Colosceum Media Private Limited

Financial Statements

2019-20

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF
COLOSCEUM MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Colosceum Media Private Limited ('the Company')**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, 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. (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 accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the financial position of the Company as at 31st March 2020, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, 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 (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 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.

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 director report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

That Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility 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:

- 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 s Act, 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. Further to our comment in the Annexure A, 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 (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the 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 Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules there under;
    e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31st March, 2020, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 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 the requirements of section 197 (16) of the Act; In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of section 197 of the act is not applicable to the company since no managerial remuneration is paid / provided.

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 Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

    i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

    ii. The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

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

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership No. 109859

UDIN : 20109859AAAABK6483
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2020

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading " Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of the Colosceum Media Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020).

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

(b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year in accordance with the phased programme of verification adopted by the management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory which requires physical verification. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Therefore, the provision of paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made any loan, investment and guarantees to any person specified under section 185 and section 186 of the Act; and therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub –section (1) of section 148 of the Act. In respect of the Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order are not applicable.

(vii) **(a)** According to the records of the company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance (ESI), Investor Education and Protection Fund, Income-tax, Tax deducted at sources, Tax collected at source, Professional Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Custom Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) 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, goods and service-tax and duty of customs which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution or government nor has it issued any debentures as at the balance sheet date.

(ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and on the basis of information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not paid or provided managerial remuneration, therefore requisite approvals mandated by the provision of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not applicable.

(xii) The Company is not Nidhi Company as per the Act . Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) The provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as it does not fulfil the criteria specified in the Section 177 of the s Act . In our opinion all transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and details have been disclosed in financial statements, as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership No. 109859

UDIN : 20109859AAAABK6483
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2020

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of the Colosceum Media Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020.

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 over financial reporting of Colosceum Media Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31stMarch, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the"Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31stMarch, 2020, 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 **Chaturvedi & Shah LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Partner
Membership No. 109859

UDIN : 20109859AAAABK6483
Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April 2020

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

₹ in lakh

	Notes No.	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
I ASSETS			
(1) Non - current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1(a)	41.33	85.13
(b) Intangible Assets	1(b)	1.64	2.26
(c) Financial Assets			
- Other Financial Assets	2	14.59	13.27
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	3	-	15.06
(e) Other non - current assets	4	76.50	0.60
Total non - current assets		**134.06**	**116.32**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	554.56	447.33
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	6	951.31	302.48
(ii) Trade Receivables	7	1,050.97	2,063.14
(iii)Cash and cash equivalents	8	48.03	162.81
(iv)Other Financial Assets	9	11.60	14.86
(c) Other current assets	10	43.60	134.23
Total current assets		**2,660.07**	**3,124.85**
Total Assets		**2,794.13**	**3,241.17**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	117.65	117.65
(b) Other Equity	12	2,073.33	1,896.78
Total equity		**2,190.98**	**2,014.43**
Liabilities			
(1) Non - current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	13	21.96	18.65
Total non - current liabilities		**21.96**	**18.65**

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

₹ in lakh

	Notes No.	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables due to	14		
Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	
Other than Micro and Small Enterprise		511.20	999.67
(b) Other current liabilities	15	69.60	208.03
(c) Provisions	16	0.39	0.39
Total current liabilities		**581.19**	**1,208.09**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,794.13**	**3,241.17**

Significant Accounting Policies and accompanying Notes (1 to 32) are part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No :101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Membership No.109859
Partner

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2020

Kshipra Jatana
Director
DIN 02491225

Ratnesh Rukhariyar
Director
DIN 00004615

Place :: Noida
Date :: 18th April, 2020

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ in lakh

		Note No.	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
	Income			
	Value of sales and services	17	5,893.55	5,001.27
	Less: Goods and Services Tax (GST) included above		898.81	759.96
I	Revenue from operations		4,994.74	4,241.31
II	Other income	18	91.19	85.16
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**5,085.93**	**4,326.47**
IV	**Expenses**			
	(a) Production and Other Direct Expenses	19	4,383.36	3,785.68
	(b) Changes in inventories of Work-In-Progress	20	(107.22)	(232.36)
	(c) Employee benefits expense	21	208.36	182.00
	(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense		29.87	34.52
	(e) Other expenses	22	350.63	269.68
	Total expenses (IV)		**4,865.00**	**4,039.52**
V	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		220.93	286.96
VI	**Tax expense:**			
	(1) Current tax	23 (a)	29.63	108.95
	(2) Deferred tax	28	15.05	(9.63)
	Net tax expense (VI)		**44.68**	**99.32**
VII	**Profit for the period (V-VI)**		**176.24**	**187.63**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		0.31	2.88
IX	**Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)**		**0.31**	**2.88**
X	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII + IX)**		**176.55**	**190.50**
XI	**Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 10/- each**			
	(a) Basic	24	14.98	15.95
	(b) Diluted		7.81	8.31

Significant Accounting Policies and accompanying Notes (1 to 32) are part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No :101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Membership No.109859
Partner

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kshipra Jatana
Director
DIN 02491225

Ratnesh Rukhariyar
Director
DIN 00004615

Place :: Noida
Date :: 18th April, 2020

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2020

a. Equity Share Capital ₹ in lakh

Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2018	Changes during the year 2018-19	Balance at the end of 31st March 2019	Changes during the year 2019-20	Balance at the end of 31st March 2020
117.65	-	117.65	-	117.65

b. Other Equity ₹ in lakh

As on 31st March 2019	Equity component of financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus		Total
		Securities premium account	Retained Earnings *	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	10.81	1,260.20	435.24	1,706.26
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Tax	-	-	2.88	2.88
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	187.63	187.63
Balance at the end of the reporting period	10.81	1,260.20	625.75	1,896.78

As on 31st March 2020	Equity component of financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus		Total
		Securities premium account	Retained Earnings *	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	10.81	1,260.20	625.75	1,896.78
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Tax	-	-	0.31	0.31
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	176.24	176.24
Balance at the end of the reporting period	10.81	1,260.20	802.32	2,073.33

* includes remeasurement of defined benefit plan for the year amounting to ₹ 0.31 Lacs & previous year of ₹ 2.88 Lacs

Significant Accounting Policies and accompanying Notes (1 to 32) are part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No :101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Membership No.109859
Partner

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2020

Kshipra Jatana
Director
DIN 02491225

Ratnesh Rukhariyar
Director
DIN 00004615

Place :: Noida
Date :: 18th April, 2020

Cashflow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ in lakh

		Year ended 31st March 2020		Year ended 31st March 2019
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		220.92		286.96
Adjusted for:				
Loss on sale/ discard of Property, Plant & Equipment (net)	15.08		0.04	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29.87		34.52	
Liabilities / Provisions no longer required written back	(27.97)		-	
Sundry Balance written off	0.45		20.86	
Net gain arising on financial asssets designated at fair value through profit or loss	(61.36)		(75.90)	
Amortisation of lease rent	1.26		1.26	
Interest Income	(1.33)		(1.21)	
		(44.00)		(20.43)
Operating profit before working capital changes		176.92		266.53
Adjusted for				
- Trade and Other Payables	(594.73)		480.32	
- Trade and Other Receivables	1,103.80		(1,410.90)	
- Inventories	(107.23)		(232.36)	
		401.84		(1,162.94)
Cash generated from/ (used in) Operations		**578.76**		**(896.42)**
Taxes paid (net)		(105.53)		(3.33)
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) operating activities		**473.23**		**(899.75)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Payment for Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets		(0.54)		(5.08)
Purchase of Current Investments		(4,555.00)		(2,085.00)
Proceeds from sale of Current Investments		3,967.53		3,150.00
Net cash flow (used in) / generated from investing activities		**(588.01)**		**1,059.92**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Net cash flow (used in) / generated from financing activities		**-**		**-**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(114.78)		160.17
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		162.81		2.64
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Refer note no.8)		**48.03**		**162.81**

Significant Accounting Policies and accompanying Notes (1 to 32) are part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No :101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Membership No.109859
Partner

Kshipra Jatana
Director
DIN 02491225

Ratnesh Rukhariyar
Director
DIN 00004615

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2020

Place :: Noida
Date :: 18th April, 2020

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Colosceum Media Private Limited (“the Company”) is a Company incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at First Floor, Empire Complex, 414, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400 013, Maharashtra. The Company is engaged in the business of conceptualization and creation of multimedia assets and IPs. It offers content development capabilities for television and film entertainment as well as consulting, strategic and research advisory services to clients.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards (‘Ind AS’), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company’s financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Current and 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 –

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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.

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight-line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of lease agreement or the useful life whichever is shorter.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Lease:

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

As a lessee

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. 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 term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

As a lessor

A lease for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

(c) Intangible assets:

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebate less accumulated amortisation/ depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Company and cost can be measured reliably.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Computer Software is being amortised over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

(d) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(e) Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets or group of assets or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of the Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(h) Provisions and Contingencies

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

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

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

(i) Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Long Term Employee Benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation as per Projected Unit Credit Method.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions towards Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment and other long term benefits are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

(j) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

i Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

ii 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 income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilised.

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 tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(k) Foreign currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency's closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

(l) Revenue recognition

Revenue from operations includes income from content productions.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Income from media operations is recognised to the extent the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed. Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional. Generally, the credit period varies between 0-90 days from the date of delivery of final telecast master.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets and disclosed as unbilled revenue. Invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities and disclosed as unearned revenues.

Interest income

Interest Income from Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

(m) Financial instruments

(i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not accounted at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent measurement:

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The effective interest rate amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

C. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables, Company applies a 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Further, Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of the trade receivables. At every reporting date, these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 months ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of borrowings net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Offsetting

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

(n) Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(o) Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

a) Depreciation/ Amortisation and useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. 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.

b) Recoverability of trade receivable:

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

c) 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. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

d) **Impairment of financial assets:**

The impairment provisions for financial assets depending on their classification are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected cash loss rates, discounting rates applied to these forecasted future cash flows, recent transactions. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

e) Defined benefit plans:

The employment benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/ income include the discount rate, inflation and mortality assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact upon the carrying amount of employment benefit obligations.

f) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

g) Fair value measurement:

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 40 of financial statements.

h) Leases:

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an options to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that options; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that options. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that crate an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

1. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

₹ in lakh

	Particulars	**Gross Block**				**Depreciation / Amortisation**				**Net Block**	
		As at 01.04.2019	**Additions**	**Deletions/ adjust-ments**	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 01.04.2019**	**Deprecia-tion / am-ortisation expense for the year**	**On disposals / adjust-ments**	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2020**	**As at 31.03.2019**
(a)	**Property, Plant and Equipment**										
(i)	Plant and equipment	1.12	-	-	1.12	0.48	0.08	-	0.56	0.56	0.64
(ii)	Computers	55.39	0.54	-	55.93	33.67	12.06	-	45.73	10.20	21.72
(iii)	Furniture and fixtures	7.07	-	-	7.07	1.61	0.72	-	2.33	4.74	5.46
(iv)	Vehicles	9.72	-	-	9.72	2.75	1.22	-	3.97	5.75	6.97
(v)	Office equipment	10.94	-	-	10.94	4.72	1.82	-	6.54	4.40	6.22
(vi)	Leasehold Improvements	80.99	-	22.13	58.86	36.87	13.36	7.05	43.18	15.68	44.12
	Total (a)	**165.23**	**0.54**	**22.13**	**143.64**	**80.10**	**29.26**	**7.05**	**102.31**	**41.33**	**85.13**
	Previous Year	**162.85**	**3.97**	**1.58**	**165.23**	**47.58**	**34.07**	**1.54**	**80.10**	**85.13**	
(b)	**Intangible Assets**										
(i)	Computers software	3.48	-	-	3.48	1.22	0.62	-	1.84	1.64	2.26
	Total (b)	**3.48**	**-**	**-**	**3.48**	**1.22**	**0.62**	**-**	**1.84**	**1.64**	**2.26**
	Previous Year	**2.37**	**1.11**	**-**	**3.48**	**0.78**	**0.44**	**-**	**1.22**	2.26	
	Total (a+b)	**168.71**	**0.54**	**22.13**	**147.13**	**81.32**	**29.88**	**7.05**	**104.15**	**42.97**	**87.39**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

2 Other Financial Assets

₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Security deposits - Unsecured, considered good	14.59	13.27
	14.59	**13.27**

3 Deferred Tax

₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Deferred Tax	-	15.06
	-	**15.06**

4 Other non - current assets

₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Others (Unsecured, Considered good)		
Advance Income Tax (Net of provision)	76.50	0.60
	76.50	**0.60**

5 Inventories

₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Work in progress (Programme under production)	554.56	447.33
	554.56	**447.33**

6 Investments

₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Investments In Mutual Fund		
(Investment In ABSL Liquid Fund - Growth 10,363=566@ 317=7455)	32.93	302.48
(Investment In IDFC Corporate Bond Fund Regular Plan - Growth 60,55,263=438 @ 13=7813)	834.49	-
(Investment In IDFC Ultra Short Term Fund Regular Plan - Growth 7,37,545=148 @ 11=3744)	83.89	-
	951.31	**302.48**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

6.1 Category-wise Investments ₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Financial assets measured at fair value through Profit & loss (FVTPL)	951.31	302.48
Financial assets measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	-	-
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	-
Total Investments	**951.31**	**302.48**

7 Trade receivables (Unsecured, Considered good) ₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Trade Receivable	1,050.97	2,063.14
Trade Receivable considered good- Secured	-	-
Trade Receivable which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivable - credit impaired	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful/ expected credit loss	-	-
	1,050.97	**2,063.14**

8 Cash and cash equivalents ₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
- Cash on hand	0.06	0.13
- Balances in current accounts with banks	1.03	0.64
- Balances with banks in Cash Credit	46.94	162.04
	48.03	**162.81**

9 Other financial assets ₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Security deposits - Unsecured, considered good	11.60	14.86
	11.60	**14.86**

10 Other current assets (Unsecured, Considered good) ₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i) Advances to vendors	37.76	98.73
(ii) Prepaid expenses	3.46	5.86
(iii) Prepaid Lease	1.68	2.93
(iv) GST credit receivable	0.70	26.71
	43.60	**134.23**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

11 Equity Share Capital

₹ in lakh

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2020 Amount (₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2019 Amount (₹)
a. Authorised Share Capital:				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,500,000	150.00	1,500,000	150.00
Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	500,000	50.00	500,000	50.00
b. Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up - Equity Shares				
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up	1,176,500	117.65	1,176,500	117.65
Total	**1,176,500**	**117.65**	**1,176,500**	**117.65**

Notes :

(i) The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. All the equity shares rank *pari passu* in all respects including but not limited to entitlement for dividend, bonus issue and rights issue. 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.

(ii) Details of equity shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2020 Amount (₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2019 Amount (₹)
Network18 Media & Investments Ltd	1,176,500	117.65	1,176,500	117.65
	1,176,500	**117.65**	**1,176,500**	**117.65**

* Includes the shares held by nominees of Network18 Media & Investments Limited

(iii) Details of equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2020 % Holding	As at 31st March, 2019 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2019 % Holding
Network18 Media & Investments Ltd	1,176,500	100.00%	1,176,500	100.00%

Notes :

As per the records of the Company, including its registers of shareholders/members and other declarations, if any, received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

There are no bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought backduring the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

* Includes the shares held by nominees of Network18 Media & Investments Limited

(iv) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2020 Amount (₹)	As at 31st March, 2019 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2019 Amount (₹)
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	1,176,500	117.65	1,176,500	117.65
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	1,176,500	117.65	1,176,500	117.65

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

12 Other Equity ₹ in lakh

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i)	**Preference Shares**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	10.81	10.81
		10.81	**10.81**
(ii)	**Retained Earnings**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	621.76	434.13
	Profit for the year	176.24	187.63
		798.00	**621.76**
(iii)	**Securities Premium Account**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	1,260.20	1,260.20
		1,260.20	**1,260.20**
(iv)	**Other Comprehensive Income**		
	As per last Balance Sheet	**4.01**	**1.13**
	Add.: Amount recognised during the year	0.31	2.88
		4.32	**4.01**
	Total Other Equity	**2,073.33**	**1,896.78**

Numbers in brackets "()" represents debit balance

*** Description of the rights, preferences and restrictions attached 0% Optionally Fully Convertible Preference Shares (OFCPS)**

12.1. Each OFCPS shall have a tenure of 10 (ten) years from the date of allotment and shall not carry any right to dividend.

12.2. OFCPS can be converted fully or in part into Equity Shares of the Company at any time during a period of 10 years after the date of allotment at the option of the Company (Issuer).

12.3. Each OFCPS is convertible into 10 Equity Shares of the Company. The Equity Shares of the Company so allotted on conversion shall rank *pari passu* and shall have the same rights as the outstanding Equity Shares of Company on the date of such conversion.

12.4. OFCPS are Non – Cumulative in nature and shall have voting rights only in respect of certain matters as per the provisions of Section 47 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

13 Provisions - Non Current

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	2.17	1.86
Provision for gratuity	19.79	16.79
	21.96	**18.65**

14 Trade payables due to

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(i)	Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-
(ii)	Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	511.20	999.67
		511.20	**999.67**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

14.1 The details of amounts outstanding to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises based on information available with the company is as under :

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2020**	**As at 31st March, 2019**
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest due on above and unpaid interest	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest accured and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-
Total	-	-

15 Other current liabilities

₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	**As at 31st March, 2019**
(i) Unearned revenue	-	-
(ii) Other payables		
- Statutory dues	69.60	208.03
	69.60	**208.03**

16 Provisions - Current

₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2020	**As at 31st March, 2019**
Provision for employee benefits		
(i) Provision for compensated absences	0.04	0.04
(ii) Provision for gratuity	0.35	0.35
	0.39	**0.39**

17 Revenue from operations

₹ in lakh

	2019-2020	**2018-2019**
Income from Content Productions	4,994.74	4,241.31
	4,994.74	**4,241.31**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

18 Other income ₹ in lakh

		2019-2020	2018-2019
(i)	**Interest income on:**		
	Income Tax Refunds	0.09	7.69
	Security Deposit	1.33	1.21
	Others	0.12	-
(ii)	Net gain arising on financial asssets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
	Realised gain	25.21	72.29
	Unrealised gain	36.15	3.61
(iii)	Gain on foreign exchange	0.00	-
(iv)	Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	27.97	-
(v)	Miscellaneous income	0.32	0.36
		91.19	**85.16**

19 Production and other direct expenses ₹ in lakh

		2019-2020	2018-2019
(i)	Media Professional Fee	1,457.52	1,177.69
(ii)	Material Consumed	181.73	88.71
(iii)	Travelling & Conveyance	272.03	218.66
(iv)	Event Expenses	102.74	332.14
(v)	Artist Fees	171.04	116.76
(vi)	Set Expenses	132.82	209.24
(vii)	Production Equipment Expenses	587.86	391.55
(viii)	Studio and Location Expenses	123.66	164.47
(ix)	Production General Expenses	110.22	451.24
(x)	Line Production Fees	1,243.73	635.22
		4,383.35	**3,785.68**

20 Change in inventories of work-in-progress ₹ in lakh

	2019-2020	2018-2019
Work-in-progress at the beginning of the year	447.33	214.97
Less: Work in progress at the end of the year	554.56	447.33
	(107.23)	**(232.36)**

21 Employee benefits expense ₹ in lakh

	2019-2020	2018-2019
Salaries and wages	194.80	169.01
Contribution to provident and other fund	6.64	6.20
Gratuity expenses	3.33	2.99
Staff welfare expenses	3.60	3.81
	208.36	**182.00**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

21.1 Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund and Pension contributions to the relevant authorities, which are defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits.

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

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	5.74	5.42
Employer's Contribution to Pension Fund	0.60	0.48

21.2 Defined benefit plans

The Company provides gratuity (which is unfunded) as employee benefit schemes to its employees. The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit scheme and the amount recoginised in the financial statements.

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

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Defined Benefit obligation at beginning of the year	17.14	17.02
Current Service Cost	2.01	1.68
Interest Cost	1.32	1.31
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	(0.31)	(2.88)
Benefits paid	-	-
Defined Benefit obligation at year end	20.16	17.14

ii) Expenses recognised during the year:

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
In Income Statement		
Current Service Cost	2.01	1.68
Interest Cost	1.32	1.31
Net Cost	**3.33**	**2.99**
In Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain) / loss on defined benefit obligation	(0.31)	(2.88)
Net (Income) /Expense recognized in OCI	**(0.31)**	**(2.88)**

iii) Actuarial assumptions:

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
Mortality Table (IALM)	2012-14	2006-08
	(Ultimate)	(Ultimate)
Discount rate (per annum)	6.96%	7.69%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	6.00%	5.50%

The discount rate is based on prevailing market yields of Government of India bonds as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

iv) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Acturial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on resonably possible changes of the assumptions occuring at end of the reporting period , while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sesitivity analysis is given below:

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
Particulars	**2019-20**	**2018-19**
a) Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the period		
i) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(1.31)	(2.18)
ii) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	1.41	2.55
b) Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the period		
i) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	1.42	2.58
ii) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(1.33)	(2.24)

This plan typically expose the Company to acturial risks such as : investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

a) Interest risk

A decrease in the discount rate will increase the plan liability.

b) Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by refrence to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

c) Salary risk

The present value of the defined 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.

22 Other Expenses ₹ in lakh

Particulars	**2019-2020**	**2018-2019**
Electricity expenses	7.09	11.73
Insurance	1.09	1.80
Professional and legal fees	156.36	52.35
Repairs and maintenance - Others	7.57	8.47
Rent	40.92	38.98
Loss on exchange diffrences	-	2.93
Loss on sale/ disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment (net)	15.08	0.04
Sundry Balance written off	0.45	20.86
Project Development	76.24	88.18
Communication costs	5.56	5.55

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Printing and stationery	0.68	0.99
Amortisation of lease rent	1.26	1.26
Miscellaneous expenses	38.33	36.56
	350.63	**269.70**

Note:

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Payments to statutory auditors (net of GST)		
(i) Statutory audit fees	1.50	1.50
(ii) Limited review fees	1.10	1.10
	2.60	**2.60**

23 Taxation

₹ in lakh

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax		
In respect of current year	29.63	108.95
Deferred Tax	15.05	(9.63)
Tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**44.68**	**99.31**

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

₹ in lakh

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Profit before tax	220.93	287
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	27.82%
Computed Tax Expense	55.60	79.83
Tax Effect of:		
Income not considered for tax purposes	(9.43)	0.80
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	7.79	18.11
Others temporary differences	0.00	
Current Tax Provision	**53.96**	**98.74**
Deferred tax	15.05	(9.63)
Adjustment recognised in the current year in relation to tax of prior years	(24.33)	10.21
Income tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**44.68**	**99.31**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

b) Advance Income Tax (Net of provision)

₹ in lakh

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2020**	**As at 31st March, 2019**
At the start of the year	0.60	92.46
Charge for the year	(53.96)	(98.74)
Short / Excess provision relating to prior years	24.33	10.21
Taxes paid during the year (net of refund)	105.53	(3.33)
At the end of the year	**76.50**	**0.60**

24 Earning Per Share (EPS)

₹ in lakh

	Particulars	**Year ended 31st March 2020**	**Year ended 31st March 2019**
(i)	Net Profit after Tax As per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to equity shareholders	176.24	187.63
(ii)	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	1,176,500	1,176,500
(iii)	Total Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares	1,081,010	1,081,010
(iv)	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for Calculating Diluted EPS	2,257,510	2,257,510
(v)	Basic Earning Per Share	**14.98**	**15.95**
(vi)	Diluted Earning Per Share	**7.81**	**8.31**
(vii)	Face Value Per Equity Share	10	10

25 Related parties disclosures
As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions and balances with related parties are given below

Description of relationship	**Names of related parties**
Enterprises exercising control	Independent Media Trust Adventure Marketing Private Limited # Watermark Infratech Private Limited # Colorful Media Private Limited # RB Media Holdings Private Limited # RB Mediasoft Private Limited # RRB Mediasoft Private Limited # RB Holdings Private Limited # Teesta Retail Private Limited
Beneficiary/Protector of Independent Media Trust	Reliance Industries Limited Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited
Holding Company	Network18 Media & Investments Limited Capital18 Fincap Private Limited Merged with Network18 Media & Investments Limited w.e.f. November 01, 2018
Fellow Subsidiary	TV18 Broadcast Limited Viacom18 Media Private Limited

Control by Independent Media Trust of which RIL is the sole beneficiary.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

₹ in lakh

Particulars	Fellow Subsidiary
Transactions during the year	
Rendering of services	
Viacom18 Media Private Limited	3,609.22
	(3,715.04)
Balances outstanding at the end of the year	
Viacom18 Media Private Limited	1,039.17
	(1,773.00)

Note: Figures in bracket relates to the previous year ended 31st March 2019

26 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities exposes it mainly to credit risk. The finance team identifies and evaluates financial risk in close coordination with the Company's business teams.

Credit risk is the risk that customers or counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables.

Customer credit risk is managed by business team subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customers receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date for major customers. Receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to receivables as low.

27 Deferred Tax Assets (net) :

Deferred tax is calculated, in full, on all temporary timing difference under the assets method using a principal tax rate prevalent in the jurisdiction the Company operates in. The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		
(i) At the start of the year	15.06	5.43
(ii) Charge/(credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	(15.06)	9.63
(iii) Set-off taken for MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
(iv) At the end of the year	**-**	**15.06**

Deferred tax liabilities and assets at the end of the reporting period and deferred tax credit/(charge) in profit & loss and other comprehensive income

₹ in lakh

Particulars	As at 1st April 2019	Charge/(credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	Others	As at 31st March 2020 #
Deferred Tax Assets in relation to:				
(i) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	8.96	- 8.96	-	14.84
(ii) Provisions	6.10	- 6.10	-	5.63
Total	**15.06**	**- 15.06**	**-**	**20.46**

 # Note : This deferred tax asset is not recognised in the books of accounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

28 Fair value measurement hierarchy:

Financial instruments by category

₹ in lakh

	March 31, 2020				March 31, 2019			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade receivables	1,050.97				2,063.14			
Cash and cash equivalents	48.03				162.81			
Security Deposit	26.20				28.13			
Others	-				-			
AT FVTPL								
Investment	951.31	951.31			302.48	302.48		
Total financial assets	**2,076.51**				**2,556.55**			
Financial liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade payables	511.20				999.67			
Total financial liabilities	**511.20**				**999.67**			

The Fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consist of the following three levels:

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

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

Level 3: Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumption that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

a) The fair value of investment in quoted Equity Shares and Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or Net Assets Value (NAV).

b) The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined based on information about market participants, assumptions and other data that are available including using discounted cash flow analysis.

29) Segment Reporting

(i) The Company is engaged in only one segment i.e. “Content Production” and as such there is no separate reportable segment as per Ind As 108 operating segments. further Company’s operation are only in India, it has determined single geographical segment.

(ii) Since the Company’s operations are primarily in India, it has determined single geographical segment.

(iii) One customer represents more than 10% of Company’s total revenue during the current year as well as previous year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

30) Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable to current year's figures.

31) The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 18th April, 2020.

32) The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. In assessing the recoverability of Company's Financial Assets and Non-Financial Assets, the Company has considered internal and external information. The Company has evaluated impact of this pandemic on its business operations and based on its review and current indicators of future economic conditions, there is no significant impact on it's financial statements and the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of all it's assets.

As per our Report of even date

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No :101720W/W100355

Vijay Napawaliya
Membership No.109859
Partner

Place : Mumbai
Date : 18th April, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kshipra Jatana
Director
DIN 02491225

Ratnesh Rukhariyar
Director
DIN 00004615

Place :: Noida
Date :: 18th April, 2020