Den Futuristic Cable Networks Private Limited

Financial Statements

2018-19

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Den Futuristic Cable Networks Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Den Futuristic Cable Networks Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss, *statement of changes in equity* and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and loss, *changes in equity* and its cash flows 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 Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

Key Audit Matter (KAM)	Our Response to KAM
1. Provision for Doubtful Debtors and Impairment of Fixed Assets	• Our responses were designed to test the control the estimation process of the company. • Carrying out Substantive procedure.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the going concern of the Company and using the going concern basis of accounting and using the going concern basis of accounting. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 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.
- 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..

Report on Other Legal & 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 1 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, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account .

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 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 2".

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

    i. The Company has nothing to disclose any impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements

    ii. The Company does not have any long term contract or derivative contract requiring any provision.

    iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

O P Agrawal & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)
FRN - 019754N

(O P AGRAWAL)
Proprietor
M. No. 076242

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10-04-2019

ANNEXURE "1" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 10 under 'Report on others Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

1 a. The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.

b. The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

c. The Company does not own any immovable properties and hence the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) are not applicable.

2 The activities of the Company and the nature of its business do not involve the use of inventory (i.e. goods). Accordingly clause 3(ii) of the said order is not applicable.

3 The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

4 The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

5 The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 and the Rules framed thereunder to the extent notified.

6 The maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

7 a. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, except few cases the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

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

8 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institutions or banks or Government or dues to debenture holders as at the Balance Sheet date.

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

10 During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

11 The Company is a private Company and hence the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act as regards managerial remuneration are not applicable to the Company and hence the provisions of clause 3(xi) are not applicable.

12 As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

13 The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

14 During the year the Company has not made any investment through private placement. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

15 In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

16 The company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

O P Agrawal & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)
FRN - 019754N

(O P AGRAWAL)
Proprietor
M. No. 076242

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10-04-2019

ANNEXURE - 2 TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

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 ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls 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 standalone Ind AS 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 31 March 2019, 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.

O P Agrawal & Associates
(Chartered Accountants)
FRN - 019754N

(O P AGRAWAL)
Proprietor
M. No. 076242

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10-04-2019

Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2018 (Rs.' 000)
A. ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3A	5,901.99	45,601.64
(b) Capital work in progress		-	-
(c) Other Intangible assets	3	30.42	35.21
		5,932.41	45,636.85
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	60,595.26	68,827.95
(ii) Others financial assets	5	22,166.51	24,833.67
(e) Non current tax assets	6	29,850.87	24,880.34
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	30	-	51,623.08
(g) Other non-current assets	7	13,088.95	26,183.29
		1,31,634.00	2,41,985.18
2. Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	2,36,788.60	3,58,831.04
(ii) Loans	9	2,71,800.00	2,96,444.60
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	8,593.72	26,782.81
(iv) Bank balances	11	11,607.47	9,064.98
(v) Other financial assets	12	90,643.98	1,02,391.14
(b) Other current assets	13	52,971.19	1,15,717.68
		6,72,404.96	9,09,232.25
Total Assets		**8,04,038.96**	**11,51,217.43**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	11,610.28	11,610.28
(b) Other equity	15	5,13,586.33	5,43,262.32
		5,25,196.61	5,54,872.60
2.Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities		21,078.63	93,119.34
(b) Long term provisions	17	813.11	3,069.05
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	30	1,366.86	-
(d) Other non-current liabilities	18	3,151.16	20,800.54
Total non-current liabilities		26,409.76	1,16,988.93
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	2,11,631.00	2,30,631.00
(ii) Trade payables	20	9,493.73	42,597.36
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	25,209.84	1,41,043.97
(b) Short term provisions	22	72.54	349.38
(c) Other current liabilities	23	6,025.48	64,734.19
Total current liabilities		2,52,432.59	4,79,355.90
Total liabilities		2,78,842.35	5,96,344.83
Total Equity and Liabilities		**8,04,038.96**	**11,51,217.43**

See accompanying notes forming part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For O P Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 019754N

O P AGRAWAL
Proprietor
Membership No. 076242

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

DEN FUTURISTIC CABLE NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

TAPESH VIRENDRA SINGHI
Director
DIN No: 01691488

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

VIKAS KUMAR SINGHAL
Director
DIN No: 06595444

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March, 2019

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
			(Rs.' 000)	(Rs.' 000)
1.	**REVENUE**			
	a. Revenue from operations	24	23,347.39	92,833.02
	b. Other income	25	76,891.10	68,071.17
2.	**TOTAL REVENUE**		**1,00,238.49**	**1,60,904.19**
3.	**EXPENSES**			
	a. Employee benefit expenses	26	7,196.67	29,184.31
	b. Finance costs	27	53,393.60	50,365.23
	c. Depreciation/Impairment	3	9,063.31	13,996.92
	d. Content cost	-	3,268.68	
	e. Other expenses	28	45,937.60	82,362.07
4.	**TOTAL EXPENSES**		**1,15,591.18**	**1,79,177.21**
5.	**PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE EXCPETIONAL ITEM AND TAX EXPENSE (2-4)**		(15,352.69)	(18,273.02)
6.	Exceptional items	29	97,670.87	-
7.	**PROFIT BEFORE TAX (5-6)**		(1,13,023.56)	(18,273.02)
8.	**TAX EXPENSES**			
	a. Current tax expenses		-	103.00
	b. Deferred tax	30	5,065.92	(1,675.08)
	NET TAX EXPENSES		**5,065.92**	**(1,572.08)**
9.	**PROFIT AFTER TAX (7-8)**		(1,18,089.48)	(16,700.94)
10.	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit/(Loss)		354.03	372.63
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit/(Loss)		(102.10)	(107.47)
	Total other comprehensive income		251.93	265.16
11.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period) (9-11)**		**(1,17,837.55)**	**(16,435.78)**
12.	**Earnings per equity share**			
	(Face value of Rs. 10 per share)			
	Basic (Rs. per share)	36	(101.71)	(14.38)
	Diluted (Rs. per share)	36	(101.71)	(14.38)

See accompanying notes forming part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For O P Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 019754N

O P AGRAWAL
Proprietor
Membership No. 076242

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

DEN FUTURISTIC CABLE NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

TAPESH VIRENDRA SINGHI
Director
DIN No: 01691488

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

VIKAS KUMAR SINGHAL
Director
DIN No: 06595444

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March, 2019

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)	For the year ended 31.03.2018 (Rs.' 000)
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit before tax	(1,13,023.56)	(18,273.02)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation/Impairment	43,444.33	13,996.92
	Finance costs	53,393.60	50,365.23
	Liabilities/excess provisions written back (net)	(14,050.05)	(892.15)
	Provision for doubtful debts	11,877.14	44,099.01
	Interest income on Fixed Deposit	(624.49)	(814.65)
	Interest on others	(40,089.88)	(43,819.92)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(59,072.91)**	**44,661.42**
	Changes in working capital:		
	Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
	Trade Receivables	1,10,165.30	(16,193.13)
	Other current financial assets	11,747.16	(31,784.52)
	Other current non-financial assets	62,746.49	(44,638.51)
	Other non-current non-financial assets	13,094.34	21,781.02
	Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Current financial Liabilities	(1,49,376.04)	(15,668.33)
	Current non-financial Liabilities	(58,708.71)	2,352.76
	Other non-current non-financial Liabilities	(17,649.38)	(1,039.82)
	Short term provisions	(276.84)	(463.30)
	Non current provisions	12,148.14	912.34
	Cash generated from operations	**(75,182.45)**	**(40,080.07)**
	Taxes paid/(refunds)	42,851.38	4,010.23
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	(32,331.07)	(36,069.84)
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Capital expenditure on fixed assets, including capital advances	(3,252.89)	(876.76)
	Sale of investment/Redemption of investment	10,050.49	-
	Purchase of long-term investments:	(1,817.80)	(2,971.84)
	Interest income on Fixed Deposit	624.49	-
	Loan	24,644.60	56,644.57
	Interest on others	40,089.88	44,634.57
	Security deposit	2,667.16	(1,518.42)
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	73,005.93	95,912.12
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds/issue of preference shares	11,260.21	10,716.28
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	(19,000.00)	(23,000.00)
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	(48.71)	(10,898.32)
	Finance costs	(53,393.60)	(50,365.23)
	Adjustment of Preferential Capital	4,860.64	-
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(56,321.46)	(73,547.27)
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(15,646.60)	(13,705.00)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	35,847.79	49,552.79
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	20,201.19	35,847.79
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprise of:		
	Cash on Hand	267.43	268.15
	Cheques on hand	-	5,000.00
	Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	8,326.29	21,514.66
	Other Bank balance	11,607.47	9,064.98
		20,201.19	35,847.79

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS – 7 "Statement of Cash Flow" issued by the Central Government under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015)

As per our report of even date attached

For O P Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 019754N

O P AGRAWAL
Proprietor
Membership No. 076242

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEN FUTURISTIC CABLE NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

TAPESH VIRENDRA SINGHI
Director
DIN No: 01691488

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

VIKAS KUMAR SINGHAL
Director
DIN No: 06595444

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

Notes to the Financial Statements

A. Equity Share Capital **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Numbers of shares at the Beginning	11,62,028	11,620.28	11,61,028	11,610.28
Add: Shares issued during the year (See note no. 40)	-	-	1,000	10
Numbers of shares at the End	11,62,028	11,620.28	11,62,028	11,620.28

B. Other equity

For the year ended March 31, 2019 **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	Amalgamation Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	1,03,502.52	10,01,643.28	-	(5,61,883.53)	-	5,43,262.27
Adjustment for cancellation of Preference shares as per scheme of arrangement	-	84,050.00	-	(749.08)	-	83,300.92
Effect of Preferential Share at FVTPL	-	-	-	4,995.81	-	4,995.81
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(1,17,837.55)	251.93	(1,17,585.62)
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**1,03,502.52**	**10,85,693.28**	**-**	**(6,75,474.35)**	**251.93**	**5,13,973.38**

For the year ended March 31, 2018 **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain/(Loss)	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	1,03,502.52	10,01,653.28	-	(5,45,447.75)	-	5,59,708.05
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(16,700.94)	265.16	(16,435.78)
Adjustment for issuance of share capital	-	(10.00)	-	-	-	(10.00)
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**1,03,502.52**	**10,01,643.28**	**-**	**(5,61,883.53)**	**-**	**5,43,262.27**

As per our report of even date attached

For O P Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 019754N

O P AGRAWAL
Proprietor
Membership No. 076242

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DEN FUTURISTIC CABLE NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

TAPESH VIRENDRA SINGHI
Director
DIN No: 01691488

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

VIKAS KUMAR SINGHAL
Director
DIN No: 06595444

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

Notes to the Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

1 BACKGROUND

DEN Futuristic Cable Networks Pvt Ltd. is company primarily engaged in providing cable television distribution and other related services. It is a subsidiary of DEN Networks Ltd which is a company listed on NSE & BSE.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.01 Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

(ii) Basis of preparation and measurement

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

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

2.02 Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Company’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. Distributions received from an associate or a joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment. When the Company’s share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Company’s interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company’s net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

Notes to the Financial Statements

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve in the period in which the investment is acquired.

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Company determines whether there any is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate or a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Company investment in an associate or a joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount, Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Company discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Company retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Company measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with Ind AS 109. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Company accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Company reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Company continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Company reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Company continues to use the equity method, the Company reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a Company entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Company, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Company's financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Company.

2.03 Use of estimates

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

2.04 Cash and cash equivalents (for purpose of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition) and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.05 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby Profit before tax reported under statement of profit/ (loss) is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on available information.

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS - 07 “Statement of Cash Flow” issued by the Central Government under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015) and as per amendment notified in March 2017 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.

2.06 Property, plant and equipment

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net off cenvat credit less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations are stated at fair value as determined by the management of the Company on the basis of valuation by expert valuers, less accumulated amortisation. The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life is taken in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

a.	Headend and distribution equipment	6 -15 years
b.	Set top boxes (STBs)	8 years
c.	Office and other equipment	3 years
d.	Furniture and fixtures	3 to 10 years
e.	Vehicles	6 years
f.	Leasehold improvements	Lower of the useful life and the period of the lease.
g.	Fixed assets acquired through business purchase	5 years as estimated by an approved valuer

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.07 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Useful lives of intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on straight line method as follows:

a.	Distribution network rights	5 years
b.	Software	5 years
c.	License fee for internet service	Over the period of license agreement
d.	Non compete fees	5 years

Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of 1 April, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

2.08 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

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

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

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

2.09 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fare value of consideration received or receivable, based on fulfilment of [erformance obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Amount disclosed as revenue are net of return, trade allowances, rebates, service taxes and amount collected on behalf of third parties. There is no impact on the operating results of the company on account of adoption of Ind AS 115 issued under the companies act 2013.

The company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been mapped for each of the company's activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transection and specifics of each arrangements.

i. Rendering of services

1. Service revenue comprises subscription income from digital and analog subscribers, placement of channels, advertisement revenue, fees for rendering management, technical and consultancy services and other related services. Income from services is recognised upon completion of services as per the terms of contracts with the customers. Period based services are accrued and recognised pro-rata over the contractual period.
2. Activation fees on Set top boxes (STBs) is recognised on activation of boxes over the life of the STBs. Activation fees received in advance is deferred over the period of life of the STB and has been considered as deferred revenue.
3. Amounts billed for services in accordance with contractual terms but where revenue is not recognised, have been classified as advance billing and disclosed under current liabilities.
4. Revenue from prepaid internet service plans, which are active at the end of accounting period, is recognised on time proportion basis.

ii. Sale of goods (equipment)

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

a) the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;

b) the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably

d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and

e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.10 Other income

Dividend income and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

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

Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds, being the difference between the sales consideration and carrying value of investments.

2.11 Share-based payment arrangements

Share-based payment transactions of the Company

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

2.12 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The functional currency for the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For the Company, the functional currency is the local currency of the country in which it operates, which is INR.

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

Treatment of exchange differences

The exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items are taken into Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.13 Financial instruments

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

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

Investment in Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over entity Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect theentity's returns Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost On transition to IND AS, the Company has adopted optional exception under IND AS 101 to fair value investment in subsidiaries at fair value (refer Note no 4 of first time adoption tab).

Investment in joint ventures and associates

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. An associate is

Notes to the Financial Statements

an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The investment in joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

Financial assets

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

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

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

For the impairment policy on debt instruments at FVTOCI, refer Note

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

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

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

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at

Notes to the Financial Statements

fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

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

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

- For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.
- Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.
- For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.14 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Equity instruments

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a Company entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

Foreign exchange gains and losse

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.15 Employee benefits

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising

Notes to the Financial Statements

actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

b. net interest expense or income; and

c. remeasurement

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

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company’s defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

<u>Short-term and other long-term employee benefits</u>

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

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

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

<u>Contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans</u>

Discretionary contributions made by employees or third parties reduce service cost upon payment of these contributions to the plan. When the formal terms of the plans specify that there will be contributions from employees or third parties, the accounting depends on whether the contributions are linked to service, as follows:

- If the contributions are not linked to services (e.g. contributions are required to reduce a deficit arising from losses on plan assets or from actuarial losses), they are reflected in the remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset).
- If contributions are linked to services, they reduce service costs. For the amount of contribution that is dependent on the number of years of service, the Company reduces service cost by attributing the contributions to periods of service using the attribution method required by Ind AS 19.70 for the gross benefits. For the amount of contribution that is independent of the number of years of service, the Company reduces service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered / reduces service cost by attributing contributions to the employees’ periods of service in accordance with Ind AS 19.70.

2.16 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The Company as lessor

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company’s net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company’s net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Company’s

Notes to the Financial Statements

expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the financial statements as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company general policy on borrowing costs . Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2.17 Borrowing costs

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

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

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

2.18 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

2.19 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2.20 Provisions and contingencies

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

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

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

2.21 Share issue expenses

Share issue expenses are adjusted against the Securities Premium Account as permissible under Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent any balance is available for utilisation in the Securities Premium Account. Share issue expenses in excess of the balance in the Securities Premium Account, if any is expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.22 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or a liability acting in their best economic interest. The Company used valuation techniques, which were appropriate in circumstances and for which sufficient data were available considering the expected loss/ profit in case of financial assets or liabilities.

2.23 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

2.24 Service tax input credit

Service tax input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the underlying service received is accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing/ utilising the credits.

2.25 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.26 Current and non Current classfication :

i. The assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet are based on current/ non - current classification. An asset as current when it is:

1 Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

2 Held primarily for the purpose of trading

3 Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

4 Cash or cash equivalents 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.

ii A liability is current when:

1. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading
3. Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
4. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are treated as non - current.

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

2.27 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind As 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

Ind As 115 was issued in Febuary 2015 and establishes a five step model to account for revenue arising from the contract with customrs. Under Ind AS 115 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in the exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recongnition requirements under Ind As. This standard has come into force from accounting period commencing on or after 1st April, 2018. The company has adopted the new standard on the required effective date. There is no material impact due to adoption of same.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3A Property, plant and equipment

(Rs.' 000)

	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Carrying amounts of:		
a) Leasehold Improvements	39.89	61.32
b) Plant and equipment		
(i) Headed and distribution equipment	5,044.57	43,605.69
(ii) Computers	10.37	41.55
(iii) Office and other equipment	87.14	589.45
c) Furniture and fixtures	661.47	1,204.61
Vehicles	58.55	99.02
	5,901.99	**45,601.64**
d) Capital work-in-progress	-	-
	5,901.99	**45,601.64**

Particulars	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and equipment: Headed and distribution equipment	Plant and equipment: Computers	Plant and equipment: Office and other equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block							
Balance at 1 April, 2017	61.32	68,713.09	161.69	1,486.42	1,234.93	99.02	**71,756.47**
Additions	-	664.32	-	87.59	-	-	**751.91**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2018	**61.32**	**69,377.41**	**161.69**	**1,574.01**	**1,234.93**	**99.02**	**72,508.38**
Additions	-	3,739.88	-	-	-	-	**3,739.88**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**61.32**	**73,117.29**	**161.69**	**1,574.01**	**1,234.93**	**99.02**	**76,248.26**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1 April, 2017	**-**	**(12,412.31)**	**(70.61)**	**(397.37)**	**(30.32)**	**-**	**(12,910.61)**
Depreciation expenses	-	(13,359.41)	(49.53)	(587.19)	-	-	**(13,996.13)**
Elimination on disposals of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2018	**-**	**(25,771.72)**	**(120.14)**	**(984.56)**	**(30.32)**	**-**	**(26,906.74)**
Depreciation expenses	(21.43)	(19,907.67)	(24.96)	(224.95)	(204.01)	(40.47)	**(20,423.49)**
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	(22,393.33)	(6.22)	(277.36)	(339.13)	-	**(23,016.04)**
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**(21.43)**	**(68,072.72)**	**(151.32)**	**(1,486.87)**	**(573.46)**	**(40.47)**	**(70,346.27)**
Carrying amount							
Balance at 1 April, 2017	61.32	56,300.78	91.08	1,089.05	1,204.61	99.02	**58,845.86**
Additions	-	664.32	-	87.59	-	-	**751.91**
Depreciation expenses	-	(13,359.41)	(49.53)	(587.19)	-	-	**(13,996.13)**
Balance at 31 March, 2018	**61.32**	**43,605.69**	**41.55**	**589.45**	**1,204.61**	**99.02**	**45,601.64**
Additions	-	3,739.88	-	-	-	-	**3,739.88**
Disposals	-	(22,393.33)	(6.22)	(277.36)	(339.13)	-	**(23,016.04)**
Depreciation expense	(21.43)	(19,907.67)	(24.96)	(224.95)	(204.01)	(40.47)	**(20,423.49)**
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**39.89**	**5,044.57**	**10.37**	**87.14**	**661.47**	**58.55**	**5,901.99**

Notes to the Financial Statements

3B Other intangible assets **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Carrying amounts of:		
Software	30.42	35.21
	30.42	**35.21**

	Software	Total
Deemed cost		
Balance at 1 April, 2017	-	-
Additions	36.00	**36.00**
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2018	**36.00**	**36.00**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**36.00**	**36.00**
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 April, 2017	-	-
Depreciation expenses	(0.79)	**(0.79)**
Elimination on disposals of assets	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2018	**(0.79)**	**(0.79)**
Depreciation expenses	(4.79)	**(4.79)**
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**(5.58)**	**(5.58)**
Carrying amount		
Balance at 1 April, 2017	-	-
Additions	36.00	36.00
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expenses	(0.79)	(0.79)
Balance at 31 March, 2018	**35.21**	**35.21**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(4.79)	(4.79)
Balance at 31 March, 2019	**30.42**	**30.42**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	(Rs.' 000)	(Rs.' 000)
4. NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS		
a. Trade and unquoted – Investments in equity shares (Carried at Amortized Cost)		
i. of subsidiary		
i. 50,000 (Previous year 25,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Fun Cable Network Private Limited	304.00	255.00
ii. 25,500 (Previous year 25,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Srishti Den Networks Private Limited	255.00	255.00
iii. 57,747 (Previous year 57,747) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Faction Communication System Private Limited	8,623.11	8,623.11
iv. 127,500 (Previous year 127,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Saya Channel Network Private Limited	46,616.30	46,616.30
	55,798.41	55,749.41
ii. of others		
i. 24,500 (Previous year 24,500) Equity shares of Rs. 61 each, fully paid in Den VM Magic Entertainment Private Limited	1,500.00	1,500.00
ii. 69,825 (Previous year 69,825) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each, fully paid in Desire Cable Network Private Limited	139.65	139.65
iii. 24,500 (Previous year 24,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Shree Siddhivinayak Cable Network Private Limited	24.50	24.50
iv. 24,500 (Previous year 24,500) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Sahyog Cable Network Private Limited	24.50	24.50
v. 48,783 (Previous year 48,783) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Kattakada Telecasting and Cable Services Private Limited	48.78	48.78
vi. 289,196 (Previous year 289,196) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Victor Cable Tv Network Private Limited	929.38	929.38
vii. 12,501 (Previous year 12,501) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Prayag Cable Networks Private Limited	312.53	312.53
viii. 17,060 (Previous year 17,060) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Drashti Cable Network Private Limited	17.06	17.06
ix. 31,649 (Previous year 31,649) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Citi Channel Private Limited	31.65	31.65
x. 29,419 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Big Den Entertainment Private Limited	771.94	-
xi. 24,500 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Adhunik Cable Network Private Limited	49.00	-
xii. 28,003 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Antique Communications Private Limited	56.00	-
xiii. 49,000 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Augment Cable Network Private Limited	98.00	-
xiv. 24,500 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Blossom Entertainment Private Limited	49.00	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	(Rs.' 000)	(Rs.' 000)
xv. 47,012 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den A.F. Communication Private Limited	94.02	-
xvi. 29,478 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Steel City Cable Network Private Limited	58.96	-
xvii. 26,123 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Devine Cable Network Private Limited	52.25	-
xviii. 4,900 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Glimpse Communications Private Limited	9.80	-
xix. 24,500 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Indradhanush Cable Network Private Limited	49.00	-
xx. 122,500 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Jhankar Cable Network Private Limited	245.00	-
xxi. 94,551 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Marble Cable Network Private Limited	10.00	-
xxii. 27,222 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Multi Channel Cable Network Private Limited	54.44	-
xxiii. 29,123 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Nectar Entertainment Private Limited	58.25	-
xxiv. 27,068 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Sanmati Den Cable Network Private Limited	54.14	-
xxv. 24,500 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Trident Entertainment Private Limited	49.00	-
xxvi. 126,090 (Previous year Nil) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Pradeep Cable Network Private Limited	10.00	-
	4,796.85	3,028.05
iii. preference shares of subsidiary of subsidiary		
i. Nil (Previous year 2,912,209).001 Non-Cumulative, Non-Convertible, Non-Participating Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up in Den Ambey Cable Networks Private Limited	-	10,050.49
	60,595.26	**68,827.95**
5. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Considered good		
a. Security deposits	21,661.63	24,833.67
b. Advance for investments	504.88	-
	22,166.51	**24,833.67**
6. NON-CURRENT TAX ASSETS		
a. Advance tax (net of provisions of Rs. (000) 16,584.93, previous year Rs. (000) 17,606.07)	29,850.87	24,880.34
	29,850.87	**24,880.34**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2018 (Rs.' 000)
7. OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
a. Receivable on sale of fixed assets	673.48	673.48
b. Capital advances		
i. Considered good	-	-
ii. Considered doubtful	24,375.00	24,375.00
	24,375.00	24,375.00
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	24,375.00	24,375.00
	-	-
c. Prepaid expenses	3,170.33	16,264.67
d. MAT credit entitlement	9,245.14	9,245.14
e. Other loans and advances		
i. Considered good	-	-
ii. Doubtful	42,566.34	42,566.34
	42,566.34	42,566.34
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	42,566.34	42,566.34
	-	-
	13,088.95	**26,183.29**
8. TRADE RECEIVABLES (UNSECURED)		
a. Trade receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they were due for payment		
i. Considered good	2,36,788.60	3,31,751.18
ii. Considered doubtful	2,89,671.34	2,78,420.40
	5,26,459.94	6,10,171.58
Less: Provision for doubtful trade receivables	2,89,671.34	2,78,420.40
	2,36,788.60	3,31,751.18
b. Other trade receivables		
i. Considered good	-	27,079.86
ii. Considered doubtful	5,894.35	-
	5,894.35	27,079.86
Less: Provision for doubtful trade receivables	5,894.35	-
	-	27,079.86
	2,36,788.60	**3,58,831.04**
9. LOANS		
Current		
a. Loan to related party	2,71,800.00	2,96,444.60
	2,71,800.00	2,96,444.60

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	(Rs.' 000)	**(Rs.' 000)**
10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
a. Cash on hand	267.43	268.15
b. Cheques on hand	-	5,000.00
c. Balance with banks		
i. in current accounts	8,326.29	21,514.66
	8,593.72	**26,782.81**
11. BANK BALANCES		
i. in deposit accounts		
– original maturity more than 3 months (pledged with govt authorities)	11,607.47	9,064.98
	11,607.47	**9,064.98**
12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
i. Considered good		
a. Unbilled Revenue	990.41	25,898.27
b. Interest accrued and due on Loans	89,653.57	76,492.87
	90,643.98	**1,02,391.14**
13. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
a. Prepaid expenses	1,245.18	12,538.08
b. Balance with government authorities		
i. CENVAT credit receivable	-	15,046.93
ii. Service tax credit receivable	-	56,081.28
iii. GST credit receivable	45,203.75	-
c. Other advances		
ii. Other advances	6,522.26	32,051.39
	52,971.19	**1,15,717.68**
ii. Considered doubtful		
a. Other loans and advances	795.46	-
	795.46	-
Less: Provision for doubtful other loans and advances	(795.46)	-
	52,971.19	**1,15,717.68**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	(Rs.' 000)	**(Rs.' 000)**
14. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
A. AUTHORISED		
31,110,000 (Previous year 31,110,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	3,11,100.00	3,11,100.00
10,000 (Previous year 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	3,12,100.00	**3,12,100.00**
B. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP		
11,61,028 (Previous year 11,61,028) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up	11,610.28	11,610.28
	11,610.28	**11,610.28**

a) The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Numbers of shares at the Beginning	11,62,028	11,620.28	11,61,028	11,610.28
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	1,000	10.00
Numbers of shares at the End	11,62,028	11,620.28	11,62,028	11,620.28

b) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Den Networks Ltd, The Holding Company	11,62,028	11,620.28	11,62,028	11,620.28

c) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2019		As at 31.03.2018	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Den Networks Ltd, The Holding Company	11,62,028	100.00%	11,62,028	100.00%
Total	**11,62,028**		**11,62,028**	

d) 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. Equity Shareholders are eligible to dividend proposed by the Board of Directors as approved by Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

e) In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. OTHER EQUITY

For the year ended March 31, 2019 **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	Amalgamation Reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain/ (Loss)	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	1,03,502.52	10,01,643.28	-	(5,62,148.64)	265.16	5,43,262.32
Adjustment for cancellation of Preference shares as per scheme of arrangement	-	84,050.00	(749.08)	-	-	83,300.92
Effect of Preferential Share at FVTPL				4,860.64		4,860.64
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(1,18,089.48)	251.93	(1,17,837.55)
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**1,03,502.52**	**10,85,693.28**	**-**	**(6,76,126.56)**	**517.09**	**5,13,586.33**

Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	Amalgamation Reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain/ (Loss)	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	1,03,502.52	10,01,653.28	-	(5,45,447.70)	-	5,59,708.10
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	(16,700.94)	265.16	(16,435.78)
Adjustment for issuance of share capital	-	(10.00)	-	-	-	(10.00)
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**1,03,502.52**	**10,01,643.28**	**-**	**(5,62,148.64)**	**265.16**	**5,43,262.32**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	(Rs.' 000)	(Rs.' 000)
16. LONG-TERM BORROWINGS		
a. Long-term maturities of finance lease obligations	-	-
	-	-
16A Other Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair value		
i. Redeemable preference shares * 25,00,000 0.001% Non-Cumulative, 12 years redeemable preference shares to RRB Investment Private Limited (Previous year 25,00,000 0.001% Non-Cumulative, 12 years redeemable preference shares to RRB Investment Private Limited)	21,078.63	19,049.34
ii. Redeemable preference shares * Nil (Previous year 84,05,000 7.5% Non-Cumulative, 5 years redeemable preference shares to DEN Networks Limited	-	74,070.00
	21,078.63	**93,119.34**
17. LONG-TERM PROVISIONS		
a. **Provision for employee benefits**		
i. Provision for compensated absences	130.17	130.17
ii. Provision for gratuity	682.94	2,938.88
	813.11	**3,069.05**
18. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
a. Deferred revenue	3,151.16	20,800.54
	3,151.16	**20,800.54**
19. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS (SECURED)		
a. Other Loans		
Unsecured	2,11,631.00	2,30,631.00
	2,11,631.00	**2,30,631.00**
20. TRADE PAYABLES		
Trade payables – Other than acceptances		
a. total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
b. total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
– Payable for goods and services	9,493.73	42,597.36
	9,493.73	**42,597.36**
21. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
a. Balance consideration payable on investments	0.02	48.73
b. Interest accrued and due on borrowings	22,476.44	67,079.73
c. Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	37,022.07
d. Payables on purchase of property, plant & equipment	513.30	26.31
e. Others	2,220.08	36,867.13
	25,209.84	**1,41,043.97**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
	(Rs.' 000)	(Rs.' 000)
22. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS		
a. **Provision for employee benefits**		
i. Provision for compensated absences	-	4.58
ii. Provision for gratuity	33.16	164.80
	33.16	**169.38**
b. Provision – others		
i. Others provisions for creditors	39.38	180.00
	39.38	180.00
	72.54	**349.38**
23. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
a. Deferred revenue	2,482.75	8,100.24
b. Statutory remittances	3,542.73	40,235.55
c. Other payables		
i. Advances from customers	-	3,643.15
ii. Others	-	12,755.25
	6,025.48	**64,734.19**

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
	(Rs.' 000)	(Rs.' 000)
24. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
a. Sale of services	23,347.39	72,130.63
b. Other operating revenue		
i. Commission income	-	20,702.39
	23,347.39	**92,833.02**
25. OTHER INCOME		
a. Interest income		
i. on fixed deposits	624.49	814.65
ii. on loans to others	40,089.88	43,364.00
iii. on income tax refund	-	455.92
b. Liabilities/excess provisions written back	14,050.05	892.15
c. Miscellaneous income	22,126.68	22,544.45
	76,891.10	**68,071.17**
26. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE		
a. Salaries and allowances	5,547.99	25,302.56
b. Contribution to provident and other funds	1,135.45	1,775.98
c. Gratuity expense	365.46	1,029.82
d. Staff welfare expenses	147.77	1,075.95
	7,196.67	**29,184.31**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2019	For the year ended 31.03.2018
	(Rs.' 000)	**(Rs.' 000)**
27. FINANCE COSTS		
a. Other borrowing costs	19,477.44	12,975.24
b. Interest on others	33,916.16	37,389.99
	53,393.60	**50,365.23**
28. OTHER EXPENSES		
a. Content cost		
b. Placement fees		
c. Distributor commission/incentive	-	1,218.28
d. Rent and hire charges	355.17	5,583.78
e. **Repairs and maintenance**		
i. Plant and machinery	2,673.36	6,780.84
ii. Others	346.04	431.15
f. Electricity expense	1,140.05	5,779.72
g. Consultancy, professional and legal charges*	756.22	1,952.16
h. Subscription share/charges	5,077.49	2,619.13
i. STB activation cost	4,271.18	5,060.67
j. Printing and stationery	32.61	283.59
k. Travelling and conveyance	510.72	2,299.04
l. Advertisement, publicity and business promotion	-	631.71
m. Telecommunication expenses	204.23	686.32
n. Leaseline/bandwidth expenses	-	38.72
o. Security charges	-	246.14
p. Freight and labour charges	120.27	104.55
q. Rates and taxes	1,003.61	491.42
r. Provision for doubtful debts	10,492.08	43,975.80
s. Bad debts written off	1,385.06	123.21
t. Miscellaneous expenses	17,569.51	4,055.84
	45,937.60	**82,362.07**
* Consultancy, professional and legal charges includes Auditor's remuneration as under:		
a. To statutory auditors		
: Statutory audit fee	100.00	100.00
: Tax audit fee	25.00	25.00
	125.00	**125.00**
29. EXCEPTIONAL ITEM		
a. Provision for doubtful debts	5,569.78	-
b. Advances written off (incl. provision for doubtful advances)	8,310.29	-
c. Provision for impairment of fixed assets	23,016.03	-
d. Depreciation	11,364.99	-
e. Others	316.44	-
f. Deferred tax	49,093.34	-
	97,670.87	**-**

Notes to the Financial Statements

30. CURRENT TAX AND DEFERRED TAX

(a) Income Tax Expense

(Rs.' 000)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	103.00
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences		
	5,065.92	(1,675.08)
Total Tax Expense recognised in profit and loss account	**5,065.92**	**(1,572.08)**

(b) Income Tax on Other Comprehensive Income

(Rs.' 000)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Obligations	(102.10)	(107.47)
Total	**(102.10)**	**(107.47)**

(c) Movement of Deferred Tax

(i) Movement of Deferred Tax for 31.03.2019 **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019			As at 31.03.2019
	As at 01.04.2018	Acquired on Amalgamation	Recognised in statement of profit and Loss	
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
Property, Plant and Equipment	9,625.76	-	(9,625.76)	-
Other financial asset	(15,815.44)	-	13,037.30	(2,778.14)
	(6,189.68)	**-**	**3,411.54**	**(2,778.14)**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Employee Benefits – Gratuity	7.09	-	(7.09)	-
Doubtful debts	147.28	-	(147.28)	-
Other financial asset	16,340.24	-	(14,928.96)	1,411.28
Other Items	41,318.15			(41,318.15)
	57,812.76	**-**	**(56,401.48)**	**1,411.28**
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	**51,623.08**	**-**	**(52,989.94)**	**(1,366.86)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Movement of Deferred Tax for 31.03.2018

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2018			As at 31.03.2018
	As at 01.04.2017	Acquired on Amalgamation	Recognised in statement of profit and Loss	
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
Property, Plant and Equipment	10,125.93	-	(500.17)	9,625.76
Other financial asset	(20,251.32)	-	4,435.88	(15,815.44)
	(10,125.39)	**-**	**3,935.71**	**(6,189.68)**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Employee Benefits – Gratuity	(47.24)	-	54.33	7.09
Doubtful debts	147.28	-	0.00	147.28
Financial Assets	19,345.74	-	(3,005.50)	16,340.24
Other Items	40,735.08	-	583.07	41,318.15
	60,180.86	**-**	**(2,368.10)**	**57,812.76**
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	**50,055.47**	**-**	**1,567.61**	**51,623.08**

31. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Holding Company

i. DEN Networks Ltd

b) Subsidiary Companies

i. Srishti Den Networks Private Limited
ii. DEN Faction Communication System Private Limited
iii. DEN Saya Channel Network Private Limited
iv. Fun Cable Network Private Limited

c) Fellow Subsidiary

i. Amogh Broad Band Services Private Limited
ii. Antique Communications Private Limited
iii. Big DEN Entertainment Private Limited
iv. Den A.F. Communication Private Limited
v. Den Ambey Cable Networks Private Limited
vi. Den Bcn Suncity Network Private Limited
vii. DEN Broadband Private Limited
viii. Den Citi Channel Private Limited
ix. Den Crystal Vision Network Private Limited
x. DEN Discovery Digital Networks Private Limited
xi. Den Elgee Cable Vision Private Limited
xii. Den Fateh Marketing Private Limited
xiii. Den Harsh Mann Cable Network Private Limited
xiv. Den Kashi Cable Network Private Limited
xv. Den Malabar Cable Vision Private Limited
xvi. Den Mcn Cable Network Private Limited
xvii. DEN MTN Star Vision Networks Private Limited
xviii. Den Nashik City Cable Network Private Limited
xix. DEN Patel Entertainment Network Private Limited
xx. DEN Prayag Cable Networks Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

xxi. Den Rajkot City Communication Private Limited
xxii. Den Sahyog Cable Network Private Limited
xxiii. Den Sariga Communication Private Limited
xxiv. Den Steel City Cable Network Private Limited
xxv. Den-Manoranjan Satellite Private Limited
xxvi. Drashti Cable Network Private Limited
xxvii. Ekta Entertainment Network Private Limited
xxviii. Fab Den Network Private Limited
xxix. Fortune (Baroda) Network Private Limited
xxx. Galaxy Den Media & Entertainment Private Limited
xxxi. Mahadev Den Cable Network Private Limited
xxxii. Mahavir Den Entertainment Private Limited
xxxiii. Meerut Cable Network Private Limited
xxxiv. Multi Channel Cable Network Private Limited
xxxv. Radiant Satellite (India) Private Limited
xxxvi. Rose Entertainment Private Limited
xxxvii. Sanmati Entertainment Private Limited
xxxviii. Shree Siddhivinayak Cable Network Private Limited
xxxix. Shriram Den Network Private Limited
xl. Silverline Television Network Private Limited
xli. Sree Gokulam Starnet Communications Private Limited
xlii. United Cable Network (Digital) Private Limited

d) Associate Companies

i. DEN ADN Network Private Limited
ii. CCN DEN Network Private Limited
iii. Den Satellite Network Private Limited

II. Transactions/outstanding balances with related parties during the year

(Rs.' 000)

Particulars	**Holding Company**	**Subsidiary Company**	**Fellow Subsidiary**	**Associate Companies**	**Total**
A. Transactions during the year					
i. Revenue from Operations					
a) Operating revenue					
DEN Networks Limited	2,281.68	-	-	-	2,281.68
	(47,078.68)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(47,078.68)
Others	-	-	1,908.31	-	1,908.31
	(-)	(-)	(4,048.63)	(-)	(4,048.63)
b) Commission income					
DEN Networks Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	(20,702.39)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(20,702.39)
Total	**2,281.68**	**-**	**1,908.31**	**-**	**4,189.99**
	(67,781.07)	**(-)**	**(4,048.63)**	**(-)**	**(71,829.70)**
ii. Excess provision write back/ liabilities no longer required					
Shree Siddhivinayak Cable Network Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(892.25)	(-)	(892.25)
Others	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(0.90)	(-)	(0.90)
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(-)	**(-)**	**(893.15)**	**(-)**	**(893.15)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Associate Companies	Total
iii. Interest income					
DEN ADN Network Private	-	-	-	9,022.38	9,022.38
Limited	(-)	(-)	(-)	(10,507.78)	(10,507.78)
CCN DEN Network Private	-	-	-	27,307.50	27,307.50
Limited	(-)	(-)	(-)	(27,307.50)	(27,307.50)
Others	-	-	3,760.00	-	3,760.00
	(-)	(-)	(5,335.75)	(-)	(5,335.75)
Total	**-**	**-**	**3,760.00**	**36,329.88**	**40,089.88**
	(-)	**(-)**	**(5,335.75)**	**(37,815.28)**	**(43,151.03)**
iv. Other expenses					
DEN Networks Limited	26,465.73	-	-	-	26,465.73
	(3,986.04)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(3,986.04)
Multi Channel Cable Network	-	-	(1,066.80)	-	(1,066.80)
Private Limited	(-)	(-)	(1,066.80)	(-)	(1,066.80)
Others	-	-	(1,265.08)	-	(1,265.08)
	(-)	(-)	(1,265.08)	(-)	(1,265.08)0
Total	**26,465.73**	**-**	**(2,331.88)**	**-**	**24,133.85**
	(3,986.04)	**(-)**	**(2,331.88)**	**(-)**	**(6,317.92)**
v. Interest on loan					
DEN Networks Limited	33,916.16	-	-	-	33,916.16
	(37,389.99)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(37,389.99)
B. Outstanding balances at year end					
i. Other non-current investments					
Den Ambey Cable Networks	-	-	-	-	(-)
Private Limited	(-)	(-)	(29,122.09)	(-)	(29,122.09)
ii. Loans to related parties					
DEN ADN Network Private	-	-	-	63,750.00	63,750.00
Limited	(-)	(-)	(-)	(69,394.60)	(69,394.60)
CCN DEN Network Private	-	-	-	1,82,050.00	1,82,050.00
Limited	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1,82,050.00)	(1,82,050.00)
Meerut Cable Network Private	-	-	26,000.00	-	26,000.00
Limited	(-)	(-)	(45,000.00)	(-)	(45,000.00)
Others	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total	**-**	**-**	**26,000.00**	**2,45,800.00**	**2,71,800.00**
	(-)	**(-)**	**(45,000.00)**	**(2,51,444.60)**	**(2,96,444.60)**
iii. Other loans and advances					
Drashti Cable Network Private	-	-	3,000.00	-	3,000.00
Limited	(-)	(-)	(3,000.00)	(-)	(3,000.00)
DEN Networks Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	(532.29)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(532.29)
Others	-	33.66	3,338.94	-	3,372.60
	(-)	(33.66)	(2,657.33)	(-)	(2,690.99)
Total	**-**	**33.66**	**6,338.94**	**-**	**6,372.60**
	(532.29)	**(33.66)**	**(5,657.33)**	**(-)**	**(6,223.28)**
iv. Trade receivable					
DEN Networks Limited	1,43,870.61	-	-	-	1,43,870.61
	(2,09,432.17)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2,09,432.17)
Den-Manoranjan Satellite	-	-	-	-	-
Private Limited	(-)	(-)	(22,331.46)	(-)	(22,331.46)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Associate Companies	Total
Others	-	10,459.84	76,133.60	7,677.00	94,270.44
	(-)	(10,459.84)	(76,545.60)	(23,413.39)	(1,10,418.83)
Total	**1,43,870.61**	**10,459.84**	**76,133.60**	**7,677.00**	**2,38,141.05**
	(2,09,432.17)	**(10,459.84)**	**(98,877.06)**	**(23,413.39)**	**(3,42,182.46)**
v. Unbilled revenue					
DEN Networks Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	(25,906.34)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(25,906.34)
vi. Interest Receivable					
DEN ADN Network Private	-	-	-	972.84	972.84
Limited	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1,404.03)	(1,404.03)
CCN DEN Network Private	-	-	-	76,259.23	76,259.23
Limited	(-)	(-)	(-)	(66,051.35)	(66,051.35)
Others	-	-	11,879.74	-	11,879.74
	(-)	(-)	(8,495.74)	(-)	(8,495.74)
Total	**-**	**-**	**11,879.74**	**77,232.07**	**89,111.81**
	(-)	**(-)**	**(8,495.74)**	**(67,455.38)**	**(75,951.12)**
vii. Debtors Fixed Assets					
Mahavir Den Entertainment	-	-	673.48	-	673.48
Private Limited	(-)	(-)	(673.48)	(-)	(673.48)
viii. Other non-current financial liabilities					
Redeemable preference shares					
DEN Networks Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	(93,119.34)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(93,119.34)
ix. Trade payable					
DEN Networks Limited	1,397.86	-	-	-	1,397.86
	(32,075.40)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(32,075.40)
Others	-	958.74	6,770.85	-	7,729.59
	(-)	(958.74)	(6,309.86)	(-)	(7,268.60)
Total	**1,397.86**	**958.74**	**6,770.85**	**-**	**9,127.45**
	(32,075.40)	**(958.74)**	**(6,309.86)**	**(-)**	**(39,344.00)**
x. Short Term borrowing from holding company					
DEN Networks Limited	2,11,631.00	-	-	-	2,11,631.00
	(2,30,631.00)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2,30,631.00)
xi. Interest accrued but not due on borrowings					
DEN Networks Limited	22,476.44	-	-	-	22,476.44
	(1,04,104.79)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1,04,104.79)
xii. Advances from customers					
DEN Networks Limited	-	-	-	-	-
	(4,539.47)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(4,539.47)
xiii. Other payable					
DEN Networks Limited	451.56	-	-	-	451.56
	(26,110.79)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(26,110.79)
Others	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(2,331.88)	(-)	(2,331.88)
Total	**451.56**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**451.56**
	(26,110.79)	**(-)**	**(2,331.88)**	**(-)**	**(28,442.67)**

Note: figures in bracket represent previous year figures

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO IND AS 19 ON 'EMPLOYEE BENEFITS'

Employee benefit plans

(i) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity plan

Gratuity liability arises on retirement, withdrawal, resignation, and death of an employee. The aforesaid liability is calculated on the basis of 15 days salary (i.e. last drawn salary plus dearness allowance) for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of 6 months, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 Lac. Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related current service cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

The following tables set out the unfunded status of the defined benefit scheme and amounts recognised in the Company financial statements as at 31 March, 2019:

2.1 (a) Changes in Present Value of Obligations: **(Rs. '000)**

Period	**Year ended 31 March, 2019**	**Year ended 31 March, 2018**
Present value of the obligation at the beginning of the period	3,103.67	2,819.12
Interest cost	240.54	218.48
Current service cost	124.92	438.70
Benefits paid (if any)	(2,398.99)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(354.03)	(372.63)
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	716.11	3,103.67

2.1 (b) Bifurcation of total Actuarial (gain)/loss on liabilities

Period	**From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019**	**From: 01/04/2017 To: 31/03/2018**
Actuarial gain/losses from changes in Demographics assumptions (mortality)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Actuarial (gain)/losses from changes in financial assumptions	(9.01)	-
Experience Adjustment (gain)/loss for Plan liabilities	(345.03)	-
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive Income	(354.04)	-

2.2 Key results (The amount recognized in the Balance Sheet):

Period	**As on: 31/03/2019**	**As on: 31/03/2018**
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	716.11	3,103.67
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	-	-
Net liability/(asset) recognized in Balance Sheet and related analysis	716.11	3,103.67
Funded Status	(716.11)	(3,103.67)

2.3 (a) Expense recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss:

Period	**From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019**	**From: 01/04/2017 To: 31/03/2018**
Interest cost	240.54	218.48
Current service cost	124.92	438.70
Expected return on plan asset	-	-
Expenses to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss account	365.46	657.18

Notes to the Financial Statements

2.3 (b): Other comprehensive (income)/expenses (Re-measurement) **(Rs. '000)**

Period	From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019	From: 01/04/2017 To: 31/03/2018
Cumulative unrecognised actuarial (gain)/loss opening B/F	(372.63)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss – obligation	(354.03)	(372.63)
Actuarial (gain)/loss – plan assets	-	-
Total Actuarial (gain)/loss	(354.03)	(372.63)
Cumulative total actuarial (gain)/loss C/F	(726.66)	(372.63)

2.3 (c): Net Interest Cost:

Period	From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019	From: 01/04/2017 To: 31/03/2018
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	240.54	218.48
Interest income on planned assets	-	-
Net interest cost (Income)	240.54	218.48

2.4 Experience adjustment:

Period	From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019	From: 01/04/2017 To: 31/03/2018
Experience Adjustment (Gain)/loss for Plan liabilities	(345.03)	-
Experience Adjustment Gain/(loss) for Plan assets	-	-

3.1 Summary of membership data at the date of valuation and statistics based thereon:

Period	From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019	From: 01/04/2017 To: 31/03/2018
Number of employees	14	111
Total Monthly salary in Rs. (000)	222.37	760.29
Average Past Service (Years)	5.4	6.3
Average Future Service (Years)	19.5	18.6
Average Age (Years)	38.5	39.4
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) in years	20	17
Average monthly salary in Rs. (000)	15.88	6.92

3.2: The assumptions employed for the calculations are tabulated:

Period	From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019	From: 01/04/2017 To: 31/03/2018
Discount rate	7.75 % per annum	7.75 % per annum
Salary Growth Rate	8.00 % per annum	8.00 % per annum
Mortality	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate	IALM 2006-08 Ultimate
Withdrawal rate (Per Annum)	5.00% p.a.(18 to 30 Years)	3.00% p.a.(18 to 30 Years)
Withdrawal rate (Per Annum)	5.00% p.a. (30 to 44 Years)	2.00% p.a. (30 to 44 Years)
Withdrawal rate (Per Annum)	5.00% p.a. (44 to 58 Years)	1.00% p.a. (44 to 58 Years)

Notes to the Financial Statements

3.3 Benefits valued: **(Rs. '000)**

Period	From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019	From: 01/04/2017 To: 31/03/2018
Normal Retirement Age	58 Years	58 Years
Salary	Last drawn qualifying salary	Last drawn qualifying salary
Vesting Period	5 Years of service	5 Years of service
Benefits on Normal Retirement	15/26*Salary*Past Service (yr)	15/26*Salary*Past Service (yr)
Benefit on early exit due to death and disability	As above except that no vesting conditions apply	As above except that no vesting conditions apply
Limit in Rs. (000)	2000.00	2000.00

3.4 Current liability (*Expected payout in next year as per schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013):

Period	As on: 31/03/2019	As on: 31/03/2018
Current Liability (Short Term)*	33.16	164.80
Non-Current Liability (Long Term)	682.94	2,938.88
Total Liability	716.10	3,103.68

3.5 Effect of plan on entity's future cash flows

3.5 (a) Funding arrangements and funding policy:
Not Applicable

3.5 (b) Expected contribution during the next annual reporting period

Period	As on: 31/03/2019	As on: 31/03/2018
The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year	129.27	456.40

3.5 (c) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Period	As on: 31/03s/2019	As on: 31/03/2018
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) in years	20	17

3.5 (d) Estimate of expected benefit payments (In absolute terms i.e. undiscounted):

01 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 2020	33.02
01 Apr 2020 to 31 Mar 2021	42.31
01 Apr 2021 to 31 Mar 2022	33.02
01 Apr 2022 to 31 Mar 2023	36.20
01 Apr 2023 to 31 Mar 2024	36.20
01 Apr 2024 Onwards	526.13

3.6 Projection for next period:

Period	As on: 31/03/2019	As on: 31/03/2018
Best estimate for contribution during next period	129.27	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

3.7 Sensitivity Analysis: Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase rate. Effect of change in mortality rate is negligible. Please note that the sensitivity analysis presented below may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. The results of sensitivity analysis are given below:

Period	**Liability**	**% Change**
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	716,104 @ Salary Increase rate: 8%, and discount rate: 7.75%	
Liability with x% increase in Discount Rate [% Change]	640,178; x=1.00%	-11%
Liability with x% decrease in Discount Rate [% Change]	806,312; x=1.00%	13%
Liability with x% increase in Salary Growth Rate [% Change]	805,189; x=1.00%	12%
Liability with x% decrease in Salary Growth Rate [% Change]	639,694; x=1.00%	-11%
Liability with x% increase in Withdrawal Rate [% Change]	712,758; x=1.00%	-1%
Liability with x% decrease in Withdrawal Rate [% Change]	720,150; x=1.00%	1%

3.8: Reconciliation of liability in balance sheet:

Period	**As on: 31/03/2019**	**As on: 31/03/2018**
Opening gross defined benefit liability/(asset)	3,103.67	2,819.12
Expenses to be recognised in P&L	365.46	657.18
OCI – Actuarial (gain)/loss – Total current period	(354.03)	(372.63)
Benefit paid (if any)	(2,398.99)	-
Funded Status	716.11	3,103.67

33. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2019**	**Year ended 31.03.2018**
a. Capital commitments		
b. Contingent liabilities		
i. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts*	50,409.09	50,409.09
ii. Guarantees*	-	-
iii. Other money for which the Company is contingently liable		

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

* The company has provided a corporate guarantee for an amount equivalent to the book value or market value, whichever is higher, of fully paid equity shares of its subsidiaries viz. Den Saya Channel Network Private Limited and Srishti Den Networks Private Limited for the credit facilities of Rs. 145 crore availed by our holding company i.e. Den Networks Limited from the ICICI Bank Limited.

34. OPERATING LEASE

The Company has entered into a cancellable operating lease for office premises. The lease rental expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year is Rs. (000) 355.17 [Previous year Rs. (000) 5,583.78]

35. Disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

As per information available with the management, the balance due to enterprises covered under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil) and no interest has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Notes to the Financial Statements

36. Earnings per equity share (EPS)*

	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2019	Year ended 31.03.2018
a.	Net Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(1,18,089.48)	(16,700.94)
b.	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used in computation of basic EPS	11,62,028	11,61,028
c.	Basic Profit per equity share of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.)	(101.62)	(14.38)
d.	Dilutive effect of preference shares outstanding		
e.	Weighted average number of equity shares and equity equivalent shares outstanding used in computing diluted EPS	11,62,028	11,62,028
f.	Diluted Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.)	(101.62)	(14.38)

* There are no potential equity shares as at 31.03.2019 (nil at 31.03.2018)

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on the balance sheet.

Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

As at 31.03.2019 **(Rs.' 000)**

Financial assets	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents	8,593.72	-	-	8,593.72
Trade receivables	2,36,788.60	-	-	2,36,788.60
Security deposits	21,661.63	-	-	21,661.63
Investments	60,595.26	-	-	60,595.26
Current Loans	2,71,800.00			2,71,800.00
Bank Balances	11,607.47	-	-	11,607.47
Other current financial assets	90,643.98	-	-	90,643.98
	7,02,195.54	**-**	**-**	**7,02,195.54**

Financial liabilities	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying value
Trade payables	9,493.73	-	-	9,493.73
Other current financial liabilities	25,209.84	-	-	25,209.84
	34,703.57	**-**	**-**	**34,703.57**

As at 31.03.2018

Financial assets	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents	26,782.81	-	-	26,782.81
Trade and other receivables	3,58,831.04	-	-	3,58,831.04
Security deposits	24,833.67	-	-	24,833.67
Investments	68,827.95	-	-	68,827.95
Current Loans	2,96,444.60	-	-	2,96,444.60
Bank Balances	9,064.98	-	-	9,064.98
Other current financial assets	1,02,391.14	-	-	1,02,391.14
	8,87,176.19	**-**	**-**	**8,87,176.19**

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial liabilities	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Total carrying value
Trade payables	42,597.36	-	-	42,597.36
Other current financial liabilities	1,41,043.97	-	-	1,41,043.97
	1,83,641.33	**-**	**-**	**1,83,641.33**

(b) Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include Investment, trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial assets will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial Assets affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

Liquidity risk

The company remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening the balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the company.

(Rs.' 000)

As at 31.03.2019	<1 year	> 1 Year	Total
Current			
– Trade payables	9,493.73	-	9,493.73
– Other current financial liabilities	25,209.84	-	25,209.84
Total	**34,703.57**	**-**	**34,703.57**

As at 31.03.2018	<1 year	> 1 Year	Total
Current			
– Trade payables	42,597.36	-	42,597.36
– Other current financial liabilities	1,41,043.97	-	1,41,043.97
Total	**1,83,641.33**	**-**	**1,83,641.33**

Counterparty and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company is exposed to credit risk for receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and loans and advances.

Credit risk on receivables is limited as most of the portion of receivables is pertaining to fellow subsidiary or holding/ultimate holding Company. The history of trade receivables shows a negligible provision for bad and doubtful debts.

None of the company's cash equivalents are past due or impaired. Regarding trade and other receivables, and other non-current assets, there were no indications as at 31.03.2018, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

Of the year ended 31.03.2019 and 31.03.2018, Trade and other receivables balance the following were past due but not impaired:

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Rs.' 000)

As at 31.03.2019	Due less than 6 months	Due greater than 6 months	Total
	-	2,36,788.60	2,36,788.60
Security Deposits	-	21,661.63	21,661.63
Current Loans	-	2,71,800.00	2,71,800.00
Other current financial assets	15,057.78	75,586.20	90,643.98
	15,057.78	**6,05,836.43**	**6,20,894.21**

As at 31.03.2018	Due less than 6 months	Due greater than 6 months	Total
Trade Receivables	27,079.86	3,31,751.18	3,58,831.04
Security Deposits	-	24,833.67	24,833.67
Current Loans	-	2,98,334.20	-
Other current financial assets	40,956.05	61,435.09	1,02,391.14
	68,035.91	**7,16,354.14**	**4,86,055.85**

(a) Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the company's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' in the above tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer.

(b) The credit quality of the company's customers is monitored on an ongoing basis and assessed for impairment where indicators of such impairment exist. The solvency of the debtor and their ability to repay the receivable is considered in assessing receivables for impairment. Where receivables have been impaired, the company actively seeks to recover the amounts in question and enforce compliance with credit terms.

38. In the opinion of the Management, Current Assets, Loans and Advances are of the value stated, if realized in the ordinary course of business.

39. The Company is providing cable television network and allied services and hence has only one reportable segment. The operations of the Company are located in India.

40. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation, convertible and non-convertible debt securities, and other short term borrowings. The Company's policy is to use short term and long-term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to equity ratio. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Net debt are long term and short term debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash and cash equivalents) and short-term investments. Equity comprises all components of equity without any exclusion.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
	(Rs.'s 000)	**(Rs.' 000)**
Long-term borrowings	-	-
Current maturities of long term debt	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8,593.72	26,782.81
Net debt (a)	**(8,593.72)**	**(26,782.81)**
Total Equity (b)	**5,25,196.61**	**5,54,872.60**
Net debt to equity ratio (c = a/b)	NA	NA

41. The Company is a 'Multi System Operator' providing cable television network and allied services and hence has only one reportable segment. The operations of the Company are located in India.

42. Certain Credit balances included in Current Liabilities are pending for confirmation and consequential reconciliation.

43. Sundry debtors/Advances as at the Balance Sheet date in view of management represent bona fide sums due by debtors for services arising on or before that date and advances for value to be received in cash or in kind respectively. The balances however are subject to confirmation from respective parties except related parties who have confirmed the balance outstanding in their account.

44. The debit/credit balances in group Companies including DEN Networks Limited have been grouped under Trade payable, Other liability and Trade receivable on 'gross' basis as in the previous year.

45. Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever considered necessary, to make them comparable with current year figures.

As per our report of even date attached

For O P Agrawal & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 019754N

O P AGRAWAL
Proprietor
Membership No. 076242

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

DEN FUTURISTIC CABLE NETWORKS PRIVATE LIMITED

TAPESH VIRENDRA SINGHI
Director
DIN No: 01691488

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019

VIKAS KUMAR SINGHAL
Director
DIN No: 06595444

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10-04-2019