IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited Financial Statements 2020-21

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To The Members of IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and its profit total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### **Basis for Opinion**

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report for the year ended 31 March 2021 but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

#### Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
  - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
  - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
  - h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
    - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses:
    - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

> For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP **Chartered Accountants** (Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

> > Manoj H. Dama (Partner) (Membership No. 107723) (UDIN: 21107723AAAAGM5756)

Place: Mumbai Date:19 April 2021

### ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INDIACAST MEDIA **DISTRIBUTION PRIVATE LIMITED**

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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 risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the criteria for the internal financial control over financial reporting 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 **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

**Chartered Accountants** (Firm's Registration No 117366W / W-100018)

> Manoj H. Dama (Partner) (Membership No. 107723) (UDIN: 21107723AAAAGM5756)

Mumbai, 19 April 2021

### ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INDIACAST MEDIA DISTRIBUTION PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) In respect of its fixed assets:
  - The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including (a) quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
  - (b) All the fixed assets have been physically verified by the Management during the year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
  - According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have (c) any immovable properties and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of paragraph 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of making investments. The Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees and securities.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public in accordance with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder and hence reporting under clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
  - The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including (a) Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
  - There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' (b) State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

Details of dues of Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited as on 31 March (c) 2021 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
The Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	Central Board of Excise and Customs - Goods and Services Tax *	July-17 and October -17	51.40
The Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	Central Board of Excise and Customs - Goods and Services Tax *	April-18 and June-18	5.4

<sup>\*</sup>The company is in the process of filing appeal with Commissioner (Appeals-II), Mumbai.

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions and government and has not issued debentures.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided (xi) any managerial remuneration during the year and hence reporting under clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of (xii) the Order is not applicable.
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in (xiii) compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of (xiv) shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year (xv) the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding and subsidiary companies or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

### For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**

**Chartered Accountants** (Firm's Registration No 117366W / W-100018)

Manoj H. Dama

(Partner)

(Membership No. 107723)

(UDIN: 21107723AAAAGM5756)

Mumbai, 19 April 2021

# Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

			(₹ in lakh)
	Notes	As at	As at
ACCETC		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
ASSETS Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	3	326	573
Intangible assets	3	54	49
Intangible assets Intangible assets under development	3	54	15
Financials assets	3	-	15
Investment	4	103	103
Other Financial Assets	5	128	123
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	481	481
Other Non-current assets			
	7	3,074	4,127
Total Non-current assets		4,166	5,471
Current Assets			
Financial assets	0	400	
Investment	8	100	-
Trade receivables	9	22,301	20,782
Cash and Cash equivalents	10	10,809	6,678
Other Financial assets	11	3,604	11,630
Other current assets	12	3,344	2,585
Total Current assets		40,158	41,675
Total Assets		44,324	47,146
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share capital	13	46	46
Other Equity	14	2,325	1,973
Total Equity		2,371	2,019
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	15	-	166
Provisions	16	828	762
Total Non-current Liabilities		828	928
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables due to:			
Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	17	23	-
Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	17	11,413	17,387
Other Financial Liabilities	18	26,541	22,881
Other Current Liabilities	19	3,063	3,860
Provisions	20	85	71
Total Current Liabilities		41,125	44,199
Total Liabilities		41,953	45,127
Total Equity and Liabilities		44,324	47,146
Significant Accounting Policies	2		•
See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements			

### Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

In terms of our report attached For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP **Chartered Accountants** 

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj H. Dama

Partner

Rahul Joshi Director

DIN: 07389787

**Jyoti Deshpande** 

Director

DIN: 02303283

Anuj Gandhi

Chief Executive Officer

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Tushar Hassija

**Company Secretary** 

Place: Mumbai Date: 19th April 2021 Place: Mumbai

Date: 19th April 2021

# Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

			(₹ in lakh)
	Notes	2020-21	2019-20
Income			
Value of Sales and Services		31,330	31,888
Goods and Services Tax included in above		2,701	2,563
Revenue from operations	21	28,629	29,325
Other income	22	200	202
Total income		28,829	29,527
Expenses			
License fees		16,042	15,513
Distribution expenses	23	-	-
Employee benefits expense	24	5,864	6,498
Finance costs	25	23	41
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	3	307	308
Other expenses	26	6,158	6,995
Total Expenses		28,394	29,355
Profit before tax		435	172
Tax expense	27		
Current tax		105	309
Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax expense		105	309
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		330	(137)
Other Comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		22	(26)
Total other comprehensive income (Net of tax)		22	(26)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		352	(163)
Earnings per Equity Share of Face Value of ₹ 10	30		
Basic	₹	72.32	(30.04)
Diluted	₹	72.32	(30.04)
Significant Accounting Policies	2		
See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements	1 to 38		

# Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

In terms of our report attached For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP **Chartered Accountants** 

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj H. Dama

Partner

Rahul Joshi **Jyoti Deshpande** 

Director

DIN: 07389787 DIN: 02303283

Anuj Gandhi

Director

Sanjay Jain

Chief Executive Officer Chief Financial Officer

Tushar Hassija Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai

Date: 19th April 2021

Place: Mumbai Date: 19th April 2021

# Standalone Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2021

### A. SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in lakh)

	Balance as at	Change during	Balance as	Change during	Balance as at
	Beginning of	the year	at the end of	the year	the end of
	1st April, 2019	2019-20	31st March, 2020	2020-21	31st March, 2021
	•				
Equity Share Capital	46	-	46	-	46

### **B. OTHER EQUITY**

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Re	ıs	Total	
	Capital	Securities	Retained	
	Reserve	Premium	Earnings	
Balance as at 1 April, 2019	126	1,392	618	2,136
(Loss) for the year	-	-	(137)	(137)
Other Comprehensive income arising from Remeasurement of Defined Benefits obligations			(26)	(26)
Total Comprehensive Income during the year	-	-	(163)	(163)
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	126	1,392	455	1,973
Balance as at beginning 1st April, 2020	126	1,392	455	1,973
Profit for the year	-	-	330	330
Other Comprehensive income arising from Remeasurement of Defined Benefits obligations			22	22
Total Comprehensive Income during the year	-	-	352	352
Balance as at 31st March 2021	126	1,392	807	2,325

### Note:

i) The capital reserve represents the difference between cost of investment in the books of the Company relating to a wholly owned subsidiary and net worth of that subsidiary as on the date of merger with that subsidiary.

# Standalone Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2021

In terms of our report attached For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP **Chartered Accountants** 

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj H. Dama

Partner

Rahul Joshi Director

DIN: 07389787

**Jyoti Deshpande** 

Director

DIN: 02303283

Anuj Gandhi

Chief Executive Officer

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Tushar Hassija Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai Place: Mumbai

Date: 19th April 2021 Date: 19th April 2021

# Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

			(₹ in lakh)
		2020-21	2019-20
A:	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	435	172
	Adjusted for :		
	Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	307	308
	(Reversal)/ Provision for doubtful receivables	(540)	520
	Loss on sale/ discard of Property Plan and Equipment (net)	1	-
	Bad and Doubtful receivables written off	280	45
	Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back (CY ₹ (13,570) )	(0)	(52)
	Net Gain arising on Financial Assets designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (CY ₹ (43,593))	(0)	-
	Interest income	(43)	(97)
	Finance Costs	23	41
	Net unrealised Foreign Exchange Loss / (Gain)	138	(177)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	601	760
	Movement in working capital :		
	Trade and Other receivables	6,887	(20,026)
	Trade and Other payables	(2,804)	18,174
	Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	4,684	(1,092)
	Taxes (paid) (Net)	(209)	(1,506)
B:	Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities  CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	4,475	(2,598)
	Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(54)	(44)
	Proceeds from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	3	-
	Purchase of Current Investments	(100)	-
	Interest Income received	39	89
	Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities	(112)	45
C:	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	,	
	Repayment of Borrowings Non- Current	(20)	(29)
	Payment of Lease Liabilities	(174)	(190)
	Finance Costs	(23)	(41)
	Net cash used in financing activities	(217)	(260)
	Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,146	(2,813)
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,678	9,485
	Exchange differences on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(15)	6
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer note 10)	10,809	6,678
	Change in Liabilities arising from financing activities		(₹ in lakh)
			Borrowings Non-
			Current
	Ct .		(Refer Note 18)
	Opening Balance as at the beginning of 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2019		49
	Cash Flow during the year		(29)
	Closing Balance as at 1st March, 2020		20
	Opening Balance as at 1st April, 2020 Cash Flow during the year		20 (20)
			1 2111

# Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

In terms of our report attached For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP **Chartered Accountants** 

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj H. Dama

Partner

Rahul Joshi Director

DIN: 07389787

**Jyoti Deshpande** 

Director

DIN: 02303283

Anuj Gandhi

Chief Executive officer

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial officer

Tushar Hassija

Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai

Date: 19th April 2021

Place: Mumbai

Date: 19th April 2021

#### 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 25 April, 2008. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of advertisement sales and linear channel distribution and syndication of programs within and outside India. The registered office of the Company is situated at First Floor, Empire Complex, 414 - Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013, Maharashtra.

The Company was a 50:50 Joint Venture of TV18 Broadcast Limited (TV18) and Viacom 18 Media Private Limited (Viacom 18), since 1 April, 2013.

On 28 February, 2018 TV18 acquired controlling stake in Viacom 18, as a result of which the company has become subsidiary of TV18.

#### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS"), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, amended from time to time.

#### 2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

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

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

#### 2.3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) Current and Non- Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is -

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- -Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- -Cash or Cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at 'least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

### b) Operating Cycle

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

### c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost (net of trade discount and rebates) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and are as follows:

**Useful Life** Asset Furniture and Fixtures 10 years Plant and Machinery 5 years Equipments and Computer system: - Computer Hardware 3 years -Office Equipments 5 years - Computer Servers 6 years over the lease period of 8 years Leasehold Improvements Motor Vehicles 8 years

PPE individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.

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

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

### d) Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition (net of trade discount and rebates) less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price and any cost directly attributable for preparing the asset for its intended use.

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

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

The company's intangible assets include assets with finite useful lives which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful lives.

A summary of amortisation policies applied to the Company's intangible assets to the extent of depreciable amount is, as follows:

Computer software are bing amortized over the estimate useful life of 5 years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

#### e) Cash and cash equivalents

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

### f) Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation. accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### g) Borrowing cost

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

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

#### h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

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

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

### i) Provisions and Contingency

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

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

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

### i) Employee Benefits

### Short term employee benefits

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

### **Long Term Employee Benefits**

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

### **Post-Employment Benefits**

#### **Defined contribution plans**

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

#### **Defined benefit plans**

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days basic salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

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

Re-measurements of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment benefits are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

### k) Tax Expenses

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

#### **Current tax**

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

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

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

### I) Foreign currencies transactions and translation

### **Initial Recognition**

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

### **Subsequent Recognition**

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency's closing rates of exchange at the end of the accounting period. Exchange differences on translation/ settlement of all monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### m) Revenue recognition

Revenue recognition is based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognised either when the performance obligation in the contract has been performed ('point in time' recognition) or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Under Ind AS 115 the Company needs to evaluate if a format or licence represents a right to access the content (revenue recognised over time) or represents a right to use the content (revenue recognised at a point in time). The Company has determined that most of the formats and licence revenue are satisfied at a point in time due to their being limited ongoing involvement in the end use of the license following its transfer to the customer.

The transaction price, being the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled and has rights to under the contract is allocated to the identified performance obligations. Revenue is stated exclusive of GST and other taxes. Generally, the credit period varies between 1-120 days from the shipment or delivery of goods or services as the case may be.

#### **Contract Balances**

Trade receivables represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Revenues in excess of invoicing are considered as contract assets and disclosed as accrued revenue.

Invoicing in excess of revenues are considered as contract liabilities and disclosed as unearned revenues. When a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised and disclosed as advances from customers.

Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Following are the revenue recognition principles for major streams of business:

#### (i) Revenue from Operations

- · Revenue from the sale of air time (net of trade discount, as applicable) is recognised on telecast of advertisements.
- Revenue from distribution of a satellite channel is recognised upon the right to receive the subscription as per the terms of the respective agreements.
- Revenue from licensing of content is recognised in accordance with the licensing agreement on dispatch of the content.
- Commission Revenue is recognised when services are provided in accordance with the contractual obligation.

### (ii) Other Income

'Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

### n) Financial instruments

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

#### i. Financial Assets

### A. Initial recognition and measurement

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

#### **B.** Subsequent measurement

### a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC)

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI 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 represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

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

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

### C. Investment in Subsidiaries

The Company has accounted for its investments in Subsidiaries at cost less impairment loss (if any).

### D Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

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

- a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

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

#### ii Financial liabilities

#### A. Initial recognition and Measurement

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

#### **B.** Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

### iii. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

#### iv. Offsetting

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

### o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

#### 2.4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

### a) Depreciation/ amortisation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

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

#### b) Determining the lease term

The Company determines the lease term as the non cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. It considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

### c) Recoverability of trade receivables

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

### **Provisions**

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

### e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible and intangible) may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows covering generally a period of five years are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Estimated future cash flows involve judgement and estimates relating to revenue growth rates, net profit margin and perpetual growth rates. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Based on the impairment assessment as aforesaid, there is no impairment.

#### f) Impairment of financial assets

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

### g) Defined benefit plans

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

#### h) Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets:

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

#### i) Fair Value Measurement:

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 34 of the financial statements.

### j) Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic

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

#### 2.5 STANDARDS ISSUED

### Effective during the year

### Amendment to Existing Standards

Application of the following amendment did not have any significant impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

- i. Ind AS 103 Business Combinations
- ii. Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- iii. Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments
- iv. Ind AS 116 Leases

## 3. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

(₹ in lakh)

Description		Gros	s Block		[	Depreciation	/ Amortisation		Net Block	
	As at 1st April, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April, 2020	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	
Own Assets:										
Leasehold Improvements	378		-	378	335	25	-	360	18	43
Office Equipment	73	2	2	73	67	2	2	67	6	6
Computer	416	44	112	348	325	42	108	259	89	91
Furniture and Fixtures	33		-	33	19	3	-	22	11	14
Vehicles	108	-	-	108	47	13	-	60	48	61
Sub -Total	1,008	46	114	940	793	85	110	768	172	215
Right-of-Use Assets:										
Buildings	562	-	-	562	204	204	-	408	154	358
Sub -Total	562	-	-	562	204	204	-	408	154	358
Total (A)	1,570	46	114	1,502	997	289	110	1,176	326	573
Previous year	998	590	18	1,570	709	288	0	997	573	
Intangible Assets:										
Computer Software	262	23	20	265	213	18	20	211	54	49
Total (B)	262	23	20	265	213	18	20	211	54	49
Previous year	274	1	13	262	193	20	-	213	49	
Total (A + B)	1,832	69	134	1,767	1,210	307	130	1,387	380	622
Previous year	1,272	591	31	1,832	902	308	0	1,210	622	
Intangible Assets Under Dev	elopment								-	15

				(₹ in lakh)	
	As at			As at	
		31st March 2021		31st March, 2020	
Investments- Non Current	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	
Investments Measured at Cost					
In equity Shares of Subsidiary		49 54	60,000 1,00,000		
Companies, Unquoted, Fully Paid up					
Indiacast UK Ltd of £ 1 each Indiacast US Ltd of \$ 1 each	60,000			49	
	1,00,000			54	
Total of Non Current Investments (measured at Cost)		103		103	

			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
5	Other Financial Assets- Non Current		
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
	Security Deposits	128	123
	Total	128	123

The component of the deferred tax assets are as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets in relation to:							
As at	Statement of	Other	As at				
31st March, 2020	Profit and	Comprehensive	31st March 2021				
	Loss	Income					
44	(4)	-	40				
248	(36)	-	212				
189	40	-	229				
481	0	-	481				
	As at 31st March, 2020 44 248 189	As at Statement of 31st March, 2020 Profit and Loss 44 (4)  248 (36) 189 40	Charge/ (Credit) to     As at   Statement of   Other     31st March, 2020   Profit and   Comprehensive     Loss   Income     44   (4)   -     248   (36)   -     189   40   -				

6.1 In the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utlised, the Company has not recognized the deferred tax assets (net) amounting to ₹ 6 lakh (Previous Year ₹ 108 lakh) arising out of tangible assets, disallowances other items. The same shall be reassessed at subsequent balance sheet date.

			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
7	Other non-current assets		
	Unsecured and Considered Good		
	Prepaid expenses	-	5
	Advance Income Tax (net of provision)(Refer note 27)	2,973	3,788
	Balances with government authorities		
	- Value Added Tax Receivable	101	334
	Total	3,074	4,127

					(₹ in lakh)
	<del>-</del>		As at		As at
	<u>-</u>		31st March 2021		31st March, 2020
8	Investments	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
	Investments Mandatorily measured at fair				
	value through profit or loss (FTVPL)				
	In Mutual fund - Unquoted				
	HDFC Low duration fund- Growth (Regular Plan)	2,23,141	100	-	-
	Total Investments- Current (unquoted)		100		-
					(₹ in lakh)
			As at		As at
			31st March 2021		31st March, 2020
9	Trade receivables				
	Unsecured and Considered Good*		22,301		20,782
	Unsecured and considered having significar credit risk	nt increase in	639		1,179
			22,940		21,961
	Less: Allowance for receivables having sigr increase in credit risk	nificant	639		1,179
	Total		22,301		20,782
	* Includes Trade Receivables from Related P	arties (Refer	note 31)		
					(₹ in lakh)
			As at		As at
			31st March 2021		31st March, 2020
9.1	Movement in allowance for receivables				
	having significant increase in credit risk At the Beginning of the year		1,179		659
			·		520
	Movement during the year		(540)		
	At the end of the year		639		1,179
					(₹ in lakh)
			As at		As at
10	Cash and cash equivalents		31st March 2021		31st March, 2020
10	Cheques on hand		5,796		2,296
	Balances with banks	3,730		2,230	
	Current Accounts		1,105		711
	Deposit Accounts*		3,908		3,671
	Total		10,809		6,678
	ı olai		10,609		0,076

<sup>\*</sup> There are no Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months

1,693

3,344

67

1,558

2,585

89

# **Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements**

			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
11	Other financial Assets		
	Unsecured and Considered Good		
	Accrued Revenue	3,585	11,613
	Interest accrued on deposits	8	17
	Other receivables	11	-
	Total	3,604	11,630
			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
12	Other current assets		
	Unsecured and Considered Good		
	Prepaid expenses	1,575	924
	Loans and advances to employees	9	14

Balances with government authorities \*

Advances to vendors

Total

This includes Income Tax refund receivable amounting to Rs 919 Lakh (PY Nil) (Refer note 27)

		31st	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
		Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	
13	Share capital					
	Authorised Share Capital					
	Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,10,00,000	1,100	1,10,00,000	1,100	
	Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up:					
	Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	4,56,000	46	4,56,000	46	

### 13.1 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

- The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per shares held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential liabilities, in proportion to their shareholding.
- (ii) Details of shares held by holding company and their subsidiaries:

Particulars		As at		As at
	31st	March 2021	31st N	March, 2020
	Number of	% Holding	Number of	% Holding
	Shares		Shares	
TV18 Broadcast Limited (Holding Company)*	2,28,000	50%	2,28,000	50%
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	2,28,000	50%	2,28,000	50%

(iii) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the

Particulars			As at		As at
		31st March 2021		31st March, 2020	
		Number of	(₹ in lakh)	Number of	(₹ in lakh)
		Shares		Shares	
a.	Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	4,56,000	46	4,56,000	46
b.	Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
C.	Equity Shares at the end of the year	4,56,000	46	4,56,000	46

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

Particulars		As at		As at
	31st	March 2021	31st	March, 2020
	Number of	% Holding	Number of	% Holding
	Shares		Shares	
TV18 Broadcast Limited*	2,28,000	50%	2,28,000	50%
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	2,28,000	50%	2,28,000	50%

<sup>\*</sup> includes one share each held by five nominee shareholders

14	Other Ed	quity	As at 31st March 2021	(₹ in lakh) As at 31st March, 2020
	A. Reser	ves and Surplus		
	i.	Capital Reserve		
		As per Last Balance Sheet	126	126
		•	126	126
	ii.	Securities Premium		
		As per Last Balance Sheet	1,392	1,392
			1,392	1,392
	iii.	Retained Earnings		
		As per Last Balance Sheet	455	618
		Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	330	(137)
		Add: Other Comprehensive income arising from Remeasurement of Denifed Benefits obligations	22	(26)
		•	807	455
		Total	2,325	1,973

			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
15	Other Financial Liabilities- Non Current		
	Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 29)	-	166
	Total	-	166
			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
16	Provisions- Non-current		
	Provision for Compensated Absences	217	217
	Provision for Gratuity (Refer note 24.2)	611	545
	Total	828	762
			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
17	Trade payables due to:		
	Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 17.1)	23	-
	Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises*	11,413	17,387
	Total	11,436	17,387
	Based on the information available with the Company, the bala	ance due to Micro & S	mall Enterprises as

defined under the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises development(MSMED), Act 2006 is ₹ 23 Lakh (Previous year ₹ Nil). Due 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 auditor.

<sup>\*</sup> Includes Trade Payables to Related Parties (Refer Note 31)

			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
17.1	The details of amounts outstanding to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises based on the information available with the company is as under:		
	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	23	-
	Interest due on above and remaining unpaid	-	-
	Interest paid	-	-
	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
	Amount of Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment excluding interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succedding years	-	-

			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
18	Other financial Liabilities- Current	26.220	22.640
	Collections on behalf of Principals (Refer Note 31)	26,330	22,610
	Security Deposits	45	45
	Current maturities of borrowings - non current (Refer Note 18.1 & 18.2)	-	20
	Current maturities of Lease liabilities (Refer Note 29)	166	206
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (PY ₹ 14,048)	-	0
	Total	26,541	22,881
			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
18.1	Security details for borrowings:		
	Vehicle loans carry interest rate @ 9.26% and are secured by hypothecation of the vehicles financed therefrom and loans are payable in equal monthly instalments as per terms of the underlying agreements. As the loans have been repaid in full, the charge on the vehicles has been released during the year.	-	20
	charge on the vehicles has been released during the year.		(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
			31st March, 2020
18.2	Maturity Profile		<u> </u>
	Borrowings- Non Current		
	0 to 1 Year	-	20
	1 Year to 4 years	-	-
	Total	-	20
			(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
19	Other current liabilities	400	404
	Advance from Customers	166	121
	Unearned revenue	741	1,139
	Statutory dues	915	1,354
	Others*	1,241	1,246
	Total	3,063	3,860
	* includes employee related payables.		(₹ in lakh)
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
20	Provisions- Current		
	Provision for Compensated Absences	21	21
	Provision for Gratuity (Refer note 24.2)	64	50
	Total	85	71

			(₹ in lakh)
		2020-21	2019-20
21	Revenue from operations		_
	Subscription Income & Income from Online Services	13,487	11,625
	Advertisement Income	2,268	2,800
	Syndication Income	4,819	6,001
	Commission Income	7,000	7,899
	Other Media Income	1,055	1,000
	Total	28,629	29,325
			(₹ in lakh)
		2020-21	2019-20
22	Other income		
	Interest income on:		
	Bank deposits Measured at Amortised Cost	29	88
	Security deposits	14	9
	Income tax refund	126	20
	Others	28	14
		197	131
	Net Gain/ (Loss) arising on Financial Assets designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		
	Realised Gain/ (Loss)	-	-
	Unrealised Gain/ (Loss) (CY ₹ 43,593)	0	-
		0	-
	Bad debts recovered	-	11
	Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back (CY ₹ 13,570)	0	52
	Miscellaneous income	3	8
	Total	200	202
			(₹ in lakh)
		2020-21	2019-20
23	Distribution expenses		
	Carriage/placement and Marketing charges	35,564	36,531
	Less: Reimbursements received	35,564	36,531
	Total	-	<del>-</del>
			(₹ in lakh)
		2020-21	2019-20
24	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and wages	5,377	5,793
	Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 24.1)	255	282
	Gratuity expense ( Refer note 24.2)	122	256
	Staff welfare expenses	110	167
	Total	5,864	6,498

### 24.1 Defined Contribution Plans

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

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund & other funds	255	282
Employer's Contribution to ESIC (CY ₹ 14,918 & PY ₹ 45,547)	0	0

### 24.2 Defined Benefits Plan

The Company's gratuity scheme provides for lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service subject to a ceiling of ₹ 2,000,000. Vesting occurs upon completion of 5 years of service.

# (I) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ in lakh)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)		
	2020-21	2019-20	
Defined Benefit obligation at beginning of the year	595	418	
Current Service Cost	84	149	
Past service cost	-	75	
Interest Cost	38	32	
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(22)	26	
Benefits paid	(20)	(105)	
Defined Benefit obligation at year end	675	595	

# (II) Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss

(₹ in lakh)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2020-21	2019-20
Current Service Cost	84	149
Past service cost	-	75
Interest cost	38	32
Net Cost	122	256

# (III) Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in lakh)

	Gratuity (l	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2020-21	2019-20	
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic			
Assumption (PY ₹ (3,789) )	(1)	(0)	
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	13	27	
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	(34)	(1)	
	_		
Net Cost	(22)	26	

### (IV) Actuarial assumptions

	Gratuity (l	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2020-21	2019-20	
Mortality Table	2012-14	2012-14	
(Indian Assured Lives Mortality)	(Ultimate)	(Ultimate)	
Discount rate (per annum)	2.35%-6.836%	3.00%-6.958%	
Attrition rate	7.00%-8.50%	7.00%-8.50%	
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	4.00%-8.00%	4.00%-8.00%	

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

# (V) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and employee attrition rate.

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

(₹ in lakh)

	(K III IAKII)
Gratuity (Unfunded)	
As at	As at
31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
675	595
(26)	(24)
28	25
675	595
22	20
(21)	(19)
675	595
(0)	(0)
0	0
675	595
(6)	(5)
8	6
	As at 31st March 2021  675 (26) 28  675 22 (21)  675 (0) 0  675 (6)

(₹ in lakh)

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation	Amount	
Year	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
0 to 1 Year	64	50
1 to 2 Year	57	51
2 to 3 Year	81	51
3 to 4 Year	53	75
4 to 5 Year	52	48
5 to 6 Year	62	46
6 Year onwards	788	756

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

### Interest risk:

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

### Longevity risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

# Salary risk:

The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

			(₹ in lakh)
		2020-21	2019-20
25	Finance costs		_
	Interest Cost	1	3
	Interest Cost on Lease Liabilities	22	38
	Total	23	41

			(₹ in lakh)
		2020-21	2019-20
26	Other Expenses		_
	Airtime purchased	3,022	2,827
	Dealer commission	470	485
	Rent (Refer note 29)	112	157
	Electricity	27	57
	Repairs and maintenance - others	115	129
	Insurance	14	14
	Legal and professional fees (Refer note 26.1)	906	1,323
	Travelling and conveyance (CY ₹ 12,632)	0	588
	Advertisement, publicity and business promotion	885	428
	Communication expenses	71	135
	Rates and taxes	545	318
	Printing and stationery	5	9
	(Reversal)/ Provision for doubtful receivables	(540)	520
	Bad and Doubtful receivables written off	280	45
	Net Foreign Exchange Loss / (Gain)	122	(168)
	Loss on sale/ discard of Property Plan and Equipment (net)	1	-
	Director's Sitting fees	4	2
	Other Establishment Expenses	119	126
	Total	6,158	6,995

		(₹ in iakn)
	2020-21	2019-20
26.1 Payment to Auditors (excluding Goods and Services Tax):  Statutory Audit Fees  Certification Fees  Reimbursement of expenses (PY ₹ 23,504)  Total		
Statutory Audit Fees	36	33
Certification Fees	7	2
Reimbursement of expenses (PY ₹ 23,504)	-	0
Total	43	35

		(₹ in lakh)
_	2020-21	2019-20
Taxation		
a) Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss		
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	68	309
Short tax of earlier years	37	-
Total income tax expenses recognised	105	309
		(₹ in lakh)
	2020-21	2019-20
b) The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to		
accounting profit as follows:		
Profit before tax	435	172
Applicable tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Computed Tax expenses	109	43
Tax effect of:		
Expenses Disallowed ( Refer note 36)	(42)	42
Adjustment of unused tax offset	-	224
Current Tax (A)	68	309
Adjustment recognised in the current year in relation to tax of prior years (B)	37	-
Tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (A)+(B)	105	309
Effective Tax Rate	24.184%	179.855%
_		(₹ in lakh)
	2020-21	2019-20
c) Advance Income Tax (Net Of Provision)		
At Start of the year	3,788	2,591
Current Tax (charge) to Profit and Loss	(105)	(309)
Taxes paid during the year (net)	209	1,506
At the end of the year *	3,892	3,788
* Non Current Advance Income tax (Note 7)	2,973	3,788
* Income tax refund receivable (Note 12)	919	-
income tax retails receivable (Note 12)		

#### 28 Commitments

a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for - ₹ 2 Lakh ( Previous year ₹ 8 Lakh)

#### 29 Other Financial Liabilites - Leases

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March, 2021 on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Less than one year	171	229
One to five years	-	171
More than five years	-	-
Total	171	400

Units	2020-21	2019-20

### 30 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing net profit/loss after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year. Diluted earnings per equity share have been computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year. The reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per equity share is as follows:

# Basic earnings per equity share

Net Profit/ (Loss) after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	(₹ in lakh)	330	(137)
Weighted average of number of equity shares used in computing basic earnings per share	Nos.	4,56,000	4,56,000
Nominal value of equity shares	₹	10	10
Basic earnings per share	₹	72.32	(30.04)
Diluted earnings per equity share			
Net Profit/ (Loss) after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	(₹ in lakh)	330	(137)
Weighted average of number of equity shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	Nos.	4,56,000	4,56,000
Nominal value of equity shares	₹	10	10
Diluted earning per equity share	₹	72.32	(30.04)

# 31 Related Party Disclosures

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with related parties are given below:

31.1 List of Related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken

	Names of the related party	Relationship
1	TV18 Broadcast Limited (TV18)	Holding Company
2	Independent Media Trust	
3	Adventure Marketing Private Limited*	
4	Watermark Infratech Private Limited*	
5	Colorful Media Private Limited*	
6	RB Media Holdings Private Limited*	Enterprises Exercising Control
7	RB Mediasoft Private Limited*	
	RRB Mediasoft Private Limited*	
9	RB Holdings Private Limited*	
10	Teesta Retail Private Limited	
11	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	
12	Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)	Beneficiary/Protector Of Independent
13	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	Media Trust
	Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	Joint Venturer
15	Indiacast US Ltd	Subsidiaries
16	Indiacast UK Ltd	Subsidiaries
17	AETN18 Media Private Limited	
18	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	7
19	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	7
20	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	1
	(Formerly known as Reliance Digital Platform & Project Services	
	Limited)	Follow subsidiaries
21	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow subsidiaries
22	Jio Platforms Limited	
23	DEN Networks Limited	1
24	Hathway Digital Limited (Formerly Hathway Digital Private Limited)	1
	Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited (Formerly Futuristic	1
	Media and Entertainment Private Limited)	
26	DL GTPL Cabnet Private Limited	
27	CCN DEN Network Private Limited	
28	DEN ADN Network Private Limited	- Associates of Fellow Subsidiaries
29	GTPL Hathway Limited	Associates of Fellow Subsidiaries
	GTPL Kolkata Cable & Broad Band Pariseva Limited	
31	Den Satellite Network Private Limited	]
32	Hathway CBN Multinet Private Limited	
	Hathway CCN Multinet Private Limited	Joint Venture Fellow Subsidiaries
34	Hathway CCN Entertainment (India) Private Limited	Joint venture reliow Subsidiaries
	Hathway Sai Star Cable & Datacom Private Limited	1
	IBN Lokmat News Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Company
37	Eenadu Television Private Limited	Associates of Holding Company

<sup>\*</sup> Control by Independent Media Trust of Which Reliance Industries Limited is the sole beneficiary

<del>-</del>	2020-21	(₹ in lakh 2019-2
Details of transactions and balances with Related Parties	2020 21	2010 2
Transactions during the year		
Income from online services		
Fellow subsidiaries		
Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	-	450
Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	-	2,500
Jio Platforms Limited	2,670	-
Total	2,670	2,950
Other Operating Income		
Subsidiaries		
Indiacast UK Ltd	163	184
Indiacast US Ltd	133	144
Joint Venturer		
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	45	5
Total	341	333
Commission Income		
Joint Venturer		
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	54	54
Holding Company		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	6,132	6,632
Joint Venture of Holding Company		
IBN Lokmat News Private Limited	1	1
Fellow subsidiaries		
AETN18 Media Private Limited	12	12
Associate of Holding Company		
Eenadu Television Private Limited	-	400
Total	6,199	7,099

		(₹ in lakh)
	2020-21	2019-20
<u>Distribution Expense</u>		
Fellow subsidiaries		
Hathway Digital Limited	4,530	4,933
Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited	2,331	3,404
DEN Networks Limited	201	290
Associates of Fellow subsidiaries		
DL GTPL Cabnet Private Limited	270	224
GTPL Hathway Limited	4,174	3,377
CCN DEN Network Private Limited	214	196
DEN ADN Network Private Limited	87	58
GTPL Kolkata Cable & Broad Band Pariseva Limited	999	485
Den Satellite Network Private Limited	213	332
Joint Venture of Fellow subsidiaries		
Hathway CBN Multinet Private Limited	8	15
Hathway CCN Multinet Private Limited	12	34
Hathway CCN Entertainment (India) Private Limited	15	24
Hathway Sai Star Cable & Datacom Private Limited	67	117
Total	13,121	13,489
License fees		
Joint Venturer		
Viacom18 Media Private Limited	15,076	14,183
Holding Company		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	687	490
Joint Venture of Holding Company		
IBN Lokmat News Private Limited	24	16
Fellow subsidiaries		
AETN18 Media Private Limited	199	182
Associate of Holding Company		
Eenadu Television Private Limited	19	510
Total	16,005	15,381
Airtime purchased		
Joint Venturer		
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	3,008	2,815
Holding Company	-,	_,
TV18 Broadcast Limited	14	12

		(₹ in lakh)
	2020-21	2019-20
Expenditure of Services paid		
Holding Company		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	18	21
Joint Venturer		
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	3	-
Fellow subsidiaries		
Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	22	40
Reliance Retail Limited	1	12
Total	44	73
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
Joint Venturer		
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	-	62
Holding Company		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	-	1
Total	-	63
Reimbursement of expenses received		
Joint Venturer		
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	18,804	15,369
Holding Company		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	14,349	17,864
Joint Venture of Holding Company		
IBN Lokmat News Private Limited	226	517
Fellow subsidiaries		
AETN18 Media Private Limited	2,288	2,924
Total	35,667	36,674

		(₹ in lakh)
	Year ended	Year ende
Delawara at the Very and	31st March 2021	31st March 202
Balances at the Year end		
Investment		
Subsidiaries	40	40
Indiacast UK Ltd	49	49
Indiacast US Ltd	54	54
Total	103	103
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
Joint Venturer		
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	11,899	8,516
Holding Company		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	6,131	3,196
Joint Venture of Holding Company		
IBN Lokmat News Private Limited	59	67
Fellow subsidiaries		
AETN18 Media Private Limited	586	349
Reliance Digital Platform & Project Services Limited	-	2,700
Associate of Holding Company		
Eenadu Television Private Limited	-	226
Total	18,675	15,054
Accrued Revenue		
Joint Venturer		
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	1,892	5,046
Holding Company		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	1,285	4,604
Joint Venture of Holding Company		
IBN Lokmat News Private Limited	31	173
Fellow subsidiaries		
AETN18 Media Private Limited	114	1,099
Total	3,322	10,922

	(₹ in			
	Year ended	Year ended		
Trade payables	31st March 2021	31st March 2020		
Joint Venturer				
Viacom 18 Media Private Limited	2,474	7,677		
Holding Company	_,	,,,,,		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	86	236		
Joint Venture of Holding Company		200		
IBN Lokmat News Private Limited	3	8		
Fellow subsidiaries	-	-		
AETN18 Media Private Limited	19	88		
DEN Networks Limited	43	149		
Hathway Digital Limited	619	558		
Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited	468	603		
Associates of Fellow subsidiaries				
DL GTPL Cabnet Private Limited	67	110		
CCN DEN Network Private Limited	9	27		
DEN ADN Network Private Limited	2	26		
GTPL Hathway Limited	1,467	218		
GTPL Kolkata Cable & Broad Band Pariseva Limited	554	157		
Den Satellite Network Private Limited	74	359		
Associate of Holding Company				
Eenadu Television Private Limited	2	388		
Joint Venture of Fellow subsidiaries				
Hathway CBN Multinet Private Limited	-	2		
Hathway CCN Multinet Private Limited	-	5		
Hathway CCN Entertainment (India) Private Limited	-	4		
Hathway Sai Star Cable & Datacom Private Limited	74	125		
Total	5,961	10,740		
Collections on behalf of Principals				
Holding Company	04.007	47.754		
TV18 Broadcast Limited	24,927	17,751		
Associate of Holding Company		0.000		
Eenadu Television Private Limited	-	2,860		
Total	24,926	20,610		

#### 32 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity as a going concern and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of Capital.

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

The funding requirements are primarily met through judicious mix of long-term and short-term borrowings.

The Company monitors capital on basis of total debt to total equity on a periodic basis.

The following table summarizes the debt equity ratio of the Company:		(₹ in lakh)
	As at	As at
	31st March	31st March,
	2021	2020
Borrowings- Non Current (including current maturities)	-	20
Total Debt	-	20
Equity Share Capital	46	46
Other Equity	2,325	1,973
Total Equity	2,371	2,019
Debt Equity Ratio	0%	1%

### 33 Financial Risk Management

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

# (a) Market risk

The Company is primarily exposed to the following market risks.

# (i) Foreign exchange exposure/ currency risk

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that the Fair Value or Future Cash Flow of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. Exposure can arise on account of various assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies other than functional currency.

The Company's foreign currency exposure not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise as at the year end is as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Foreign Currency	As	at	As	at
	Denomination	31st Mar	ch 2021	31st Mar	ch, 2020
		Foreign	(₹ in lakh)	Foreign	(₹ in lakh)
		Currency		Currency	
Trade Receivables	USD	30,51,911	2,231	60,81,534	4,602
	AUD	16,172	9	3,59,484	166
	ZAR	5,19,611	26	8,56,562	36
	NZD (₹ 14,938)	292	0	5,825	3
	SGD	1,15,406	63	2,05,919	109
	IDR	2,93,61,831	1	19,60,06,870	9
	MYR	9,029	2	-	-
	AED	17,337	3	1,29,194	27
Trade Payables	AED	4,95,086	99	4,13,293	85
	USD	22,23,057	1,625	37,00,893	2,800
	SGD	28,367	15	1,02,021	54
Financial Assets	AED	49,163	10	49,163	10
Other Financial	USD	3,30,993	242	8,08,383	612
Assets-Current	AUD (PY ₹ 14,930)	-	-	324	0
	MYR (₹ 46,857)	2,658	0	2,09,472	37
	SGD	25,000	14	75,321	40
	AED	12,000	2	10,782	2
	NZD	-	-	2,932	1
Cash and Cash	AED	4,10,511	82	6,40,046	132
equivalents	USD	1,74,634	128	1,45,636	110

# **Sensitivity Analysis:**

1% appreciation/ depreciation of the respective foreign currencies with respect to the functional currency of the Company would result in an increase/ decrease in Group's profit before tax ₹ 11 lakh for the year ended 31 March 2021 and by ₹ 28 lakh for the year ended 31 March 2020.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year. This sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items.

### (b) Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that customers or counter party will not meet its obligations under a Financial instrument or customer contract, leading to Financial loss. The Company is Exposed to credit risk from its operating activities. (Primary trade receivables)

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

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

#### (c) Liquidity risk

The Company closely monitors its risks of shortage of funds. The company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to its debt as Nil. As at reporting date, the company does not have any loan.

#### 34 Fair Value Measurement Heirarchy:

(₹ in lakh)

							III Iakii)
			As at				As at
		31st Ma	rch 2021			31st Mar	ch, 2020
Carrying	Level	of input u	sed in	Carrying	Level of input used in		
Amount -	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
			•				
22,301	-	-	-	20,782	-	-	-
10,809	-	-	-	6,678	-	-	-
3,732	-	-	-	11,753	-	-	-
100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
11,436	-	-	-	17,387	-	-	-
26,541	-	-	-	23,047	-	-	-
	22,301 10,809 3,732 100	22,301 - 10,809 - 3,732 -  100 100  11,436 -	Carrying   Level of input under   Level 1   Level 2	Carrying   Level of input used in   Amount   Level 1   Level 2   Level 3	Carrying   Level of input used in   Amount   Level 1   Level 2   Level 3   Amount	Carrying   Level of input used in   Amount   Level 1   Level 2   Level 3   Level 0   Level 1	As at   31st March 2021   31st March 2021   Carrying   Level of input used in   Amount   Level 1   Level 2   Level 3   Level 1   Level 2   Level 3   Level 1   Level 2   Level 2

<sup>\*</sup> The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts

#### 34.1 Valuation Methodology

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

a. The fair value of investment in unquoted Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or Net Asset Value (NAV).

<sup>\*\*</sup> Excludes group investments measured at Cost

- 35 Details of Loan given, investment made and guarantee given covered u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013:
  - a) No Loan given by the company to body corporate as at 31 March 2021
  - b) Investment made by the Company as at 31 March 2021 (Refer note 4 & 8)
  - c) No Guarantee has been given by the Company as at 31 March 2021
- 36 Tax provision for the current year and that pertaining to the earlier years includes impact of disallowance of withholding taxes deducted by foreign customers.
- **37** Segment information has been provided under the notes to consolidated financial statements.
- 38 The financial statements were approved by Board of Directors on 19th April 2021.

### For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Joshi Director DIN: 07389787 Jyoti Deshpande Director

DIN: 02303283

Anuj Gandhi

Chief Executive Officer

Sanjay Jain

Chief Financial Officer

Tushar Hassija **Company Secretary** 

Place: Mumbai Date: 19th April 2021