Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited

Financial Statements

2018-19

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 March 31, 2019, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the 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 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 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 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 March 31, 2019, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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 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 March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure 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, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its Directors during the year and hence provisions of Section 197 is not applicable to the Company.

    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:

        i. 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)

Mumbai, April 11, 2019

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MONEYCONTROL. DOT COM INDIA 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 Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the 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 March 31, 2019, based on the criteria for 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)

Mumbai, April 11, 2019

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Moneycontrol.Dot Com India 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:

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

b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building which are disclosed as fixed assets and hence, reporting under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

ii. The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (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. The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public in accordance with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under 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 and hence, reporting under clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

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

a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. Having regard to the nature of the Company's business / activities during the year, statutory dues in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.

b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c) There are no dues of income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty and value added tax as on March 31, 2019 on account of disputes.

viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration during the year and reporting under clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 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 Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provision Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company 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 information and explanations provided 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)

Mumbai, April 11, 2019

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

₹ in lakh

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	**5**	28.13	-
Intangible assets under development		-	15.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	**6**	3.57	3.57
Other non-current assets	**7**	2.47	3.83
Total Non- current Assets		**34.17**	**22.40**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	**8**	22.81	27.84
Trade receivables	**9**	0.00	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents	**10**	0.60	0.23
Other financial assets	**11**	0.10	-
Other current assets	**12**	16.39	7.10
Total Current Assets		**39.90**	**35.17**
Total Assets		**74.07**	**57.57**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	**13**	99.00	30.00
Other Equity	**14**	(44.93)	(5.18)
Total Equity		**54.07**	**24.82**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables due to	**15**		
Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		2.16	32.42
Other financial liabilities	**16**	17.48	-
Other current liabilities	**17**	0.29	0.26
Provisions	**18**	0.07	0.07
Total Liabilities		**20.00**	**32.75**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**74.07**	**57.57**

Accompanying notes (1 to 32) are part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th April 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited

Ratnesh Rukhariyar
Director
DIN: 00004615

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha
Director
DIN: 06788866

Place : Noida
Date: 11th April 2019

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

	Notes	2018-19	₹ in lakh 2017-18
INCOME			
Value of sale of services		16.05	31.17
Goods and Services Tax included in above		2.48	2.47
Revenue from operations	**19**	13.57	28.70
Other income	**20**	1.87	1.59
Total Income		**15.44**	**30.29**
EXPENSES			
Operational costs	**21**	26.00	-
Amortisation expense	**5**	1.87	-
Other expenses	**22**	27.32	30.66
Total Expenses		**55.19**	**30.66**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(39.75)**	**(0.37)**
Tax expense:	**23**		
Current tax		-	(0.07)
Deferred Tax		-	(0.20)
Total Tax Expense		**-**	**(0.27)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**(39.75)**	**(0.10)**
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**(39.75)**	**(0.10)**
Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 1 each			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	**24**	**(0.61)**	**(0.00)**

Accompanying notes (1 to 32) are part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
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Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital **₹ in lakh**

Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2017-18	Balance as at 31st March, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	Balance as at 31st March, 2019
30.00	-	**30.00**	69.00	**99.00**

B. Other Equity **₹ in lakh**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2017	(5.08)	(5.08)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.10)	(0.10)
Balance as at 31st March 2018	**(5.18)**	**(5.18)**

Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2018	(5.18)	(5.18)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(39.75)	(39.75)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**(44.93)**	**(44.93)**

As per our Report of even date
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th April 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited

Ratnesh Rukhariyar
Director
DIN: 00004615

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Director
DIN: 06788866

Place : Noida
Date: 11th April 2019

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in lakh

		2018-19	2017-18
A.	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit/ (loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(39.75)	(0.37)
	Adjustment for :		
	Amortisation expense	1.87	-
	Net gain/ loss arising on financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	(1.87)	(1.58)
	Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	**(39.75)**	**(1.95)**
	Adjustments for :		
	Trade and other receivables	(8.03)	(9.06)
	Trade and other payables	(27.75)	32.03
	Cash (used in)/generated from operations	**(75.53)**	**21.02**
	Income Tax Refund	-	0.13
	Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	**(75.53)**	**21.15**
B.	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Payment for Intangible assets	-	(15.00)
	Purchase of current investments	(47.00)	(62.00)
	Proceeds from sale of current investments	53.90	55.40
	Net cash used in investing activities	**6.90**	**(21.60)**
C	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from Shares issued	69.00	-
	Net cash generated from financing activities	**69.00**	**-**
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**0.37**	**(0.45)**
	Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	0.23	0.68
	Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 10)	**0.60**	**0.23**

As per our Report of even date
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th April 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited

Ratnesh Rukhariyar
Director
DIN: 00004615

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha
Director
DIN: 06788866

Place : Noida
Date: 11th April 2019

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated in India. The registered office of the company is situated at First Floor, Empire Complex, 414- Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai- 400013. The Principle activity of the company is to earn broking commission.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

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

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.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is its functional currency.

2.2 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) Intangible assets:

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

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

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

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

(c) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past events, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

(d) 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 or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

i) Current tax

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

ii) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from contracts with customers includes sale of goods and services. Revenue from rendering of services includes advertisement revenue, subscription revenue and consultancy services. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation over time or point in time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, net off returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and the receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

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

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

(f) Financial instruments

I Financial Assets

A Initial recognition and measurement:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

B Subsequent measurement:

(a) Financial assets carried 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.

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

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

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

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

C Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment assessment 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, Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivable. Further, Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of the trade receivables. At every reporting date, these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

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

II Financial liabilities

A Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

B Subsequent measurement:

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

III Derecognition of financial instruments

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

(g) Cash and cash equivalent

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

(h) Earning per share

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

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

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

a) Amortisation and useful lives of intangible assets:

Intangible assets are amortised over its estimated useful lives. Management reviews the estimated useful lives of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The amortisation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

b) Provisions:

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

c) Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. 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.

d) Deferred Tax

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

4 STANDARDS ISSUED:

a) Effective during the year:

The impact on account of applying the erstwhile Ind AS 18 "Revenue" instead of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" on the financial statements of the Company for the year ended and as at 31st March 2019 is insignificant.

b) Not effective during the year:

On 30th March, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS 116 – Leases and certain amendment to existing Ind AS. These amendments shall be applicable to the Company from 01st April, 2019.

I) **Issue of Ind AS 116 - Leases**

Ind AS 116 will supersede the current standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 17- Leases. As per Ind AS 116, the lessor will have to bring to books all the non-cancellable portion of leasing arrangement.

II) **Amendment to Existing Standard**

The MCA has also carried out amendments of the following accounting standards

i. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes
ii. Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits
iii. Ind AS 23 - Borrowing Costs
iv. Ind AS 28 - Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures
v. Ind AS 101- First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards
vi. Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations
vii. Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments
viii. Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements

Application of above standards is not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

5 Intangible assets **₹ in lakh**

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1st April, 2018	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 1st April, 2018
Software	-	30.00	-	**30.00**	-	1.87	-	**1.87**	**28.13**	-
Total	-	**30.00**	-	**30.00**	-	**1.87**	-	**1.87**	**28.13**	-
Previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

₹ in lakh

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
6	**Deferred tax assets (net)**		
	Unused tax credit	3.57	3.57
	Total	**3.57**	**3.57**

6.1 Deferred tax Assets

In the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credit and unused tax losses can be utlised. The Company has not recognized the deferred tax assets (net) amounting to ₹ 12.31 lakh (Previous year ₹ 2.03 lakh) arising out of intangible assets, financials assets, unabsorbed depreciation, brought forward tax losses and other items. The same shall be reassessed at subsequent balance sheet date.

6.2	**Deferred tax Assets (Net)**		
	At start of year	3.57	3.37
	Charged to profit or loss	-	0.20
	At end of year	**3.57**	**3.57**

₹ in lakh

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
7	**Other non-current assets** (Unsecured and considered good)		
	Prepaid expenses	2.47	3.83
	Total	**2.47**	**3.83**

₹ in lakh

		As at 31st March, 2019 Units	As at 31st March, 2019 Amount	As at 31st March, 2018 Units	As at 31st March, 2018 Amount
8	**Current Investments**				
	Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
	In Mutual Fund- Unquoted				
	Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth- Regular Plan (formerly known as Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus)	7,629.54	22.81	10,006.65	27.84
	Total		**22.81**		**27.84**
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		22.81		27.84

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

		As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
9	**Trade receivables (unsecured)**		
	Considered good (₹ 69 (Previous year ₹ 271))	0.00	0.00
	Total	**0.00**	**0.00**

		As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
10	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with bank		
	In current accounts	0.60	0.23
	Total	**0.60**	**0.23**

		As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
11	**Other financial assets** (Unsecured and considered good)		
	Security Deposits	0.10	-
	Total	**0.10**	**-**

		As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
12	**Other current assets** (Unsecured and considered good)		
	Balance with Government tax authorities	15.03	5.42
	Prepaid expenses	1.36	1.68
	Total	**16.39**	**7.10**

13 Equity Share capital

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2019**		**As at 31st March, 2018**	
	Number of Shares	**₹ in lakh**	**Number of Shares**	**₹ in lakh**
(a) Authorised Share capital:				
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each	1,00,00,000	100.00	30,00,000	30.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each				
(i) Issued	99,00,000	99.00	30,00,000	30.00
(ii) Subscribed and fully paid up	99,00,000	99.00	30,00,000	30.00
Total	**99,00,000**	**99.00**	**30,00,000**	**30.00**

13.1 The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹ 1 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. All the equity shares rank pari passu in all respects including but not limited to entitlement for dividend, bonus issue and rights issue. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all liabilities, in proportion to their shareholding.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

13.2 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company :

Name of the entity	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Number of Shares	% Holding	Number of Shares	% Holding
e-Eighteen.com Limited	99,00,000	100.00	30,00,000	100.00
	99,00,000	**100.00**	**30,00,000**	**100.00**

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

13.3 Details of shares held by the holding company:

Name of the entity	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Number of Shares	₹ in lakh	Number of Shares	Number
e-Eighteen.com Limited*	99,00,000	99.00	30,00,000	30.00
	99,00,000	**99.00**	**30,00,000**	**30.00**

*Includes the shares held by the nominees of e-Eighteen.com Limited

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

13.5 Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Number of Shares	₹ in lakh	Number of Shares	Number
Equity Shares opening balance	30,00,000	30.00	30,00,000	30.00
Add : Shares issued during the year	69,00,000	69.00	-	-
Equity Shares closing balance	**99,00,000**	**99.00**	**30,00,000**	**30.00**

₹ in lakh

		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
14	**Other Equity**		
	Retained Earnings		
	As per last Balance Sheet	(5.18)	(5.08)
	Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(39.75)	(0.10)
	Total	**(44.93)**	**(5.18)**

Notes forming part of the financial statements

		As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
15	**Trade payables due to**		
	Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
	Other than Micro and Small Enterprises *	2.16	32.42
	Total	**2.16**	**32.42**

* Includes trade payable to related party (Refer Note 25).

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

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
(i)	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
(ii)	Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	-	-
(iii)	Interest paid	-	-
(iv)	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	
(v)	Amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment excluding interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
(vi)	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	
(vii)	Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

		As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
16	**Other financial liabilities - current**		
	Creditors for capital expenditure	17.48	-
	Total	**17.48**	**-**

		As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
17	**Other current liabilities**		
	Statutory dues	0.29	0.26
	Total	**0.29**	**0.26**

		As at 31st March, 2019	₹ in lakh As at 31st March, 2018
18	**Provisions - current**		
	Provision for Income tax (net of advance tax)	0.07	0.07
	Total	**0.07**	**0.07**

		2018-19	₹ in lakh 2017-18
19	**Revenue from operations**		
	Commission Income	13.57	28.70
	Total	**13.57**	**28.70**

Notes forming part of the financial statements

					₹ in lakh
			2018-19		2017-18
20	**Other income**				
	Interest income on income tax refunds		-		0.01
	Net gain/(loss) arising on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss account				
	Realised gain	1.05		0.73	
	Unrealised gain	0.82		0.85	
			1.87		1.58
	Total		**1.87**		**1.59**

			₹ in lakh
		2018-19	2017-18
21	**Operational costs**		
	Content expenses	26.00	-
	Total	**26.00**	**-**

			₹ in lakh
		2018-19	2017-18
22	**Other expenses**		
	Legal and professional fees	2.06	1.28
	Payment to Auditors	1.00	1.00
	Rent	0.24	0.18
	Outsourced manpower cost	19.88	25.73
	General expenses	4.14	2.47
	Total	**27.32**	**30.66**

			₹ in lakh
		2018-19	2017-18
22.1	**Payment to auditors:**		
	(a) Statutory audit fees	0.50	0.83
	(b) Limited review fees	0.50	0.17
	Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

			₹ in lakh
		2018-19	2017-18
23	**TAXATION**		
	a) Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
	Current Tax		
	Current year tax	-	-
	Excess tax for earlier years written back	-	(0.07)
	Deferred tax	-	(0.20)
	Total income tax expenses recognised	**-**	**(0.27)**

Notes forming part of the financial statements

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

Particulars		
Profit before Tax	(39.75)	(0.37)
Applicable Tax Rate	26.00%	25.75%
Computed Tax Expense	(10.34)	(0.10)
Tax Effect of :		
Expenses (allowed)/ disallowed (net)	0.32	-
Unused tax losses	10.02	0.10
Unused tax credit	-	(0.20)
Excess tax of earlier years	-	(0.07)
Tax Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	**(0.27)**

₹ in lakh

	As at 31st March, 2019	**As at 31st March, 2018**
c) Provision for Income tax (net of advance tax)		
At start of year	(0.07)	(0.01)
Charge for the year	-	0.07
Tax paid (refund)	-	(0.13)
	(0.07)	(0.07)

		2018-19	**2017-18**
24 Earnings Per Share (EPS)			
a) Net profit/ (loss) after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	₹ in Lakh	(39.75)	(0.10)
b) Weighted average number of equity shares used for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	Number	65,35,068	30,00,000
c) Basic and diluted earnings per Share	₹ / share	(0.61)	(0.00)
d) Face value per Equity Share	₹ / share	1.00	1.00

25 Related party disclosures

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

25.1 List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Sr. No.	Name of Company	Relationship
1	Independent Media Trust	Enterprises Exercising Control
2	Adventure Marketing Private Limited*	
3	Watermark Infratech Private Limited*	
4	Colorful Media Private Limited*	
5	RB Media Holdings Private Limited*	
6	RB Mediasoft Private Limited*	
7	RRB Mediasoft Private Limited*	
8	RB Holdings Private Limited*	
9	Teesta Retail Private Limited	
10	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	
11	e-Eighteen.com Limited	
12	Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)	Beneficiary/Protector of Independent Media Trust
13	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	
14	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

** Controlled by Independent Media Trust of which RIL is the sole beneficiary*

Notes forming part of the financial statements

25.2 Details of transactions and balances with related parties:

in lakh

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**Relationship**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**
(i)	**Details of transactions during the year**			
1	**Expenditure for services received**			
	e-Eighteen.com Limited	Enterprises exercising Control	1.20	1.20
2	**Reimbursement of expenses (paid)**			
	Network 18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises exercising Control	19.88	25.73
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries	0.24	0.18
(ii)	**Balances as at the year end**			
	Trade payable			
	Network 18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises exercising Control	1.24	30.36
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries	-	0.18

26 Contigent liabilities and commitments:

₹ in lakh

	2018-19	**2017-18**
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	15.00

27 Financial Risk Management

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

(a) Credit risk

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

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

(b) Liquidity Risk

The Company closely monitors its risk of shortage of funds. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of term loans. As at year end, the Company does not have any term loan and all other financial liabilities of the Company are short term. Further, the Company believes that carrying value of all of its financial liabilities approximates its fair value.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

28 **Fair value measurement hierarchy:** **₹ in lakh**

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2019**				**As at 31st March, 2018**			
	Carrying Amount	**Level of input used in**			**Carrying Amount**	**Level of input used in**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**		**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Receivables (₹ 69 (Previous year ₹ 271))	0				0			
Cash and cash equivalents	0.60				0.23			
AT FVTPL								
Investments	22.81	22.81	-	-	27.84	27.84	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Payables	2.16				32.42			
Other financial liabilities	17.48				-			

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

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

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

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

29 Details of loan given, investment made and guarantee given covered u/s 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

(a) No Loan has been given by the Company to body corporate as at 31st March 2019

(b) No Investment has been made by the Company as at 31st March, 2019

(c) No Guarantee has been given by the Company as at 31st March, 2019

30 The Company is engaged in only one segment 'Broking Commission' and hence there is no separate reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Since the Company's operations are primarily in India, it has determined single geographical segment.

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

32 The financial statemets were approved by Board of Directors on 11th April 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited

Ratnesh Rukhariyar	**Sanjiv Kulshreshtha**
Director	Director
DIN: 00004615	DIN: 06788866

Place : Noida
Date: 11th April 2019