DEN Malayalam Telenet Private Limited

Financial Statements

2019-20

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF DEN MALAYALAM TELENET PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of DEN Malayalam Telenet Private Limited ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act,2013 ('the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, Profit or Loss (financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income) and cash flows and Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) 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 the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk statements, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

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

OPINION

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2020 and its profit (financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income) and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

We draw your attention to the following matters in the financial statements:

The company has sold their entire Investment in Den MTN Star Vision Private Limited for Rs 34,521/- during the year. The Investment had a book value of Rs 40,14,169/- and accounted a loss on sale of Investment amounted to Rs 39,79,648/-.

The Appeals pending before Commissioner of Income tax Appeals (Kochi) relating to Assessment Year 2006-07 and 2007-08 has been partially allowed.

Our Opinion is not modified in respect of these matters

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Audit Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement of matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the Order

   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 purpose 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors, as on 31 March 2020 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, we report that none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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

   g) In our opinion, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control, system over financial reporting and such internal financial control over financial reporting were operating efficiently as at March 31,2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company.

   h) With respect to the other matters 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 explanation given to us.

      1) The company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.

      2) The company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

      3) There was no amount to be transferred to investor education and protection fund by the company.

For R. Sivaramakrishnan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.007402S

R. Sivaramakrishnan FCA
Proprietor
Membership No.205244
UDIN:20205244AAAAAJ1580

10th April 2020
Cochin

ANNEXURE A

Annexure to Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st March 2020

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020:

1. FIXEDASSESTS

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

(b) The Property, Plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals in accordance with regular programme of verification. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on the review of the fixed assets register the company does not own any immovable property and consequently the clause requires no further comment.

2. INVENTORIES

Since the company is a service-oriented company, physical verification of inventory is not applicable and hence this clause requires no further comment.

3. LOANS GIVEN

The Company has not granted any loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other persons covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of Companies Act 2013. Hence reporting as per clause 3(iii) (a), (b), &(c) does not arise.

4. COMPLIANCE OF SEC 185 &186

According to information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of the said transactions

5. PUBLIC DEPOSIT

According to information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits during the year

6. COST RECORDS

According to information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act 2013.

7. STATUTORY DUES

According to information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) According to the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales-Tax, Wealth-Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the records of the Company, there are no disputed dues in respect of income tax, sales tax or Goods and service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess to be deposited and not pending before any forum. In respect of service tax penalty for the period 01/04/2007 to 31/08/2008 the company opted for the amnesty scheme and remitted the tax. The Income Tax Appeal pending before the CIT (Appeals) have been partly allowed by the Appellate Authority.

(c) No provision for Gratuity has been made in the books of accounts as it was explained that there was no employees in the company during the year under audit.

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company has not taken any loan either from financial institutions, banks and government and has not issued any debentures.

9. The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term loans during the year.
10. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management we have not noticed or reported any fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees during the year.
11. In our opinion and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and this clause is not applicable to the company.
13. In our opinion, based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where ever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. However requirements of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors/ person connected with the director during the year, for the acquisition of assets by assuming directly related liabilities, which in our opinion covered under the provisions of Section 192 of the Act
16. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and this clause is not applicable to the company.

For R. Sivaramakrishnan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.007402S

R. Sivaramakrishnan FCA
Proprietor
Membership No.205244
UDIN:20205244AAAAAJ1580

10th April 2020
Cochin

ANNEXURE B

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEN MALAYALAM TELENET PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of DEN Malayalam Telenet Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on the 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 Reporting issued by the "Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate Internal Financial Controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

Inherent Limitation of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting Because of the inherent limitation 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 respect, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on, "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India"

For R. Sivaramakrishnan & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R.No.007402S

R. Sivaramakrishnan FCA
Proprietor
Membership No.205244
UDIN:20205244AAAAAJ1580

10th April 2020
Cochin

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
A. ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	323	895
(b) Capital work in progress		-	-
		323	895
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4		
(a) in Subsidiary		-	4,014
(ii) Others financial assets	5	241	349
(iii) Bank balances	6	-	-
(d) Non current tax assets	7	399	356
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	28	665	178
(f) Other non-current assets	8	1,123	1,712
		2,751	7,504
2. Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	2,823	2,684
(ii) Loans	10	4,000	4,094
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,425	1,111
(iv) Other financial assets	12	-	-
(b) Other current assets	13	528	596
		8,776	8,485
Total Assets		**11,527**	**15,989**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	11,927	11,927
(b) Other equity	15	(28,907)	(21,886)
		(16,980)	(9,959)
Liabilities			
1. Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	28	-	-
(c) Other non-current liabilities	17	666	787
Non-current liabilities		666	787
2. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	150	315
(i) Trade payables	19		
- total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		26,699	21,301
(ii) Other financial liabilities	20	142	2,716
(b) Short term provisions	16	351	351
(c) Other current liabilities	21	499	478
Total current liabilities		27,841	25,160
Total liabilities		28,507	25,947
Total Equity and Liabilities		**11,527**	**15,989**

As per our report of even date attached
For R Sivaramakrishanan & Co
Firm Regn No: 007402S
Chartered Accountants

R Sivaramakrishnan FCA
Proprietor
Membership No. 205244

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Den Malayalam Telenet Pvt Ltd

Shankar Devarajan
Director
DIN No: 02112473

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

Pauly Jose T
Director
DIN No: 02542560

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

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

Particulars		Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	For the year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
1.	**REVENUE**			
	a. Revenue from operations	22	5,096	3,981
	b. Other income	23	-	-
2.	**Total Revenue**		**5,096**	**3,981**
3.	**EXPENSES**			
	a. Employee benefit expense	24	-	-
	b. Finance costs	25	23	23
	c. Depreciation	3	572	910
	d. Content cost		-	-
	e. Placement fees		-	-
	f. Other expenses	26	12,010	4,710
4.	**TOTAL EXPENSES**		**12,605**	**5,643**
5.	**PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE EXCPETIONAL ITEM AND TAX EXPENSE (2-4)**		(7,509)	(1,662)
6.	Exceptional items	27	-	-
7.	**PROFIT BEFORE TAX (5-6)**		**(7,509)**	**(1,662)**
8.	**TAX EXPENSE**			
	a. Current tax expense		-	-
	b. Short provision for tax relating to prior years			
	c. Deferred tax	28	(488)	(9)
	NET TAX EXPENSE		**(488)**	**(9)**
9.	**PROFIT AFTER TAX (7-8)**		(7,021)	(1,653)
10.	**Other Compreshensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit			
	- Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation		-	-
	- Deferred Tax on Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation		-	-
	Total other compreshensive income		-	-
11.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period) (9+10)**		**(7,021)**	**(1,653)**
12.	**Earnings per equity share**			
	(Face value of Rs. 10 per share)			
	Basic (Rs. per share)	33	(5.89)	(1.39)
	Diluted (Rs. per share)	33	(5.89)	(1.39)

See accompanying notes forming part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For R Sivaramakrishanan & Co
Firm Regn No: 007402S
Chartered Accountants

R Sivaramakrishnan FCA
Proprietor
Membership No. 205244

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Den Malayalam Telenet Pvt Ltd

Shankar Devarajan
Director
DIN No: 02112473

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

Pauly Jose T
Director
DIN No: 02542560

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

Statement Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2020

		For the Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs.' 000)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs.' 000)
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit before tax	(7,509)	(1,662)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	572	910
	Finance costs	23	23
	Liabilities/ excess provisions written back (net)	-	-
	Interest income on income tax refund	-	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	4,679	2,225
	Gratuity expenses		
	Interest on others	-	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(2,235)**	**1,496**
	Changes in working capital:		
	Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
	Trade Receivables	(4,818)	(2,418)
	Other current financial assets	4,108	-
	Other current non- financial assets	68	(5)
	Other non current financial assets	109	-
	Other non current non-financial assets	546	810
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Current financial Liabilities	2,824	2,821
	Current non-financial Liabilities	21	(684)
	Other non current financial Liabilities	-	(2,575)
	Other non current non-financial Liabilities	(286)	(243)
	Short term provisions	-	-
	Non current provisions	-	-
	Cash generated from operations	**337**	**(798)**
	Taxes paid / (refunds)	-	-
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	337	(798)
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Capital expenditure on fixed assets, including capital advances	-	-
	Bank balances not considered as Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	Interest income on Fixed Deposit	-	-
	Loan	-	-
	Interest on others	-	-
	Security deposit	-	-
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-

Statement Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2020

		For the Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs.' 000)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019 (Rs.' 000)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	96
	Repayment of long term borrowings	-	-
	Finance costs	(23)	(23)
	Payment of Equity dividend including Tax	-	-
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities	(23)	73
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	314	(725)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,111	1,836
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1,425	1,111
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprise of:		
	Cash on Hand	-	99
	Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	1,425	1,012
		1,425	1,111

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 R Sivaramakrishanan & Co
Firm Regn No: 007402S
Chartered Accountants

R Sivaramakrishnan FCA
Proprietor
Membership No. 205244

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Den Malayalam Telenet Pvt Ltd

Shankar Devarajan
Director
DIN No: 02112473

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

Pauly Jose T
Director
DIN No: 02542560

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

Statement of Change in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital				**(Rs.' 000)**
Particulars	**As at 31.03.2020**		**As at 31.03.2019**	
	No of shares	**Amount**	**No of shares**	**Amount**
Numbers of shares at the Beginning	1,192,681	11,927	1,192,681	11,927
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	
Numbers of shares at the End	1,192,681	11,927	1,192,681	11,927

B. Other equity

For the year ended March 31, 2020							**(Rs.' 000)**
Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**					**Other comprehensive income**	**Total**
	Securities premium	**General reserve**	**Equity-settled employee benefits reserve**	**Capital Redemption Reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Actuarial Gain / (Loss)**	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	9,102	-	-	-	(30,988)	-	(21,886)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(7,021)	-	(7,021)
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**9,102**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(38,009)**	**-**	**(28,907)**

For the year ended March 31, 2019							
Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**					**Other comprehensive income**	**Total**
	Securities premium	**General reserve**	**Equity-settled employee benefits reserve**	**Capital Redemption Reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Actuarial Gain / (Loss)**	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	9,102	-	-	-	(29,335)	-	(20,233)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-			
Share issue costs	-	-	-				
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year					(1,653)		(1,653)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of Preference shares-CRR	-	-					
Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**9,102**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(30,988)**	**-**	**(21,886)**

As per our report of even date attached
For R Sivaramakrishanan & Co
Firm Regn No: 007402S
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Den Malayalam Telenet Pvt Ltd

R Sivaramakrishnan FCA
Proprietor
Membership No. 205244

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

Shankar Devarajan
Director
DIN No: 02112473

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

Pauly Jose T
Director
DIN No: 02542560

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Background

DEN Malayalam Telenet Private Limited is a Company incorporated in India on 29th Jan 2004. The Company is primarily engaged in providing cable television distribution and other related services. It is a subsidiary of DEN Networks Limited w.e.f 1st May 2008 which is listed on BSE & NSE.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.01 Basis of preparation

(i) The financial statements of the company Comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015) and other relevant provisions of the Act. These financial statements are the company's has first Ind AS financial statements and as covered by IND As 101 (first time adoption of Indian Accounting standards).

For all periods upto and including the year ended d March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards as notified under section 133 of the companies act 2013, read together with the companies (accounts) rules 2014 (herein after referred to as Indian GAAP financial statements). These financial statements for the year ended 31st march 2020 are the first the company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS (refer note no. ....for information on how the company has adopted IndAS).

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets that is measured at FVTPL.

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 recognized in the periods in which the results are known / materialize.

2.02 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.

2.03 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.

2.04 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 recognized 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 derecognized 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 amortization. The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortization period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortization period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Goodwill on acquisition is included in intangible assets is not amortized but it is tested for impairment annually. The goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in 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.

a.	Headend and distribution equipment	6 -15 years
b.	Set top boxes (STBs)	8 years
c.	Office and other equipment	3 to 10 years
d.	Furniture and fixtures	6 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	5 years as estimated by an approved valuer

The management believes that useful lives as given above represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation methods, useful life's and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if appropriate

Intangible assets are amortized 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

2.05 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fare value of consideration received or receivable. Amount disclosed as revenue are net of return, trade allowances, rebates, service taxes and amount collected on behalf of third parties.

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. Income from operations

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 recognized based on percentage completion method as per terms of the contract with the customer. Period based services are accrued and recognized pro-rata over the contractual period.
2. Activation fees on Set top boxes (STBs) is recognized on activation of boxes over the life of the STBs. Activation fees received in advance and deferred over the period of life of the STB has been considered as deferred revenue in current and non-current liabilities at respective places.
3. Amounts billed for services in accordance with contractual terms but where revenue is not recognized, have been classified as advance billing and disclosed under current liabilities.

ii. Sale of equipment

Revenue relating to sale of equipment is recognized, net of returns and trade discounts, on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, which generally coincides with the delivery of equipment to customers. Sales exclude sales tax and value added tax.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.06 Other income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized 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,.

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).

2.07 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The functional currency for the Company is INR 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, i.e. INR which is also presentation currency of the company.

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 monetary items in foreign currency are taken into Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.08 Financial instruments

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

2.09 Initial recognition

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

2.10 Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The losses arising at the time of subsequent measurement are recognising in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in cases where the company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

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

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

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments

(v) Derecognition of financial assets/liabilities

If financial assets is primarily derecognized when the right to receive the cash flows from the assets has expired or the company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the assets. IF financial liabilities is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IND AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss method (ECL) for measurement and recognition impairment loss on the financial assets that are debt instruments and trade receivables.

(vii) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits include employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees. The company pays provident fund contributions to publically administered provident funds as per local regulations. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions has been paid. The contribution accounted for as defined contribution plans and are recognised as employee benefits expenses when they are due.

b. Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprises actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized past service cost, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the schemes.

c. Short term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange of services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employee renders the services. These benefits include salaries, bonus, leave travel allowance and performance incentives.

d. Other Long term employee benefits

The Liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of service provided by the employees upto end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are using the market yields at the end of

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit & Loss. The Obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (net of income earned on temporary deployment of funds) are capitalised as a part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Leases

Where the Company as a lessor leases assets under finance leases, such amounts are recognised as receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease and the finance income is recognised based on a constant rate of return on the outstanding net investment.

Assets leased by the Company in its capacity as a lessee, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership vest in the Company are classified as finance leases. Such leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is created for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each year.

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases.

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.

Taxes on income

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

2.11 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. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in the equity is recognised in equity and not in statement of profit and loss." The Company current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.12 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 using balance sheet approach. 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

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income and directly in equity is recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction."

Deferred Tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Further the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient profit will be available

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Impairment of assets

2.13 Financial Assets

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.

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

2.14 Non financial assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment Property plant

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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.15 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised if as a result of a past event the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent Assets are not recognised but disclosed in the Financial Statements when economic inflow is probable.

2.16 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.

2.17 GST tax input credit

GST 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/ utilizing the credits.

2.18 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization 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.

Current Versus Non Current Classification :

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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

2 Held primarily for the purpose of trading

3 Expected to be realized 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.

2.19 Merger Note

The Composite Scheme of Amalgamation and Arrangement between the Holding company - Den Networks Limited (“Den”), Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited (“Hathway”), TV18 Broadcast Limited (“TV18”), Network18 Media & Investments Limited (“Network18”), Media18 Distribution Services Limited (“Media18”), Web18 Digital Services Limited (“Web18”) and Digital18 Media Limited (“Digital18”) (“Scheme”) have been approved by the Board of Directors of the respective companies on 17th February 2020. This composite scheme is subject to relevant statutory approval. However, said merger does not have impact on the financial statement of the company as on 31.03.2020.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Property, plant and equipment **(Rs.' 000)**

		As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Carrying amounts of :			
a)	Leasehold Improvements	-	-
b)	Plant and equipment		
	(i) Headend and distribution equipment	323	895
	(iii) Modems and routers	-	-
	(iv) Office and other equipment	-	-
c)	Furniture and fixtures	-	-
	Vehicles	-	-
		323	**895**
d)	Capital work-in-progress	-	-
		323	**895**

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and equipment					Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
		Headend and distribution equipment	Set top boxes	Modems and routers	Computers	Office and other equipment			
Gross Block	-								
Balance at 1 April, 2018	-	**18,752**	-	-	**157**	-	**1,288**	**1,031**	**21,228**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2019	-	**18,752**	-	-	**157**	-	**1,288**	**1,031**	**21,228**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2020	-	**18,752**	-	-	**157**	-	**1,288**	**1,031**	**21,228**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at 1 April, 2018	-	**(16,995)**	-	-	**(155)**	-	**(1,288)**	**(984)**	**(19,423)**
Depreciation expenses	-	(862)	-	-	(2)	-	-	(46)	**(910)**
Elimination on disposals of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2019	-	**(17,857)**	-	-	**(157)**	-	**(1,288)**	**(1,030)**	**(20,333)**
Depreciation expenses	-	(572)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(572)**
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2020	-	**323**	-	-	-	-	**(1,288)**	**(1,031)**	**(20,905)**
Provision for Impairment									
Balance at 1 April, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46)	**(46)**
Balance at 31 March, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(46)**	**(46)**
Impairment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(46)**	**(46)**
Carrying amount									
Balance at 1 April, 2018	-	1,757	-	-	2	-	-	46	**1,806**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expenses	-	(862)	-	-	(2)	-	-	(46)	**(910)**
Balance at 31 March, 2019	-	**895**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**895**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(572)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(572)**
Impairment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 31 March, 2020	-	**323**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**323**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
4. Non-current investments		
a. Trade and unquoted - Investments in equity shares (Carried at Amortized Cost)		
i. of subsidiary	-	4,014
	-	**4,014**
5. Other financial assets		
Considered good		
a. Security deposits	241	349
b. Advance for investments	-	-
	241	349
Considered doubtful		
a. Advance for investments	-	-
Provision against advance for Investment	-	-
	-	-
	241	**349**
6. Bank balances		
a. Fixed Deposit Account (maturity more than 12 months)*	-	-
	-	**-**
7. Non current tax assets		
a. Advance tax Rs206000/- TDS Receivable.Rs 192890)	399	356
	399	**356**
8. Other non-current assets		
i. Considered good		
a. Prepaid expenses	1,114	1,712
b. Deposits against cases with		
i. GST credit receivable	9	-
ii. Service tax authorities	-	-
	1,123	**1,712**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
9. Trade receivables (Unsecured)		
a. Trade receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they were due for payment		
i. Considered good	2,619	1,149
ii. Considered doubtful	16,515	14,453
	19,135	15,602
Less: Provision for doubtful trade receivables	16,515	14,453
	2,619	1,149
b. Other trade receivables		
i. Considered good	204	1,535
ii. Considered doubtful	2,508	-
	2,712	1,535
Less: Provision for doubtful trade receivables	2,508	-
	204	1,535
	2,823	**2,684**
Non - Current		
Trade receivables		
(a) unsecured, considered good	-	-
(b) Doubtful	-	-
Allowance for doubtful debts (Expected credit loss allowance)	-	-
Current		
Trade receivables		
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	2,823	2,684
(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	19,023	14,453
(d) Trade Receivables - credit impaired	(19,023)	(14,453)
	2,823	**2,684**
9a. Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts		
Balance at beginning of the year	14,453	14,453
Add: Provided during the year	4,570	-
Less: Reversed on account of balances written off	-	-
Balance at end of the year	**19,023**	**14,453**
9b. Trade receivables breakup (net of allowances)		
Of the above, trade receivables from:		
- Related Parties		
Less: Provision for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
- Others	21,846	17,137
Less: Provision for doubtful trade receivables	19,023	14,453
Total	**2,823**	**2,684**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
10. Loans		
Current		
a. Loan to related party	4,000	4,000
b. Loan to Subsidiary	-	94
	4,000	4,094
11. Cash and cash equivalents		
a. Cash on hand	-	99
b. Balance with banks		
i. in current accounts	1,425	1,012
	1,425	**1,111**
12. Other financial assets		
i. Considered good		
a. Advances to employees	-	-
b. Unbilled Revenue	-	-
c. Interest accrued and due on fixed deposits	-	-
d. Interest accrued and due on Loans	-	-
13. Other current assets		
a. Prepaid expenses	434	596
b. Balance with government authorities		
i. CENVAT credit receivable	-	-
ii. VAT credit receivable	-	-
iii. Service tax credit receivable	-	-
iv Custom duty advance	-	-
v SAD Recoverable	-	-
i. GST credit receivable	-	
c. Other advances	94	-
i. Supplier advances	-	-
ii. Other advances	-	-
	528	**596**
ii. Considered doubtful		
a. Other loans and advances		
b. Balances with government authorities		
i. Service Tax credit receivable	-	-
- Considered doubtful		
c. Security deposits	-	-
	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful loans and advances		
Less : Provision for doubtful other loans and advances	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-
	528	**596**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
14. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
A. AUTHORISED		
12,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	12,000	12,000
	12,000	**12,000**
	12,000	**12,000**
B. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP		
11,92,681 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up	11,927	11,927
	11,927	**11,927**

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

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020		As at 31.03.2019	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Numbers of shares at the Beginning	1,192,681	11,927	1,192,681	11,927
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Numbers of shares at the End	1,192,681	11,927	1,192,681	11,927

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

Particulars	As at 31.03.2020		As at 31.03.2019	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Den Networks Limited (Holding Company)	608,267	6,083	608,267	6,083

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

Equity Shares				
Name of Shareholder	**As at 31.03.2020**		**As at 31.03.2019**	
	No of shares	**% Holding**	**No of shares**	**% Holding**
Den Networks Limited (Holding Company)	608,267	51.00%	608,267	51.00%
Total	**608,267**	**51.00%**	**608,267**	**51.00%**

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 FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2020							(Rs.' 000)
Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**					**Other comprehensive income**	**Total**
	Securities premium	**General reserve**	**Equity-settled employee benefits reserve**	**Capital Redemption Reserve (refer note 11)**	**Retained earnings**	**Actuarial Gain / (Loss)**	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	9,102	-	-	-	(30,988)	-	(21,886)
Dividend and DDT adjusment from RE	-	-					
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(7,021)	-	(7,021)
Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,102	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(38,009)**	**-**	**(28,907)**
Other Equity							
For the year ended March 31, 2019							
Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**					**Other comprehensive income**	**Total**
	Securities premium	**General reserve**	**Equity-settled employee benefits reserve**	**Capital Redemption Reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Actuarial Gain / (Loss)**	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	9,102	-	-	-	(29,335)	-	(20,233)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-				
Share issue costs	-	-					
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,653)	-	(1,653)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Redemption of Preference shares-CRR	-	-					
Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earning	-	-	-				
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**9,102**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(30,988)**	**-**	**(21,886)**

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)**	**As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)**
16. Provisions		
Long-term provisions		
a. Provision for employee benefits		
i. Provision for gratuity	-	-
	-	**-**
Short-term provisions		
a. Provision for employee benefits		
i. Provision for gratuity	351	351
	351	**351**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars			As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
17.	**Other non-current liabilities**			
	a.	**Trade Payables:**		
		- Micro and small enterprises (Refer note 8)	-	-
		a. Trade payables	-	-
	Others Liabilities:			
	a.	Security deposits received	-	-
	b.	Advances from customers	-	-
	c.	Deferred revenue	666	787
			666	**787**
18.	**Short-term borrowings (secured)**			
	a.	Loans repayable on demand from banks		
		- from banks	-	-
		- from banks		
	b.	Buyers credit on imports (See footnote i to iv under Note 10)		
		Secured	-	-
	c.	Other Loans		
		Unsecured	150	315
			150	**315**
19.	**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	26,699	21,301
		- Payable for salaries and wages		
			26,699	**21,301**
19a	**Trade payable breakup**			
	Of the above, trade payable to:			
	- Related Parties		-	-
	- Others		26,699	21,301
		Total	**26,699**	**21,301**
20.	**Other financial liabilities**			
	a.	Interest accrued and due on borrowings	119	-
	b.	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	23	16
	c.	Payable for salaries and wages	-	
	d.	Others	-	2,700
			142	**2,716**
21.	**Other current liabilities**			
	a.	Deferred revenue	289	212
	b.	Statutory remittances	53	107
	c.	Other payables		
		i. Security deposits received	157	159
		ii. Advances from customers	-	-
		iii. Others	-	-
			499	**478**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	For the year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
22. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
a. Sale of services (See note below)	5,096	3,981
b. Other operating revenue		
i. Sale of equipment	-	-
ii. Commission income	-	-
iii. Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
iv. Liabilities/ excess provisions written back	-	-
v. Miscellaneous income	-	-
	-	-
Less: Subscription share charges*	-	-
	5,096	**3,981**
Note:		
Sale of services comprises:		
a. Placement income	-	-
b. Subscription income	4,479	2,192
c. Activation income	95	-
d. Feeder charges income	-	-
e. Leaseline Income	-	-
f. Other income	521	1,789
	5,096	**3,981**
23. OTHER INCOME		
a. Interest income		
i. on fixed deposits	-	-
ii. on loans to others	-	-
iii. on income tax refund	-	-
b. Liabilities/ excess provisions written back	-	-
c. Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	-	**-**
24. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE		
a. Salaries and allowances	-	-
b. Contribution to provident and other funds	-	-
c. Gratuity expense	-	-
d. Staff welfare expenses	-	-
	-	**-**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars			For the year ended 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)	For the year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)
25.	**FINANCE COSTS**			
	a.	Interest expense on		
		(i) Interest on loans from banks	-	-
		(ii) Interest on finance lease obligations	-	-
		(iii) Interest on Preference shares	-	-
			-	-
	b.	Other borrowing costs	23	23
			23	**23**
26.	**OTHER EXPENSES**			
	a.	Distributor commission/ incentive	-	-
	b.	Rent and hire charges	102	97
	c.	Repairs and maintenance		
		i. Plant and machinery	-	-
		ii. Others	-	-
	d.	Electricity expense	21	28
	e.	Consultancy, professional and legal charges*	156	162
	f.	Brokerage/ commission	-	19
	g.	Subscription share/ charges	2,005	658
	h.	STB Activation Charges	674	246
	i.	Contract service charges	-	-
	j.	Travelling and conveyance	91	75
	k.	Advertisement, publicity and business promotion	-	-
	l.	Telecommunication expenses	1	-
	m.	Leaseline/bandwidth expenses	-	-
	n.	Security charges	-	-
	o.	Freight and labour charges	-	-
	p.	Rates and taxes	258	934
	q.	Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
	r.	Provision for doubtful debts	4,570	362
	s.	Bad debts written off	109	1,863
	t.	Expenditure on corporate social responsibility	-	-
	u	Loss on sale of investment	3,980	-
	v	Miscellaneous expenses	43	264
	w	Prior period expense (net)	-	-
			12,010	**4,710**

Share of Jointly controlled entities

* Consultancy, professional and legal charges includes Auditor's remuneration as under :

a.	To statutory auditors		
	: Statutory audit fee	70	55
	: Tax audit fee	50	-
		120	**55**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Rs.' 000)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
27. EXCEPTIONAL ITEM		
a. Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
b. Provision for Impairment of property , plant and equipment	-	-
c. Digital Activation Revenue	-	-
d. Provision for doubtful advance for Investment	-	-
e. Deferred Tax impact	-	-
	-	**-**
28. Current Tax and Deferred Tax		
(a) Income Tax Expense		
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	(488)	(9)
Total Tax Expense recognised in profit and loss account	**(488)**	**(9)**
Deferred tax in respect of reversal of temporary differences considered in exceptional items	-	-
Total Tax Expense including exceptional items	**(488)**	**(9)**
(b) Income Tax on Other Comprehensive Income		
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Remeasurement of Defiend Benefit Obligaitons	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

(c) Movement of Deferred Tax

(i) Movement of Deferred Tax for 31.03.2020 **(Rs.' 000)**

Year ended 31.03.2020

Particulars	As at 01.04.2019	Recognised in statement of profit and Loss	As at 31.03.2020
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities			
Property, Plant and Equipment	363	-	363
	363	**-**	**363**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets			
Employee Benefits - Gratuity	18	91	109
Deferred Revenue	-	-	-
Other financial asset	(350)	543	193
Other Items	147	(147)	-
	(186)	**488**	**302**
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	**178**	**488**	**665**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(ii) Movement of Deferred Tax for 31.03.2019

Year ended 31.03.2019

Particulars	**As at 01.04.2018**	**Recognised in statement of profit and Loss**	**As at 31.03.2019**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities			
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	363	363
	-	**363**	**363**
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets			
Employee Benefits - Gratuity	-	18	18
Financial Assets	-	(350)	(350)
Other Items	-	147	147
	-	**(186)**	**(186)**
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	**-**	**178**	**178**

(d) Numerical Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate : (Rs.' 000)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**		**As at March 31, 2019**	
	Amount	**Tax Rate**	**Amount**	**Tax Rate**
Profit Before Exceptional items and tax expenes	**(7,508)**	**25.17%**	**(1,662)**	**28.84%**
Exceptional items	-		-	
Profit Before tax expenses	**(7,508)**		**(1,662)**	
Tax on above	(1,890)		(479)	
Tax Impacts of the followings			-	
Permanent Differences	-		-	
DTA w/off included in exceptional items	-			
Short provision for tax relating to prior years	-		-	
Tax Rounding off Difference	689		-	
Timing Difference relating to earlier years or due to change of rate of tax	863		-	
	(337)		(479)	
Tax Expense debited to P&L A/c				
Current Tax	-			-
Deferred Tax	(488)			(9)
Deferred Tax in exceptional items	-			-
Tax Expense	(488)			(9)

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29 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, 2020:

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

Period	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Present value of the obligation at the beginning of the period	-	-
Interest cost	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Benefits paid (if any)	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	-
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	-	-

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

Period	From: 01/04/2019 To: 31/03/2020	From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019
Actuarial gain / losses from changes in Demographics assumptions (mortality)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Actuarial (gain)/ losses from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Experience Adjustment (gain)/ loss for Plan liabilities	-	-
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive Income	-	-

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

Period	As on: 31/03/2020	As on: 31/03/2019
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	-	-
Net liability/(asset) recognized in Balance Sheet and related analysis	-	-
Funded Status	-	-

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

Period	From: 01/04/2019 To: 31/03/2020	From 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019
Interest cost	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Expected return on plan asset	-	-
Expenses to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss account	-	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.3 (b): Other comprehensive (income) / expenses (Remeasurement)

Period	From: 01/04/2019 To: 31/03/2020	From 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019
Actuarial (gain)/loss - obligation	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss - plan assets	-	-
Total Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	-

1.4: Experience adjustment:

Period	From: 01/04/2019 To: 31/03/2020	From 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019
Experience Adjustment (Gain) / loss for Plan liabilities	-	-
Experience Adjustment Gain / (loss) for Plan assets	-	-

2.1: The assumptions employed for the calculations are tabulated:

Period	From: 01/04/2019 To: 31/03/2020	From 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019
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
Expected rate of return	0	0
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)

2.2: Current liability:

Period	As on: 31/03/2020	As on: 31/03/2019
Current Liability (Short Term)*	-	-
Non Current Liability (Long Term)	-	-
Total Liability	-	-

* Current Liability: It is probable outlay in next 12 months as required by the Companies Act.

2.3: Effect of plan on entity's future cash flows

2.3 (a): Funding arrangements and funding policy

Not Applicable

2.3 (b): Estimate of expected benefit payments (In absolute terms i.e. undiscounted)

01 Apr 2019 to 31 Mar 2020	-
01 Apr 2020 to 31 Mar 2021	-
01 Apr 2021 to 31 Mar 2022	-
01 Apr 2022 to 31 Mar 2023	-
01 Apr 2023 to 31 Mar 2024	-
01 Apr 2024 Onwards	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.4: 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)	0 @ Salary Increase Rate : 8%, and discount rate :7.75%	-
Liability with x% increase in Discount Rate [% Change]	0 [(5)%], x=1.00%	5%
Liability with x% decrease in Discount Rate [% Change]	0 [6%], x=1.00%	6%
Liability with x% increase in Salary Growth Rate [% Change]	0 [6%], x=1.00%	6%
Liability with x% decrease in Salary Growth Rate [% Change]	0 [(5)%], x=1.00%	5%
Liability with x% increase in Withdrawal Rate [% Change]	0 [(2)%], x=1.00%	2%
Liability with x% decrease in Withdrawal Rate [% Change]	0 [2%], x=1.00%	2%

Notes:

a. The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities.

b. The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

c. The gratuity plan is unfunded.

30. Managerial remuneration forming part of employee benefits expense for the year ended 31 March, 2020 is Rs. Nil [Previous year Rs.Nil].

31. 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. Nil [Previous year Rs. Nil].

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

Particulars		**Year ended 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)**	**Year ended 31.03.2019 (Rs.' 000)**
(a)	(i) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier	-	-
	(ii) interest due thereon ‘		
(b)	interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
(c)	interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment other than the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(d)	interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(e)	further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. Earnings per equity share (EPS)*

Particulars		Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
a.	Net Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(7,021)	(1,653)
b.	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used in computation of basic EPS	1,192,681	1,192,681
c.	Basic Profit per equity share of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.)	(6)	(1)
d.	Dilutive effect of preference shares outstanding		
e.	Weighted average number of equity shares and equity equivalent shares outstanding used in computing diluted EPS	1,192,681	1,192,681
f.	Diluted Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.)	(6)	(1)

* There are no potential equity shares as at 31.03.2020 (nil at 31.03.2019)

34. 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 31.03.2020				**(Rs.' 000)**
Financial assets	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTOCI**	**FVTPL**	**Total carrying value**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,425	-	-	1,425
Trade receivables	2,823	-	-	2,823
Security deposits	241	-	-	241
Investments	-	-	-	-
Current Loans	4,000	-	-	4,000
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-
	8,489	**-**	**-**	**8,489**
Financial liabilities	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTOCI**	**FVTPL**	**Total carrying value**
Trade payables	26,699	-	-	26,699
Other current financial liabilities	142	-	-	142
	26,841	**-**	**-**	**26,841**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at 31.03.2019				**Rs.' 000)**
Financial assets	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTOCI**	**FVTPL**	**Total carrying value**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,111	-	-	1,111
Trade and other receivables	2,683	-	-	2,683
Security deposits	349	-	-	349
Advance for investments	-	-	-	-
Investments	4,014	-	-	4,014
Current Loans	4,094	-	-	4,094
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-
	12,252	**-**	**-**	**12,252**
Financial liabilities	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTOCI**	**FVTPL**	**Total carrying value**
Long term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	21,301	-	-	21,301
Other current financial liabilities	2,716	-	-	2,716
	24,017	**-**	**-**	**24,017**

(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 31.03.2020	**<1 year**	**> 1 Year**	**Total**
Non Current				
-	Trade payables	26,699	-	26,699
-	Other current financial liabilities	142	-	142
	Total	**26,841**	**-**	**26,841**
	As at 31.03.2019	**<1 year**	**> 1 Year**	**Total**
Current				
-	Trade payables	21,301	-	21,301
-	Other current financial liabilities	2,716	-	2,716
	Total	**24,017**	**-**	**24,017**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 subsidiairy 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 31.03.2020, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

Of the year ended 31.03.2020 and 31.03.2019, Trade and other receivables balance the following were past due but not impaired:

(Rs.' 000)

As at 31.03.2020	**Due less than 6 months**	**Due greater than 6 months**	**Total**
Trade Receivables	204	2,619	2,823
Security Deposits	-	241	241
Other Current Assets	-		
Current Loans	-	4,000	4,000
	204	**6,860**	**7,064**
As at 31.03.2019	**Due less than 6 months**	**Due greater than 6 months**	**Total**
Trade Receivables	1,535	1,149	2,683
Security Deposits	-	349	349
Current Loans	-	4,094	4,094
Other current financial assets	-	-	-
	1,535	**5,592**	**7,127**

(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.

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

36. 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.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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.

	As at 31 March, 2020	**As at 31 March, 2019**
	(Rs.' 000)	**(Rs.' 000)**
Long-term borrowings	-	-
Current maturities of long term debt	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,425	1,111
Net debt (a)	**(1,425)**	**(1,111)**
Total Equity (b)	**(16,979)**	**(9,959)**
Net debt to equity ratio (c = a/b)	NA	NA

37. 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.

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

39. Sundry debtors/ Advances as at the Balance Sheet date in view of management represent bonafide 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.

40. 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.

41. Following are the details of ongoing litigations with Kerala VAT and Service Tax Departmnet. Based on its own assessment, the management is of view that it has a very strong case against the same and no VAT and Service tax is payable by the Company. No provision has accordingly been made against this demand.

Relevant Act/ Law	**Major Issues Involved**	**Period of Litigation**	**Tax Demanded**	**Deposit under protest**	**Current Status of Case**	**Authority Where Pending**
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

42. "Pursuant to TRAI notification, Digital Addressable System(DAS) has been implemented in the territory of the company under phase-III w.e.f 01 Jan, 2016. Den Malayalam Telenet Private Limited "the Parent Company and the MSO" has the DAS licence for the said territory. Therefore, as per the mutual agreement, the parent company has billed to the LCOs of the company and has been charged on back to back basis by its subsidiaries. There is no impact on the profitability of the company due to billing by its subsidiaries on back to back basis."

43. The Company has total investments of Rs. Nil in subsidiary companies. The management of the Company expects that these subsidiary companies will have positive cash flows to adequately sustain its operations in the foreseeable future. Having regard to the long term investment and strategic involvement no provision for diminution of these investments has been considered necessary.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

44. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Exceptional items of Rs. NIL Thousand compramise

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

46. Impact of Pandemic COVID 19

The company being service provider of one of the "Essential Services – Television Broadcasting & Distribution" was able to operate under normal course of business during the period of Nationwide Lockdown with minimal impact on operations and the scale of operation was usual with respect to the cable subscriber base upto the date of adoption of financial statement. The company was also able to get required services from its vendors, employees etc. as per normal course of business except for certain disruptions which are not material to the conduct of the operations. The company has analysed various factors related to impact of COVID 19 on its financial reporting as per guidance issued by ICAI and is of the view that COVID 19 is not adversely impacting the financial reporting/operation of the Company

As per our report of even date attached
For R Sivaramakrishanan & Co
Firm Regn No: 007402S
Chartered Accountants

R Sivaramakrishnan FCA
Proprietor
Membership No. 205244

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Den Malayalam Telenet Pvt Ltd

Shankar Devarajan
Director
DIN No: 02112473

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020

Pauly Jose T
Director
DIN No: 02542560

Place: Cochin
Dated: 10-04-2020