Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited

(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)

Financial Statements

2020-21

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited (Formerly Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited (Formerly Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its Loss and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note in standalone financial statement that, All the business assets including primary points of cable Television Networking business pertaining to distribution/re-transmission of Cable Television signals are sold in the financial year. Due to material uncertainty related to the other business activities after the above event that may cast significant doubt upon the company's ability to continue as going concern.

Further there is no other business income earned by the company during the year and company's net worth is negative as on the balance sheet date.

The above factors cast a significant uncertainty on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Pending the resolution of the above uncertainties, the Company has prepared the aforesaid statement on a going concern basis.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Responsibilities of Management's and Those Charged with Governance for standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in **Annexure A** of the auditor's report.

Other Matter

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid or provided by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act. Since the Company has not paid or provided the remuneration during the year , hence the provision of section 197 of the Act is not applicable.

We have audited financial statements as per random sampling basis. The transactions below Rupees Ten Thousands are not included for our audit sampling.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure**- **B** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

    c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account

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

    e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st 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 C".**

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

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

For Mallesha Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Reg. No-: 017260S

Mallesha Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No-233356
UDIN: 21233356AAAABD6790

Place: Udupi
Date: 10-04-2021

Annexure -"A" to the Auditor's Report

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

1. 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 is 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 override of internal control.

2. Obatin an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. U/s 143(3)(i) of Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial system in place and operating effectiveness of such controls.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosure made by the management.

4. 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 cause to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate 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 achieve fair presentation.

6. We also provide those charged with governance with 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.

ANNEXURE B

Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly Known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)
Annexure to Independent Auditors' Report for the period ended March 2021
(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the Heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date)

(i) Fixed Assets

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

b) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company has a regular programme of physical verification to cover fixed assets other than distribution equipment comprising overhead and underground cables. Management is of the view that it is not possible to verify these assets due to their nature and location.

c) The Company has dispossed all its assets during the previous financial year.

(ii) Inventories

The Company is a service company, primarily rendering cable system network services and there is no inventory in hand at any point of time, hence paragraph 3 (ii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Loans given

The Company has not granted any Secured or unsecured loan to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) does not arise.

(iv) Compliance of Sec. 185 & 186

The Company has not entered into any transaction in resect of loans, investments, guarantee and security which attracts compliance to provisions of section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, therefore, paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(v) Public Deposit

During the year, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public, therefore, paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) Cost Records

In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, for the services provided by the company therefore, paragraph 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vii) Statutory Dues

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has generally been regular in depositing its undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, Service tax and cess etc. except in some cases in deposition of GST, TDS & Income Tax liability during the year. There are no undisputed dues payable, outstanding as on 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amounts in respect of income tax, service tax etc. that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) Repayment of Loan

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institutions & banks therefore, paragraph 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) any term loans during the period under audit therefore, paragraph 3 (ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(x) Reporting of Fraud

Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to information & explanations given to us,**No managerial remuneration** has been paid or provided in during the year.

(xii) As explained, the company **is not a Nidhi Company**. Therefore paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) As per the information and explanations given by the management, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) As per the information and explanations given by the management, company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore paragraph 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xv) As per the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore paragraph 3 (xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xvi) As per the information and explanations given by the management, company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore paragraph 3 (xvi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

For Mallesha Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 017260S

Place: Udupi
Date : 10-04-2021

Mallesha Kumar
Propietor
Membership No.233356
UDIN: 21233356AAAABD6790

ANNEXURE C

THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SREE GOKULAM STARNET COMMUNICATION LIMITED

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting **Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited (Formerly Known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2021 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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, 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 internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India”.

For Mallesha Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 017260S

Place: Udupi
Date : 10-04-2021

Mallesha Kumar
Propietor
Membership No. 233356
UDIN: 21233356AAAABD6790

Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)
CIN U92132DL2000PLC366697

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2021 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)
A. ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
(c) Other Intangible assets	3A	-	-
		-	-
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4		
(ii) Others financial assets	5	-	-
(iii) Bank balances	6	-	-
(e) Non current tax assets	7	-	-
(g) Other non-current assets	8	-	-
		-	-
2. Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	-	-
(ii) Loans	10	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,459.23	5.00
(iv) Other financial assets	12	-	-
(b) Other current assets	13	-	-
		2,459.23	5.00
Total Assets		**2,459.23**	**5.00**
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	17,500.00	100.00
(b) Other equity	15	(17,300.43)	(17,160.29)
		199.57	(17,060.29)
Liabilities			
1. Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long term provisions	16	-	-
(b) Non current tax liabilities	17	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
2. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	-	500.00
(ii) Trade payables	19	2,098.25	16,069.88
(ii) Other financial liabilities	20	-	487.91
(b) Short term provisions	16	-	-
(c) Current tax liabilities (Net)	21	23.72	-
(d) Other current liabilities	22	137.69	7.50
Total current liabilities		2,259.66	17,065.29
Total liabilities		2,259.66	17,065.29
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,459.23**	**5.00**

In terms of our report attached
For Mallesha Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.:017260S

Mallesha Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.233356
Place: Udupi
Dated: 10.04.2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)

Director
DIGAMBAR PATHAK
DIN: 06719612
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
NAVEEN SHEKHAWAT
DIN : 03307874
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)
CIN U92132DL2000PLC366697
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH. 2021

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31.03.2021 (Rs.' 000)	For the year ended 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)
1. REVENUE			
a. Revenue from operations	23	-	5.00
b. Other income	24	-	27.29
2. TOTAL REVENUE		**-**	**32.29**
3. EXPENSES			
a. Employee benefit expense	25	-	-
b. Finance costs	26	46.85	75.00
c. Depreciation	3	-	-
d. Content cost		-	-
e. Placement fees		-	-
f. Other expenses	27	69.57	657.75
4. TOTAL EXPENSES		**116.42**	**732.75**
5. PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE EXCPETIONAL ITEM AND TAX EXPENSE (2-4)		(116.42)	(700.46)
6. Exceptional items	28	-	-
7. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (5-6)		**(116.42)**	**(700.46)**
8. TAX EXPENSE			
a. Current tax expense		-	-
b. Short provision for tax relating to prior years		23.72	
c. Deferred tax	29	-	-
NET TAX EXPENSE		**23.72**	**-**
9. PROFIT AFTER TAX (7-8)		(140.14)	(700.46)
10. Other Compreshensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit			
-Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation		-	-
- Deferred Tax on Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation		-	-
Total other compreshensive income		-	-
11. Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period) (9+10)		**(140.14)**	**(700.46)**
12. Earnings per equity share			
(Face value of Rs. 10 per share)			
Basic (Rs. per share)	31	(1.22)	(70.05)
Diluted (Rs. per share)	31	(1.22)	(70.05)

See accompanying notes forming part of the Ind AS financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Mallesha Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:017260S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)

Mallesha Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No.233356
Place: Udupi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
DIGAMBAR PATHAK
DIN: 06719612
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
NAVEEN SHEKHAWAT
DIN : 03307874
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)
CIN U92132DL2000PLC366697
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

A. Equity Share Capital

(Rs.' 000)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021		As at 31.03.2020	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Numbers of shares at the Beginning	10,000.00	100.00	10,000.00	100.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	17,40,000.00	17,400.00	-	
Numbers of shares at the End	17,50,000.00	17,500.00	10,000.00	100.00

B. Other equity

For the year ended March 31, 2021

	Reserves and Surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
Particulars	**Capital Reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Actuarial Gain / (Loss)**	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	(17,160.29)	-	(17,160.29)
Dividend and DDT adjusment from retained earning		-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	(140.14)	-	(140.14)
Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earning	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**-**	**(17,300.43)**	**-**	**(17,300.43)**

For the year ended March 31, 2020

	Reserves and Surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
Particulars	**Capital Reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Actuarial Gain / (Loss)**	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	(16,459.83)	-	(16,459.83)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-		-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(700.46)		(700.46)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Redemption of Preference shares-CRR	-			-
Transfer of other comprehensive income to retained earning	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**-**	**(17,160.29)**	**-**	**(17,160.29)**

In terms of our report attached
For Mallesha Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No: 017260S)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)

Mallesha Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 233356
Place: Udupi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
DIGAMBAR PATHAK
DIN: 06719612
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
NAVEEN SHEKHAWAT
DIN : 03307874
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)
CIN U92132DL2000PLC366697
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

		For the Year Ended March 31, 2021 (Rs.' 000)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020 (Rs.' 000)
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit before tax	(116.42)	(700.46)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	-	-
	Finance costs	46.85	75.00
	Liabilities/ excess provisions written back (net)	-	(27.29)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(69.57)**	**(652.75)**
	Changes in working capital:		
	Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
	Trade Receivables	-	-
	Other current non- financial assets	-	-
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Current financial Liabilities	(14,459.54)	725.25
	Current non-financial Liabilities	130.19	7.50
	Short term provisions	-	-
	Non current provisions	-	-
	Cash generated from operations	**(14,398.92)**	**80.00**
	Taxes paid / (refunds)	-	-
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	(14,398.92)	80.00
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Capital expenditure on fixed assets, including capital advances	-	-
	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	-
	Bank balances not considered as Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Repayment of short term borrowings		-
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	17,400.00	-
	Finance costs	(46.85)	(75.00)
	Payment of Equity dividend lincluding Tax	-	-
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(500.00)	
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities	16,853.15	(75.00)
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,454.23	5.00
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.00	-
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	2,459.23	5.00
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprise of:		
	Cash on Hand	-	-
	Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	2,459.23	5.00
		2,459.23	5.00

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

In terms of our report attached
For Mallesha Kumar & Associates
(Registration No: 017260S)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)

Mallesha Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 233356
Place: Udupi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
DIGAMBAR PATHAK
DIN: 06719612
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
NAVEEN SHEKHAWAT
DIN : 03307874
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

1. Background

Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited (Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited) It is a subsidiary of DEN Networks Limited w.e.f 1st May 2008. The Registered address of the company is situated at B-II/32, Mohan Co-operative Industrial Estate, Badarpur, New Delhi, South Delhi, Delhi- 110044, India. During the year, Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited has acquired entire holding of Den Networks Limited in shares of the Company and consequently, Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited has become holding company of the Company.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.01 Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance and basis of preparation

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

For all periods upto and including the year ended d March 31, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards as notified under section 133 of the companies act 2013, read together with the companies (accounts) rules 2014 (herein after referred to as Indian GAAP financial statements). These financial statements for the year ended 31st march 2017 are the first the company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS (refer note no. ....for information on how the company has adopted IndAS).

(i) Basis of measurement

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

2.02 Use of estimates

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

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

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

2.04 Cash flow statement

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

2.05 Property, plant and equipment

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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

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

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

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

The management's estimate of the useful life of the various fixed assets is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

2.06 Revenue recognition

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

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

i. Income from operations

1. Service revenue comprises subscription income from digital and analog subscribers, placement of channels, advertisement revenue, fees for rendering management, technical and consultancy services and other related services. Income from services is recognized based on percentage completion method as per terms of the contract with the customer. Period based services are accrued and recognized pro-rata over the contractual period.

2. Activation fees on Set top boxes (STBs) is recognized on activation of boxes over the life of the STBs. Activation fees received in advance and deferred over the period of life of the STB has been considered as deferred revenue in current and non-current liabilities at respective places.

3. Amounts billed for services in accordance with contractual terms but where revenue is not recognized, have been classified as advance billing and disclosed under current liabilities.

ii. Sale of equipment

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

2.07 Other income

1. Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds, being the difference between the sales consideration and carrying value of investments. Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable,. Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

2.08 Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

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

2.09 Financial instruments

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

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

2.09.2 Subsequent measurement
(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost
A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The losses arising at the time of subsequent measurement are recognising in the statement of profit or loss.

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

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

2.10 Employee benefits

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

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

b. Defined benefit plans
For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method,

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

c. Short term employee benefits

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

d. Other Long term employee benefits

The Liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of service provided by the employees upto end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit & Loss. The Obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

2.11 Borrowing costs

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

2.12 Segment information

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

Business segments

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the executive Management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under “unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities”.
(See also note 28)

2.12 Leases

Where the Company as a lessor leases assets under finance leases, such amounts are recognised as receivables at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease and the finance income is recognised based on a constant rate of return on the outstanding net investment.
Assets leased by the Company in its capacity as a lessee, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership vest in the Company are classified as finance leases. Such leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is created for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each year.
Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases.

2.13 Earnings per share

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

2.14 Taxes on income

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

2.14.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from ‘profit before tax’ as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in the equity is recognised in equity and not in statement of profit and loss." The Company current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.14.2 Deferred tax

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

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

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

2.15 Impairment of assets

2.15.1 Financial Assets

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

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

2.15.2 Non financial assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment Property plant

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

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

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

2.16 Provisions and contingencies

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

2.17 Fair value measurement

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

2.18 Insurance claims

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

2.18 GST input credit

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

2.19 Operating Cycle

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

2.20 Current Versus Non Current Classification :

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

1 Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
2 Held primarily for the purpose of trading
3 Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
4 Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non - current.

ii A liability is current when:

1. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

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

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

2.22 Conversion from Private Company to Public Company

The status of the Company was changed from a Private Company to a Public Company to cater to the growing size of the business and consequently, the name of our Company was changed to SREE GOKULAM STARNET COMMUNICATION Limited. Consequent to the change of name pursuant to conversion, a fresh certificate of incorporation was issued by the Registrar of Companies on September, 9, 2020.

2.23 Merger scheme between the Company with M/s Futuristic Media Entertainment Limited (transferee company)

The Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 15-03-2021, approved the merger scheme between the Company with M/s Futuristic Media Entertainment Limited (transferee company). The appointed date for the Scheme is 1st April 2021, while the effectiveness of the scheme is inter alia conditional upon and subject to requisite approvals. As per the terms and conditions of the merger scheme , assets and liabilities of the company to be transferred to the transferee company as on the appointed date.

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

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Carrying amounts of :		
a) Leasehold Improvements	-	-
b) Plant and equipment		
(i) Headend and distribution equipment	-	-
(ii) Computers	-	-
(iii) Office and other equipment	-	-
c) Furniture and fixtures	-	-
d) Vehicles	-	-
	-	**-**

	Plant and equipment					
	Headend and distribution equipment	**Computers**	**Office and other equipment**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**Vehicles**	**Total**
Gross Block						**-**
Balance at 1 April, 2019	**993.49**	**73.00**	**131.49**	**3.00**	**18.00**	**1,218.98**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disposals	(27.49)	(4.12)	-	-	-	**(31.61)**
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**1,020.98**	**77.12**	**131.49**	**3.00**	**18.00**	**1,250.59**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 1 April, 2019	**(993.49)**	**(73.00)**	**(131.49)**	**(3.00)**	**(18.00)**	**(1,218.98)**
Depreciation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Elimination on disposals of assets	27.49	4.12	-	-	-	**31.61**
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation expenses	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Provision for Impairment						
Balance at 1 April, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impairment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Impairment expenses	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Carrying amount						
Balance at 1 April, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation expenses	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Impairment expenses	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

	Particulars	As at 31.03.2021 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)
4.	**Non-current investments**		
	a. Trade and unquoted - Investments in equity shares (Carried at Amortized Cost)		
	i. of subsidiary	-	-
		-	**-**
5.	**Other financial assets**		
	Considered good		
	a. Security deposits	-	-
	b. Advance for investments	-	-
		-	-
	Considered doubtful		
	a. Advance for investments	-	-
	Provision against advance for Investment	-	-
		-	-
		-	**-**
6.	**Bank balances**		
	a. Fixed Deposit Account (maturity more than 12 months)	-	-
		-	**-**
7.	**Non current tax assets**	**-**	**-**
8.	**Other non-current assets**		
	i. Considered good		
	a. Prepaid expenses	-	-
	b. Deposits against cases with		
	i. GST credit receivable	-	-
	ii. Service tax authorities		-
		-	**-**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)
9. Trade receivables (Unsecured)		
Current		
Trade receivables		
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	-	-
(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk		
(d) Trade Receivables - credit impaired	9,534.47	9,534.47
(e) Less: Provision for doubtful debts / expected credit loss	**(9,534.47)**	**(9,534.47)**
Net Debtors	**-**	**-**
9a. Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts		
Balance at beginning of the year	9,534.47	9,534.47
Add: Provided during the year	-	-
Less: Reversed on account of balances written off	-	-
Balance at end of the year	**9,534.47**	**9,534.47**
9b. Trade receivables breakup (net of allowances)		
Of the above, trade receivables from:		
- Others	9,534.47	9,534.47
Less: Provision for doubtful trade receivables	(9,534.47)	(9,534.47)
Total	**-**	**-**
10. Loans		
Current		
a. Loan to related party	-	-
b. Loan to Subsidiary	-	-
	-	-
11. Cash and cash equivalents		
a. Cash on hand	-	-
b. Balance with banks		
i. in current accounts	2,459.23	5.00
	2,459.23	**5.00**
12. Other financial assets		
a. Advances to employees	-	-
b. Unbilled Revenue	-	-
c. Interest accrued and due on fixed deposits	-	-
d. Interest accrued and due on Loans	-	-
	-	**-**
13. Other current assets		
a. Prepaid expenses	-	-
b. Balance with government authorities		
c. Other advances	-	-
i. Supplier advances	-	-
ii. Other advances		
	-	**-**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)
14. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
A. AUTHORISED		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up		100.00
17,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up	17,500.00	-
	17,500.00	**100.00**
B. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up		100.00
17,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up	17,500.00	
	17,500.00	**100.00**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021		As at 31.03.2020	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Numbers of shares at the Beginning	10,000.00	100.00	10,000.00	100.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	17,40,000.00	17,400.00	-	
Numbers of shares at the End	17,50,000.00	17,500.00	10,000.00	100.00

b) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021		As at 31.03.2020	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Den Networks Limited *	-	-	5,095.00	50,950.00
Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited (Holding Company)#1	17,50,000.00	17,500.00	4,905.00	49,050.00
	17,50,000.00	**17,500.00**	**10,000.00**	**1,00,000.00**

* Including shares held by nominees
# Futuristic Media Entertainment Ltd is Subsidiary Company of Den Networks Limited
[1] Futuristic Media Entertainment Ltd is holding 100% stake in total paid up share capital of the company as at 31.03.2021

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

Name of Shareholder	As at 31.03.2021		As at 31.03.2020	
	No of shares	% Holding	No of shares	% Holding
Den Networks Limited (Holding Company)			5,095.00	50.95%
Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited along with 6 nominee shareholders	17,50,000.00	100.00%	4,905.00	49.05%
Total	**17,50,000.00**	**100.00%**	**10,000.00**	**100.00%**

6 Individuals as nominees of Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited (Holding Company)*#1, holding 1 each shares.

15. Other Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2021 **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus: Capital Reserve	Reserves and Surplus: Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income: Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	(17,160.29)	-	(17,160.29)
Transfer to retained earnings		(140.14)	-	(140.14)
	-	**(17,300.43)**	**-**	**(17,300.43)**

For the year ended March 31, 2020 **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus: Capital Reserve	Reserves and Surplus: Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income: Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	(16,459.83)	-	(16,459.83)
Total comprehensive income for the year		(700.46)	-	(700.46)
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**-**	**(17,160.29)**	**-**	**(17,160.29)**

			Particulars	As at 31.03.2021 (Rs.' 000)	As at 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)
16.	**Provisions**				
		Long-term provisions			
	a.	**Provision for employee benefits**			
		i.	Provision for gratuity	-	-
				-	**-**
		Short-term provisions			
	a.	**Provision for employee benefits**			
		i.	Provision for gratuity	-	-
				-	**-**
17.	**Non Current Tax Liabilities**				
		i.	Provision for tax	-	-
				-	**-**
18.	**Borrowings**			-	-
	a	Other Loans			
	b	Unsecured		-	500.00
				-	**500.00**
19.	**Trade payables**				
	Trade payables - Other than acceptances				
	a.	total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	b.	total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			
		-Payable for goods and services		2,098.25	16,069.88
		-Payable for salaries and wages			
				2,098.25	**16,069.88**
	19a	**Trade payable breakup**			
	Of the above, trade payable to:				
	- Related Parties			-	13,971.60
	- Others			2,098.25	2,098.00
	Total			**2,098.25**	**16,069.60**
20.	**Other financial liabilities**				
	a.	Interest accrued and due on borrowings		-	420.41
	b.	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		-	67.50
	c.	Others		-	-
				-	**487.91**
21.	**Current Tax Liabilities (Net)**				
	a.	Provision for tax Nil (net of Advance Tax Previous Year. Nil)			-
	b.	Short provision for tax relating to prior years		23.72	
				23.72	**-**
22.	**Other current liabilities**				
	a.	Deferred revenue		-	-
	b.	Statutory remittances		3.51	7.50
	c.	Other payables			
		i.	Advances from customers	-	-
		ii.	Others	134.18	-
				137.69	**7.50**

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2021 (Rs.' 000)	For the year ended 31.03.2020 (Rs.' 000)
23.	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**		
	a. Sale of services (See note below)	-	-
			-
	b. Other operating revenue		
	i. Sale of equipment	-	-
	ii. Commission income	-	-
	iii. Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
	iv. Liabilities/ excess provisions written back	-	-
	v. Miscellaneous income	-	5.00
		-	**5.00**
24.	**OTHER INCOME**		
	a. Interest income		
	b. Liabilities/ excess provisions written back	-	27.29
	c. Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	-
		-	**27.29**
25.	**EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE**		
	a. Salaries and allowances	-	-
	b. Contribution to provident and other funds	-	-
	c. Gratuity expense	-	-
	d. Staff welfare expenses	-	-
		-	**-**
26.	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	a. Interest expense on		
		-	-
	b. Other borrowing costs	46.85	75.00
		46.85	**75.00**
27.	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	a Consultancy, professional and legal charges*	56.47	56.50
	b. Rates and taxes	8.10	600.17
	c. Miscellaneous expenses	5.00	1.08
		69.57	**657.75**

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

	a. To statutory auditors		
	: Statutory audit fee	20.00	20.00
	: Tax audit fee		
		20.00	**20.00**
28.	**EXCEPTIONAL ITEM**		
	a. Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
	b. Provision for Impairment of property , plant and equipment	-	-
		-	**-**

29. Current Tax and Deferred Tax

(a) Income Tax Expense **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Income Tax for earlier years	23.72	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total Tax Expense recognised in profit and loss account	**23.72**	**-**
Deferred tax in respect of reversal of temporary differences considered in exceptional items	-	-
Total Tax Expense including exceptional items	**23.72**	**-**

(b) Income Tax on Other Comprehensive Income **(Rs.' 000)**

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Deferred Tax		
Remeasurement of Defiend Benefit Obligaitons	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

(b) Numerical Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate :

(Rs.' 000)

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
Particulars	**Amount**	**Tax Rate**	**Amount**	**Tax Rate**
Profit Before Exceptional items and tax expenes	**(116.42)**	**25.17%**	**(700.46)**	**25.17%**
Exceptional items	-		**-**	
Profit Before tax expenses	**(116.42)**		**(700.46)**	
Tax on above	(29.30)		(176.29)	
<u>Tax Impacts of the followings</u>				
Permanent Differences	-		84.00	
Unused losses with no DTA	29.30		92.29	
Short provision for tax relating to prior years	23.72		-	
Timing Difference relating to earlier years or due to change of rate of tax	-			
<u>Tax Expense debited to P&L A/c</u>				
Current Tax	23.72		-	
Deferred Tax	-		-	
Deferred Tax in exceptional items	-		-	
Tax Expense	23.72		-	

29. Income taxes (contd.)

	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
(c)	**The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:**		
	Profit/(Loss) before tax	(116.42)	(700.46)
	Income tax expense calculated	(29.30)	(176.29)
-			
-	Effect of earlier year expenses written back / expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit		
-	Effect of unused tax losses, timing difference and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax asset	29.30	92.29
-	Permanent Differences		84.00
-	Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rates		
-	Carried forward losses utilised		
		0.00	0.00
	Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	23.72	-
	Total tax expense charged/(credited) in Statement of Profit and Loss	**23.72**	**0.00**

The tax rate used for the 2020-2021 and 2019-2020 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 25.168% and 25.168 %respectively payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

(D) Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2021**	**As at 31.03.2020**
Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following (refer note below):		
- tax losses (revenue in nature)	2,546.78	2,430.36
- unabsorbed depreciation (revenue in nature)	1,054.38	1,054.38
- deductible temporary differences		
i. Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	-	-
ii. Provision for employee benefits	-	-
iii. Impairment allowance for doubtful balances	9,534.47	9,534.47
iv. Deferred revenue	-	-
	13,135.63	**13,019.21**

Note:
Detail of temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the Consolidated Balance Sheet:

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2021**	**As at 31.03.2020**
Deferred tax assets with no expiry date	1,054.38	1,054.38
Deferred tax assets with expiry date	12,081.25	11,964.83
	13,135.63	**13,019.21**

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

	Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2021**	**Year ended 31.03.2020**
		(Rs.' 000)	(Rs.' 000)
(a)	(i) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier (ii) interest due thereon	-	-
(b)	interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
(c)	interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment other than the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

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

31. Earnings per equity share (EPS) (Rs.' 000)

	Particulars	**Year ended 31.03.2021**	**Year ended 31.03.2020**
a.	Net Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(140.14)	(700.46)
b.	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used in computation of basic	1,14,877	10,000
c.	Basic Profit per equity share of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.)	(1.22)	(70.05)
d.	Dilutive effect of preference shares outstanding		
d.	Weighted average number of equity shares and equity equivalent shares outstanding	1,14,877	10,000
e.	Diluted Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each (in Rs.)	(1.22)	(70.05)

(Rs.' 000)

	32 Capital commitments and contingent liabilities	**Year ended 31.03.2021**	**Year ended 31.03.2020**
a.	Capital commitments	-	-
b.	Contingent liabilities	-	-

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

33 Related Party Disclosures

I. List of related parties

a Holding Company

1 Den Networks Ltd

2 Futuristic Media and Entertainment Limited #1

Futuristic Media Entertainment Ltd is Subsidiary Company of Den Networks Limited

[1] Futuristic Media Entertainment Ltd is holding 100% stake in total paid up share capital of the company as at 31.03.2021

b Key managerial personnel

1	DIGAMBAR PATHAK	Director
2	NAVEEN SHEKHAWAT	Director

II. Transactions/ outstanding balances with related parties during the year (Rs.' 000)

Particulars	**Holding Company**		**Grand total**
	DEN (2019-20)	**FMEL (2020-21)**	
A. Transactions during the year			
i Other expenses			
For the Year ended 31 March 2021	-	**-**	**-**
For the Year ended 31 March 2020	(75.00)	**-**	**(75.00)**
B. Outstanding balances at year end			
i. Trade payables			
As on 31 March 2021	-	**-**	**-**
As on 31 March 2020	(13,862.62)	(55.65)	**(13,918.27)**
ii. Other current Liabilities			**-**
As on 31 March 2021	8.96	30.00	**38.96**
As on 31 March 2020	(487.91)	**-**	**(487.91)**
iii. Non Current Liabilities			**-**
As on 31 March 2021	-	**-**	
As on 31 March 2020	(500.00)	**-**	**(500.00)**
iv. Issue of fully paid up shares			
As on 31 March 2021	-	17,400.00	**17,400.00**
As on 31 March 2020	-	-	**-**

34 There is no employee in the Company from April'1 2019, therefore Gratuity and Leave encashment is not applicable for F.Y 2020-21

35. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial risk management objective and policies

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

Financial assets and liabilities:

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

As at 31.03.2021 **(Rs.' 000)**

Financial assets	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents	2,459.23	-	-	2,459.23
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-
	2,459.23	**-**	**-**	**2,459.23**

Financial liabilities	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Non current borrowings	-			-
Current borrowings	-			-
Trade payables	2,098.25	-	-	2,098.25
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
	2,098.25	**-**	**-**	**2,098.25**

As at 31.03.2020

Financial assets	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents	5.00	-	-	5.00
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	-	-	-	-
Advance for investments	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Current Loans	-			-
Bank Balances	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	-
	5.00	**-**	**-**	**5.00**

Financial liabilities	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Long term borrowings	-		(500.00)	(500.00)
Short term borrowings	-			-
Trade payables	16,069.88	-	-	16,069.88
Other current financial liabilities	487.91	-	-	487.91
	16,557.79	**-**	**(500.00)**	**16,057.79**

(b) Risk management framework

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

Market Risk

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

Liquidity risk

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

(Rs.' 000)

As at 31.03.2021	<1 year	> 1 Year	Total
Non Current			
- Borrowings	-	-	-
Current			
- Trade payables	5.00	2,093.25	2,098.25
- Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	**5.00**	**2,093.25**	**2,098.25**

As at 31.03.2020	<1 year	> 1 Year	Total
Non Current			
- Borrowings	-	-	-
Current			
- Trade payables	-	16,070.00	16,070.00
- Derivatives Instruments		-	
- Other current financial liabilities	412.91	75.00	487.91
Total	**412.91**	**16,145.00**	**16,557.91**

Counterparty and concentration of credit risk

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

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

None of the company's cash equivalents are past due or impaired. Regarding trade and other receivables, and other non-current assets, there were no indications as at 31.03.2020, that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

Of the year ended 31.03.2021 and 31.03.2020, Trade and other receivables balance the following were past due but not impaired:

(Rs.' 000)

As at 31.03.2021	Due less than 6 months	Due greater than 6 months	Total
Trade Receivables	-	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-	-
Other Current Assets			-
	-	**-**	**-**

As at 31.03.2020	Due less than 6 months	Due greater than 6 months	Total
Trade Receivables	-	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-	-
Other Current Assets			-
	-	**-**	**-**

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

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

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

37. Capital Management

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

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans.
The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation, convertible and non convertible debt securities, and other short term borrowings. The Company's policy is to use short term and long-term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

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

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

The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

(Rs.' 000)

	As at 31 March, 2021	As at 31 March, 2020
Long-term borrowings	-	-
Current maturities of long term debt	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,459.23	5.00
Net debt (a)	**(2,459.23)**	**(5.00)**
Total Equity (b)	**199.57**	**(17,060.29)**
Net debt to equity ratio (c = a/b)	NA	NA

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

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

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

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

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

NIL

43. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Exceptional items of Rs. Nil

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

45. Impact of Pandemic COVID 19

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID -19) has impacted businesses globally. The company being service provider of one of the "Essential Services – Television Broadcasting & Distribution" was able to operate under normal course of business during the period of Nationwide Lockdown with minimal impact on operations. In assessing the recoverability of Company's assets such as Investments, Loans, Trade receivables, based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets as of 31st march'21. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes arising of future economic conditions and impact on its business.

In terms of our report attached
For Mallesha Kumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No: 017260S)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Limited
(Formerly known as Sree Gokulam Starnet Communication Private Limited)

Mallesha Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 233356
Place: Udupi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
DIGAMBAR PATHAK
DIN: 06719612
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021

Director
NAVEEN SHEKHAWAT
DIN : 03307874
Place: Delhi
Dated: 10.04.2021