity shares in the company held by its holding company

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of Shares	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Peninsula Holdings and Investments Private Limited - Holding Company	**75,00,000**	**7,50,00,000**	75,00,000	7,50,00,000
Peninsula Land Limited	**1,000**	**10,000**	1,000	10,000

f Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the company is set out below:

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of Shares	**%**	**No. of Shares**	**%**
Peninsula Holdings and Investment Private Limited	**75,00,000**	**75**	75,00,000	75
Ashok Piramal Group Real Estate Trust	**5,00,000**	**5**	5,00,000	5
Mrs. Urvi A. Piramal	**10,00,000**	**10**	10,00,000	10

g No shares have been allotted without payment being received in cash or by way of bonus shares during the year of five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date.

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
as at 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
14	**Borrowings**		
	Proceeds from issue of redeemable cumulative non convertible preference shares	**11,08,50,000**	11,08,50,000
	Less: Transaction costs	**-**	-
	Carrying amount	**11,08,50,000**	11,08,50,000

Terms / rights attached to preference shares
The Company has issued Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-convertible Preference Shares of face value Rs. 100/- each carrying dividend at the rate of 9% p.a. The preference shareholders shall have priority over equity shareholders of the Company in the payment of dividend or repayment of capital. The preference shares are reedemable at face value and will be redeemable within year of 15 years from the date of allotment at such time as the Board may deem fit.

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
15	**Other non-current liabilities**		
	Interest on preference shares	**6,30,75,580**	5,30,99,079
		6,30,75,580	5,30,99,079
16	**Trade payables**		
	Total oustanding dues of micro and small enterprises	**1,45,800**	2,72,813
	Total oustanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	**2,35,090**	2,67,047
		3,80,890	5,39,860
17	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues payables	**11,375**	13,944
	Employee related payables	**26,071**	-
		37,446	13,944

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

	Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	For the year ended 31 March 2020
18	**Other income**		
	Income from investments	**22,584**	41,469
	Financial assets at FVTPL - net change in fair value	**16,408**	-
	Interest on income tax refunds	**6,384**	84,438
	Interest on fixed deposit	**2,89,685**	5,42,250
	Expenses Recovery	**5,00,000**	55,18,684
		8,35,061	61,86,841
19	**Employee benefit expenses**		
	Salaries,Wages & Allowances	**26,571**	-
	Pf administration charges	**6,000**	-
		32,571	-
20	**Finance costs**		
	Dividend on redeemable preference shares classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**99,76,500**	99,76,500
		99,76,500	99,76,500
21	**Other expenses**		
	Financial assets at FVTPL - net change in fair value	**-**	8,99,763
	Loss from investment in fund units	**2,86,052**	-
	Expenses from investment in fund units	**17,696**	-
	Payment to auditors		
	- Audit fees	**1,00,000**	1,00,000
	Legal and professional charges	**17,06,375**	65,89,230
	Miscellaneous expenses	**18,353**	3,15,450
		21,28,476	79,04,443

(Amount in INR)

22 Income tax

A (a) Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	Net balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Other	31 March 2021 Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	1,930	-	-	-
Provision on dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision on investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed tax losses	-	-	-	2,11,44,078	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,11,46,008**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Set off tax							
Net deferred tax assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,11,46,008**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	Net balance 1 April 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Other	31 March 2020 Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	2,354	-	-	-
Provision on dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	1,38,05,761	-	-	-
Provision on investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed tax losses	-	-	-	2,07,98,989	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,46,07,104**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Set off tax	-	-					
Net deferred tax assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,46,07,104**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note

In absence of sufficient future taxable income, the Company has not recognised deferred tax asset as at 31 March 2021 (Previous year: Rs. Nil)

B Tax losses carried forward

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Expires in AY		
2023-24	33,09,076	33,09,076
2024-25	11,01,446	11,01,446
2025-26	-	-
2026-27	10,39,267	10,39,267
2027-28	7,35,65,384	7,35,65,384
2028-29	8,42,430	8,42,430
2029-30	13,25,631	-
Never Expire	1,40,142	1,38,509

C Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Loss before tax	**(1,13,02,486)**	(1,16,94,102)

The Company's domestic tax rate is 26% (F. Y. 2019-20 - 26%)

On account of brought forward tax losses and absence of sufficient future taxable income, effective tax rate will be Nil.

(Amount in INR)

23 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holder of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holder of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) 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.

	March 2021	March 2020
i. Loss attributable to Equity holder of company		
Loss attributable to equity holder of the Company	**(1,13,02,486)**	(1,19,78,655)
Loss attributable to equity holder of the Company	**(1,13,02,486)**	(1,19,78,655)
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Issued ordinary shares at 1 April	**1,00,00,000**	1,00,00,000
Effect of shares issued	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for basic EPS	**1,00,00,000**	1,00,00,000
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for diluted EPS	**1,00,00,000**	1,00,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(1.13)**	(1.20)
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	**(1.13)**	(1.20)

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

24 Related party relationships, transactions and balances

List of related parties and transactions during the year

a. Controlling entity - ultimate holding company
(i) Peninsula Land Limited

b Holding company
(i) Peninsula Holdings and Investments Private Limited

c Joint ventures
(i) PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited (formerly known as Peninsula Brookfield Investment Managers Private Limited)
(ii) PenBrook Investment Manager LLP (subsidary of PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited)

d Fellow subsidiary
(i) Peninsula Trustee Limited

e Entity under common control
(i) Peninsula Realty Fund - Scheme PReF Indigo a scheme of Peninsula Realty Fund
(ii) Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund

f Key management personnel
(i) Mr. Rajeev A Piramal

g Key management personnel of parent company
(i) Urvi Ashok Piramal
(ii) Mahesh Shrikrishna Gupta
(iii) Prakash Shetty
(iv) Shardul Doshi (resigned on 02/07/2020)
(v) Vijay Shankar
(vi) Jheel Talesra (joined on 08/02/2021)

Related Party transactions other than those with key managemet personnel

	Transaction value		**Balance outstanding**	
	Year Ended 31 March 2021	**Year Ended 31 March 2020**	**31 March 2021**	31 March 2020
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind				
Peninsula Realty Fund - Recovery of expenses claimed (net of credit note)	**5,00,000**	65,11,193	**-**	-
Peninsula Realty Fund - Recovery amount received	**5,00,000**	73,20,380	**-**	-
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund	**5,880**	7,451	**5,439.0**	6,706
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund - Fund expenses	**17,696**	48,875	**1,58,071**	1,75,767
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund - Accrued income reversed	**-**	1,46,999	**-**	-
PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited - Accrued dividend	**16,629**	16,629	**1,12,569**	95,940
Investments made				
PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited				
- Equity shares	**-**	-	**1,49,000**	1,49,000
- Preference shares	**-**	-	**16,62,87,800**	16,62,87,800
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund				
- Investment in units	**-**	-	**11,23,812**	20,37,559
- Redemption in units	**9,30,156**	9,70,597	**-**	-
Other income received during year				
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund	-	17,337		
Borrowings from				
Peninsula Land Limited	-	**-**	**11,08,50,000**	11,08,50,000
Finance cost				
Peninsula Land Limited	**99,76,500**	99,76,500	**6,30,75,580**	5,30,99,079
Salary paid to				
Jheel Talesra	**26,571**	-	**26,071**	-

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

25 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 March 2021 was as follows.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Total liabilities	**17,43,43,916**	16,45,02,883
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	**1,13,21,647**	1,20,42,716
Adjusted net debt	**16,30,22,269**	15,24,60,167
Total equity	**1,34,43,164**	2,47,45,649
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	**12.13**	6.16

26 Employee Benefits

The company has employed one employee during the financial year 2020-21. As the company has not employed 10 or more than 10 employees, at any time, during the year, the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are not applicable to the company.

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

	Carrying amount						Fair value			
31 March 2021	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Other financial assets - amortised Cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at fair value										
Non-current investments	11,23,812	-	-	-	-	11,23,812	-	-	11,23,812	11,23,812
Current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11,23,812	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,23,812**	**-**	**-**	**11,23,812**	**11,23,812**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	11,08,50,000	11,08,50,000	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	6,30,75,580	6,30,75,580	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	3,80,890	3,80,890	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	37,446	37,446	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17,43,43,916**	**17,43,43,916**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*
for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

A. Accounting classification and fair values *(Continued)*

	Carrying amount						Fair value			
31 March 2020	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Other financial assets - amortised Cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at fair value										
Non-current investments	20,37,559	-	-	-	-	20,37,559	-	-	20,37,559	20,37,559
Current investments	1,076	-	-	-	-	1,076	1,076	-	-	1,076
	20,38,635	-	-	-	-	20,38,635	1,076	-	20,37,559	20,38,635
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	11,08,50,000	11,08,50,000	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,30,99,079	5,30,99,079	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	5,39,860	5,39,860	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	13,944	13,944	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	16,45,02,883	16,45,02,883	-	-	-	-

* The Company has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as trade receivables and trade payables because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Non-current investments	This investment relartes to investment in units of Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund. The said investment is valued on the basis of Net asset value. Net asset value is derived by deducting fair value of assets from liabilities of the fund. Such value is used to calcuate NAV applicable to each unit in the fund.
Current investments	This investment is related to Mutual fund. The said investment is valued on the basis of Net asset value as informed by the fund.
Other non-current liabilities	This amount payable to Peninsula Land Ltd. Valuation is done based on effective interest rate method over the expected tenure of loan

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

C. Financial risk management *(Continued)*

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade receivables
Trade receivables balance as on 31 March 2021 : Nil (31 March 2020 : Nil)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents of INR 1,13,21,647 at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: INR 1,20,42,716). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

Investment in units of Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund ("the Fund")

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Based on the management assessment, the Company does not expect signficant impact on the repayment of units.

Investment in units of Peninsula Realty Fund ("the Fund")

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company has made investments in the Fund as per SEBI requirement. Company is also acting as Fund manager to the Fund. Based on the management assessment, the Company has made provision on these investment in previous year.

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

C. Financial risk management *(Continued)*

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents. Besides this the Company can call for capital if required.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

			Contractual cash flows			
31 March 2021	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**Within 12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	3,80,890	3,80,890	3,80,890	-	-	-
			Contractual cash flows			
31 March 2020	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**Within 12 months**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	5,39,860	5,39,860	5,39,860	-	-	-

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company does not have exposure to market risk and therefore, the changes in market risk will not impact profit or loss.

v. Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The Company does not have exposure to currency risk and therefore, the changes in currency risk will not impact profit or loss.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have exposure in investment in fixed or floating rate instrument, hence the interest risk will not have impact on the profit and loss account.

The Company does not have any additional impact on equity other than the impact on retained earnings.

28. Operating segments

Basis for segmentation

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company operates in only one business segment viz. fund management to Peninsula Realty Fund and all of its operations are in India. Accordingly, the financial statements are reflective of the information required by IND AS 108 Operating segments.

29. Contingent Liability and capital commitment

The contingent liability and commitment of the Company are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Unpaid capital call in relation to investment in fund	7,02,000	7,02,000
Dividend distribution tax on preference shares	-	20,51,168

The Company has assessed its obligations arising in the normal course of business, including pending litigations, proceedings pending with tax authorities and other contracts including derivative and long term contracts. Based on such assessment, the Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

30. Due to Micro and small suppliers

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
- Principal	1,45,800	2,72,813
- Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-
The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
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 MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

The above information regarding micro, small and medium enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the statutory auditors of the Company.

31. Recent accounting pronouncements

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Act. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from 1 April 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

Balance Sheet:

- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under ‘additional regulatory requirement’ such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head ‘additional information’ in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

32. Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events, as defined under IND AS 10 “Events after the reporting period” through 11 June 2021 and no material subsequent event have been identified.

As per our report of even date attached

For **D. Dadheech & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101981W

CHANDRASHEKHAR SABHANAND CHAUBEY
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Date: 2021.06.11 17:26:19 +05'30'

Chandrashekhar Chaubey
Partner
Membership No: 151363

Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited
CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070

RAJEEV ASHOK PIRAMAL
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Date: 2021.06.11 13:49:20 +05'30'

Rajeev Piramal
Managing Director
DIN: 00044983

V V VIJAY SHANKAR
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Date: 2021.06.11 12:50:36 +05'30'

Vijay Shankar
Director
DIN: 07351307

PRASHANT KRISHNANAND DESAI
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Date: 2021.06.11 12:42:36 +05'30'

Prashant Desai
Chief Financial Officer

JHEEL MAHESH TALESRA
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Date: 2021.06.11 12:51:45 +05'30'

Jheel Talesra
Company Secretary
ACS No: A64033

Mumbai