

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017, 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 ended 31st March, 2017, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material mis-statement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with



ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March, 2017, and its profit/loss, total comprehensive income/ loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2017 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 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
 - 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.
 - iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements as regards its holding and dealings in Specified Bank Notes as defined in the Notification S.O. 3407(E) dated the 8 November, 2016 of the Ministry of Finance, during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016; Based on audit procedures performed and the representations provided to us by the management we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of account maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management.
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 Mittal Nirbhay & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 013097C)



Kamal Kumar
Partner
(Membership No. 502549)

NEW DELHI

Date:

Mittal Nirbhay & Company

Chartered Accountants
36, 2nd Floor, Gola Market
Behind Golcha Cinema, Daryanganj
New Delhi – 110002
Mob- 9899729200

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

1. We have audited the accompanying Statement of Financial Results of **SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), for the year ended 31/03/2017 ("the Statement"), being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as modified by Circular No. CIR/CFD/FAC/62/2016 dated July 5, 2016.

This Statement, which is the responsibility of the Company's Management and approved by the Board of Directors, has been compiled from the related Ind AS financial statements which has been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with relevant rules issued thereunder ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Statement based on our audit of such financial statements.

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Statement. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair presentation of the Statement in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Statement.


We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



3. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Statement:

- (i) is presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as modified by Circular No. CIR/CFD/FAC/62/2016 dated July 5, 2016; and
- (ii) gives a true and fair view in conformity with the aforesaid Indian Accounting Standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the net profit/loss and Total comprehensive income / loss and other financial information of the Company for the year ended 31/03/2017.

For Mittal Nirbhay & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 613097C)



Kamal Kumar
Partner
(Membership No. 502549)

The signature is a large, stylized blue ink scribble that overlaps the circular stamp and the text below it.

New Delhi
Date:

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(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 **SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March, 2017 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 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 a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March, 2017, 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 Mittal Nirbhay & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.013097C)


Kamal Kumar
Partner
(Membership No. 502549)

New Delhi
Date:

SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140DL2011PTC228312
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2017 (Rs. '000)	As at 31.03.2016 (Rs. '000)	As at 01.04.2015 (Rs. '000)
A. ASSETS				
1. Non-current assets				
Fixed Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	4,358.51	5,389.78	6,421.04
(b) Deferred tax assets	14	853.94	1,049.13	1,244.31
(c) Other non-current assets	4	8,078.51	9,211.03	10,343.55
		<u>13,290.96</u>	<u>15,649.94</u>	<u>18,008.90</u>
2. Current assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	11.27	6.02	6.02
(b) Other current assets	6	1,608.38	1,601.98	1,602.05
		<u>1,619.65</u>	<u>1,608.00</u>	<u>1,608.07</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>14,910.61</u>	<u>17,257.94</u>	<u>19,616.97</u>
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	7	8,150.00	8,150.00	8,150.00
(b) Other Equity		(5,370.77)	(4,576.01)	(3,857.76)
		<u>2,779.23</u>	<u>3,573.99</u>	<u>4,292.24</u>
Liabilities				
1. Non-current liabilities				
(a) Other non-current liabilities	8	5,725.74	7,422.25	9,118.77
Total non-current liabilities		<u>5,725.74</u>	<u>7,422.25</u>	<u>9,118.77</u>
1. Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	9	3,407.99	3,407.99	3,407.99
(b) Other current liabilities	10	2,997.65	2,853.71	2,797.97
Total current liabilities		<u>6,405.64</u>	<u>6,261.70</u>	<u>6,205.96</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>12,131.38</u>	<u>13,683.95</u>	<u>15,324.73</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>14,910.61</u>	<u>17,257.94</u>	<u>19,616.97</u>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of same date attached
For Mittal Nirbhay & Company
FRN No. 013997C
Chartered Accountants

Kamal Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. 2582549

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Director: Kunal Verma
DIN No: 06366347

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

Director: Amit Singh
DIN No: 07537898

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

U74140DL2011PTC228312

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAR. 2017

Particulars	Note No	For the year ended	
		31.03.2017 (Rs. '000)	31.03.2016 (Rs. '000)
1 REVENUE			
(a) Revenue from operations	11	1,696.52	1,696.52
(b) Other income	12	3.00	-
2 TOTAL INCOME		1,699.52	1,696.52
3 EXPENSES			
(a) Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	1,031.20	1,031.20
(b) Other expenses	13	1,267.83	1,188.32
4 TOTAL EXPENSES		2,299.09	2,219.58
5 PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX (2-4)		(599.57)	(523.06)
6 TAX EXPENSE			
(a) Current tax expense	14	-	-
(a) Deferred tax	4	195.19	195.19
NET TAX EXPENSE		195.19	195.19
7 PROFIT / (LOSS) AFTER TAX (5-6)		(794.76)	(718.25)
8 Other Comprehensive Income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit/(Loss)			
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation		-	-
- Deferred Tax on Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation		-	-
Total other comprehensive income		-	-
9 Total Comprehensive Income for the period (7+8)		(794.76)	(718.25)
10 Earnings per equity share	17		
(Face value of Rs. 10 per share)			
Basic (Rs. per share)		-0.98	-0.88
Diluted (Rs. per share)		-0.98	-0.88

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Mittal Nirbhay & Company
FRN No. 013097C
Chartered Accountants

Kamal Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. : 502549

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Director: Kunal Verma
DIN No: 06366347

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

Director : Amit Singh
DIN No: 07537898

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140DL2011PTC228312
Statement of Change in Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2017

A. Equity Share Capital

For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017

(Rs. '000)		
Balance as at 01st April, 2016	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2017
8,150.00	-	8,150.00

For the Year Ended 31st March, 2016

(Rs. '000)		
Balance as at 01st April, 2015	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2016
8,150.00	-	8,150.00

B. Other Equity

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2016	-	-	(4,576.01)	-	(4,576.01)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-
P&L Ind. AS	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-
ESOP compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments of other entity	-	-	(794.76)	-	(794.76)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of Preference shares-CRR	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2017	-	-	(5,370.77)	-	(5,370.77)

Statement of Change in Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2016

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2015	-	-	(3,857.76)	-	(3,857.76)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-
ESOP compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments of other entity	-	-	(718.25)	-	(718.25)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of Preference shares-CRR	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2016	-	-	(4,576.01)	-	(4,576.01)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Mittal Nirbhay & Company
FRN No. 013097C
Chartered Accountants

Kamal Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. : 502549

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Kunal Verma
Director: Kunal Verma
DIN No: 06366347

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

Amit Singh
Director : Amit Singh
DIN No: 07537898

Place: New Delhi
Dated:



SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140DL2011PTC228312
STATEMENT CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)	For the Year Ended March 31, 2016 (Rs. '000)
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	(599.57)	(523.06)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,031.26	1,031.26
Liabilities/ excess provisions written back (net)	(3.00)	-
Interest income on Income tax refund	(4.69)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	424.00	508.20
Changes in working capital:		
<u>Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:</u>		
Other current non- financial assets	(6.40)	0.07
<u>Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:</u>		
Current non-financial Liabilities	143.94	55.73
Trade Payable	3.00	-
Cash generated from operations	0.55	(0.00)
Taxes paid / (received)	4.69	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	5.24	(0.00)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	0.00	0.00
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.25	0.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	6.02	6.02
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	11.27	6.02
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period comprise of:		
Cash on Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	11.27	6.02
	11.27	6.02


Note : The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS - 07 "Statement of Cash Flow" issued by the Central Government under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015)

As per our report of even date attached
For Mittal Nirbhay & Company
FRN No. 013097C
Chartered Accountants


Kamal Kumar
Proprietor
Membership No. : 502549

Place: New Delhi
Dated:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED


Director: Kunal Verma
DIN No: 06366347

Place: New Delhi
Dated:


Director : Amit Singh
DIN No: 07537898

Place: New Delhi
Dated:



SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140DL2011PTC228312
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

First-time Ind AS adoption reconciliations

a) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at 31 March, 2016 and 1 April, 2015

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2016 (End of last period presented under previous GAAP)			As at 1 April, 2015 (Date of transition)		
	Previous GAAP**	Effect of Transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS	Previous GAAP**	Effect of Transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS
A. ASSETS						
1. Non-current assets						
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5,100.70	-	5,100.70	5,100.04	-	5,100.04
(b) Deferred tax assets	-	1,049.13	1,049.13	(0.01)	1,244.32	1,244.31
(c) Other non-current assets	4,256.25	4,954.78	9,211.03	4,256.25	6,087.30	10,343.55
	9,646.03	6,003.91	15,649.94	10,677.28	7,331.62	18,008.90
2. Current assets						
(a) Financial Assets						
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6.02	-	6.02	6.02	-	6.02
(ii) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other current assets	469.46	1,132.52	1,601.98	469.53	1,132.52	1,602.05
	475.48	1,132.52	1,608.00	475.55	1,132.52	1,608.07
TOTAL Assets	10,121.51	7,136.43	17,257.94	11,152.83	8,464.14	19,616.97
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Equity						
(a) Equity share capital	8,150.00	-	8,150.00	8,150.00	-	8,150.00
(b) Other Equity	(2,593.67)	(1,982.34)	(4,576.01)	(1,506.61)	(2,351.15)	(3,857.76)
	5,556.33	(1,982.34)	3,573.99	6,643.39	(2,351.15)	4,292.24
1. Non-current liabilities						
(a) Other non-financial liabilities	-	7,422.25	7,422.25	(0.00)	9,118.77	9,118.77
	-	7,422.25	7,422.25	(0.00)	9,118.77	9,118.77
2. Current liabilities						
(a) Financial Liabilities						
(i) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
i. total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,407.99	-	3,407.99	3,407.99	-	3,407.99
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	1,157.19	1,696.52	2,853.71	1,101.45	1,696.52	2,797.97
	4,565.18	1,696.52	6,261.70	4,509.44	1,696.52	6,205.96
	10,121.51	7,136.43	17,257.94	11,152.83	8,464.14	19,616.97

Notes

Explanation for Reconciliation of Statement of Profit & Loss as previously reported under I Gaap to Ind As.

a. Deferment of Activation Revenue

Activation fees received from customer has been deferred and amortised over the customer relationship period. The deferred revenue has been considered as other Non financial liabilities.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferment of activation revenue / cost has resulted in creation of Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities , hence accordingly deferred tax assets / Liabilities has been recognised on the amount deferred.

c. Other Equity

1 Adjustments to Retained earnings and Other Comprehensive income has

* Figure as per previous I GAAP has been regrouped in line with the reclassification requirement of IND As and has not been considered in "Effect of Transition to Ind AS" due to Ind As.



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SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140DL2011PTC228312
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with statutory reporting requirement in India immediately before adopting Ind AS ('previous GAAP').

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind-AS applicable for periods ending on or after 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind-AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016.

Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions :

1. Ind AS 103 Business Combinations :

2. The Company has not applied Ind AS 21 retrospectively to fair value adjustments and goodwill from business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to Ind AS. Such fair value adjustments and goodwill are treated as assets and liabilities of the Company rather than as assets and liabilities of the acquiree. Therefore, those assets and liabilities are already expressed in the functional currency of the Company or are non-monetary foreign currency items and no further translation differences occur.

Deemed cost for Property Plant and Equipment and intangible assets:

A.1 Effect of Ind AS adoption for Balance Sheet

The effect of the company's transition to IND AS is summarized in this note as follows:

- (i) Transition elections;
- (ii) Reconciliation of equity and Statement of Profit and Loss as previously reported under Indian GAAP to IND AS;
- (iii) Adjustments to the statement of cash flows.

(i) Transition elections

The company has applied the following transition exceptions and exemptions to full retrospective application of Ind AS:

Particulars	Remarks
1. Deemed cost for Property Plant and Equipment and intangible assets:	Refer Note 3

Note : IND AS 101 does not explicitly require a summary of the transition exemptions and elections that an entity applies, but providing this information is common. It is a matter of preference whether a discussion of the nature and effect of these exemptions and exceptions is included here or, as illustrated below, forms part of the reconciliations of equity and comprehensive income, or elsewhere.

b) Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March, 2016 and 1 April, 2015

Particulars	(Rs. '000)	
	As at 01/04/2015	As at 31/3/2016
Total equity (shareholders' funds) as reported under previous GAAP	6,643.39	5,556.33
Effect of activation revenue / cost being deferred and amortised over customer relationship period	(3,595.47)	(3,031.47)
Deferred tax adjustment on above items	1,244.32	1,049.13
Total adjustments to equity	(2,351.15)	(1,982.34)
Equity as reported under IND AS	4,292.24	3,573.99



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c) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March, 2016

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2016 (Latest period presented under previous GAAP)		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of Transition to Ind AS *	Ind AS
1. Revenue			
(a) Revenue from operations	0.00	1,696.52	1,696.52
(b) Other income	-	-	-
2. Total revenue	0.00	1,696.52	1,696.52
3. Expenses			
(a) Content cost	-	-	-
(b) Employee benefits expense	-	-	-
(c) Finance costs	-	-	-
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,031.26	-	1,031.26
(e) Other expenses	55.80	1,132.52	1,188.32
4. Total expenses	1,087.06	1,132.52	2,219.58
5. Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax expense (2-4)	(1,087.05)	563.99	(523.06)
6. Exceptional items	-	-	-
7. Profit/ (Loss) before tax (5-6)	(1,087.05)	563.99	(523.06)
8. Tax expense			
(a) Deferred tax	0.00	195.19	195.19
	0.00	195.19	195.19
9. Profit/(Loss) after tax (7-8)	(1,087.06)	368.81	(718.25)
10. Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss	-	-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss - Defined benefit obligation	-	-	-
11. Total other comprehensive income/(Loss)	-	-	-
12. Total comprehensive Income /(loss) for the year (9+11)	(1,087.06)	368.81	(718.25)

* Figure as per previous I GAAP has been regrouped in line with the reclassification requirement of IND As and has not been considered in "Effect of Transition to Ind AS" due to Ind As.

d) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March, 2016

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2016 (Latest period presented under previous GAAP)
Profit/(Loss) as per previous GAAP	(1,087.06)
Adjustments:	
Effect of activation revenue being deferred and amortised over customer relationship period	1,696.52
Effect of activation cost being deferred and amortised over customer relationship period	(1,132.52)
Deferred tax adjustment on above items	(195.19)
Total effect of transition to Ind AS	(718.25)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS	(718.25)



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Notes

Explanation for Reconciliation of Statement of Profit & Loss as previously reported under I Gaap to Ind As.

a. Deferment of Activation Revenue / Cost

Activation fees received from customer / paid to vendor has been deferred and amortised over the customer relationship period.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferment of activation revenue / cost has resulted in creation of Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities , hence accordingly deferred tax assets / Liabilities has been recognised on the amount deferred.

d) Reconciliation of Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March, 2016

Particulars	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS balance sheet
Net Cash flows from operating activities	(0.00)	-	(0.00)
Net Cash flows from investing activities	0.00	-	0.00
Net Cash flows from financing activities	-	-	-
Net Increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	0.00	-	0.00
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6.02	-	6.02
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	6.02	-	6.02

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SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140DL2011PTC228312
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Background

Skynet Cable Network Private Limited is incorporated on 5th December 2011, The company primarily engaged in providing cable television distribution and other related services. It is a subsidiary of DEN Networks Ltd. which is a company listed on NSE & BSE.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.01 Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance and basis of preparation

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

Upto the year ended 31 March, 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Indian GAAP, which includes standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. This is the Company first Ind AS financial statements. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1 April, 2015. Refer Notes for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

(ii) Basis of preparation and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

2.02 Investments in associates and joint ventures

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

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

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

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

After application of the equity method of accounting, the Company determines whether there any is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the net investment in an associate or a joint venture and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the net investment that can be reliably estimated. If there exists such an objective evidence of impairment, then it is necessary to recognise impairment loss with respect to the Company investment in an associate or a joint venture.

When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs of disposal) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with Ind AS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

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



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

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

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

2.03 First-time adoption – mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions

Overall principle

The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 1, 2015 (the transition date) by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities. However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2015 (the transition date).

Classification of debt instruments

The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

Past business combinations

The Company has elected not to apply Ind AS 103 Business Combinations retrospectively to past business combinations that occurred before the transition date of 1 April, 2015. Consequently,

- The Company has kept the same classification for the past business combinations as in its previous GAAP financial statements;
- The Company has not recognised assets and liabilities that were not recognised in accordance with previous GAAP in the balance sheet of the acquirer and would also not qualify for recognition in accordance with Ind AS in the separate balance sheet of the acquiree;
- The Company has excluded from its opening balance sheet those items recognised in accordance with previous GAAP that do not qualify for recognition as an asset or liability under Ind AS;
- The Company has tested the goodwill for impairment at the transition date based on the conditions as of the transition date;
- The effects of the above adjustments have been given to the measurement of non-controlling interests and deferred tax.

The above exemption in respect of business combinations has also been applied to past acquisitions of investments in associates, interests in joint ventures and interests in joint operations in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, as defined in Ind AS 103.

Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment property, and intangible assets

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

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

The Company has applied Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease to determine whether an arrangement existing at the transition date contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

The Company has designated investment in equity shares as at FVTOCI on the basis of facts and circumstances that existed at the transition date.

Treatment of exchange differences

The exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items are taken into Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has availed the exemption and continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP, i.e. 31.03.2016.

2.04 Use of estimates

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

2.05 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.

2.06 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.

2.07 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.08 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately

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

Derecognition of intangible assets

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

Useful lives of intangible assets

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

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

Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS

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

2.09 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

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

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

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



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

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

2.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair 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 transaction and specifics of each arrangement.

i. Rendering of services

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

ii. Sale of goods (equipment)

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

- a) the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- b) the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably
- d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and
- e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.11 Other income

Dividend income and interest income

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

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

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

2.12 Share-based payment arrangements

Share-based payment transactions of the Company

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

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

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

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

2.13 Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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



Treatment of exchange differences

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

2.14 Financial instruments

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

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

Investment in Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights in variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost. On transition to IND AS, the Company has adopted optional exception under IND AS 101 to fair value investment in subsidiaries at fair value.

Investment in joint ventures and associates

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. The investment in joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. The cost comprises price paid to acquire investment and directly attributable cost.

Financial assets

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

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

Classification of financial assets

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

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

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost,

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

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

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

For the impairment policy on debt instruments at FVTOCI,

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

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

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

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments. A financial asset is held for trading if:

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



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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading (see note 3.24.3 above).

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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

2.15 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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



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Equity instruments

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses

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

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



Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.16 Employee benefits

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

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- b. net interest expense or income; and
- c. remeasurement

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

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

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans

Discretionary contributions made by employees or third parties reduce service cost upon payment of these contributions to the plan.

When the formal terms of the plans specify that there will be contributions from employees or third parties, the accounting depends on whether the contributions are linked to service, as follows:

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

2.17 Leases

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

The Company as lessor

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

Rental income from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company as lessee

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

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

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

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



2.18 Borrowing costs

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

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

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

2.19 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 outstanding as adjusted for 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.

2.20 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

2.21 Provisions and contingencies

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

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

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

2.22 Share issue expenses

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

2.23 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.



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2.24 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.

2.25 Service tax input credit

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

2.26 Operating Cycle

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

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

All other assets are classified as non - current.

ii A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are treated as non - current.

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

2.28 Recent accounting pronouncements

2.28.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows' and Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. These amendments are in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows and IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers respectively. The amendments are applicable to the Company from April 1, 2017 and April 1, 2018 respectively.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

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

Ind As 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers

Ind As 115 was issued in February 2015 and establishes a five step model to account for revenue arising from the contract with customers. Under Ind AS 115 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in the exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind As. This standard will come into force from accounting period commencing on or after 1st April, 2018. The company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date. During the current year, the Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.



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SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2017	As at 31 March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015	
Carrying amounts of :				
Plant and equipment			-	
Set top boxes*	4,358.51	5,389.78	6,421.04	
	4,358.51	5,389.78	6,421.04	
			(Rs. '000)	
	<u>Plant and</u> Set top boxes*	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Deemed cost**				
Balance at 1 April, 2015	6,421.04	-	-	6,421.04
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2016	6,421.04	-	-	6,421.04
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2017	6,421.04	-	-	6,421.04
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 April, 2015	-	-	-	NA
Depreciation expenses	(1,031.26)	-	-	(1,031.26)
Elimination on disposals of assets	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2016	(1,031.26)	-	-	(1,031.26)
Depreciation expenses	(1,031.26)	-	-	(1,031.26)
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2017	(2,062.53)	-	-	(2,062.53)
Carrying amount				
Balance at 1 April, 2015	6,421.04	-	-	6,421.04
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expenses	(1,031.26)	-	-	(1,031.26)
Balance at 31 March, 2016	5,389.78	-	-	5,389.78
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	(1,031.26)	-	-	(1,031.26)
Balance at 31 March, 2017	4,358.51	-	-	4,358.51



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SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Particulars	As at 31.03.2017 (Rs. '000)	As at 31.03.2016 (Rs. '000)	As at 01.04.2015 (Rs. '000)
4. Other non-current assets			
<u>Other non-financial assets</u>			
a. Capital advances	4,256.25	4,256.25	4,256.25
b. Prepaid expenses	3,822.26	4,954.78	6,087.30
	<u>8,078.51</u>	<u>9,211.03</u>	<u>10,343.55</u>
5. Cash and cash equivalents*			
a. Cash on hand	-	-	-
b. Balance with scheduled banks in current accounts	11.27	6.02	6.02
	<u>11.27</u>	<u>6.02</u>	<u>6.02</u>
6. Other current assets			
<u>Other non-financial assets</u>			
a. Prepaid expenses	1132.52	1133.01	1133.78
a. Balance with government authorities			
i CENVAT credit receivable	475.86	468.97	468.27
	<u>1,608.38</u>	<u>1,601.98</u>	<u>1,602.05</u>

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SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAR 2017

Particulars	As at 31.03.2017 (Rs. '000)	As at 31.03.2016 (Rs. '000)	As at 01.04.2015 (Rs. '000)
7. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL			
AUTHORISED			
9,00,000 (31.03.2016: 9,00,000, 01.04.2015: 9,00,000) Equity	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP			
8,15,000 (31.03.2016: 8,15,000, 01.04.2015: 8,15,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up	8,150.00	8,150.00	8,150.00
	<u>8,150.00</u>	<u>8,150.00</u>	<u>8,150.00</u>

a) The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 is set out below:

Particulars	(Rs. '000)			
	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	No of	Amount	No of	Amount
Numbers of shares at the Beginning	8,15,000	8,150.00	8,15,000	8,150.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Numbers of shares at the End	<u>8,15,000</u>	<u>8,150.00</u>	<u>8,15,000</u>	<u>8,150.00</u>

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

Particulars	(Rs. '000)			
	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	No of	Amount	No of	Amount
Amogh Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	8,15,000	8,150.00
Den Networks Limited (Holding)	8,15,000	8,150.00	-	-

c) Number of Shares held by each shareholder having more than 5% shares:

Particulars	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016	
	No of shares	%	No of	% Holding
	Amogh Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	8,15,000
Den Networks Limited (Holding Company)	8,15,000	100.00	-	-

d) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Equity Shareholders are eligible to dividend proposed by the Board of Directors as approved by Shareholders in the ensuing Annual

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

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Retained earnings	Other Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	Total
	Securities premium	General reserve	Equity-settled employee benefits	Redemption Reserve			
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2016	-	-	-	-	(4,576.01)	-	(4,576.01)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESOP compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments of other entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(794.76)	-	(794.76)
Redemption of Preference shares-CRR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2017	-	-	-	-	(5,370.77)	-	(5,370.77)

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Retained	Other Actuarial	Total
	Securities	General	Equity-settled	Redempti			
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2015	-	-	-	-	(3,857.76)	-	(3,857.76)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ESOP compensation expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments of other entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(718.25)	-	(718.25)
Redemption of Preference shares-CRR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2016	-	-	-	-	(4,576.01)	-	(4,576.01)



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SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAR 2017

Particulars	As at 31.03.2017 (Rs. '000)	As at 31.03.2016 (Rs. '000)	As at 01.04.2015 (Rs.)
8. Other non-current liabilities			
a. Deferred revenue	5,725.74	7,422.25	9,118.77
	5,725.74	7,422.25	9,118.77
9. Trade payables			
Trade payables - Other than acceptances			
a. total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
a. total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			
-Payable for goods and services*	3,407.99	3,407.99	3,407.99
	3,407.99	3,407.99	3,407.99
10. Other current liabilities			
<u>Other non financial liabilities</u>			
a. Deferred revenue	1,696.52	1,696.52	1,696.52
b. Statutory Liabilities	8.25	329.24	329.24
c. Other payables			
i Advances from customers*	18.20	18.20	74.95
i Others	1,274.68	809.75	697.27
	2,997.65	2,853.71	2,797.98

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SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ON ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAR 2017

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2017 (Rs. '000)	For the year ended 31.03.2016 (Rs. '000)
11. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
a. Operating revenue	1,696.52	1,696.52
	<u>1,696.52</u>	<u>1,696.52</u>
12. OTHER INCOME		
a. Other Income		
i. Liabilities/ excess provisions written back	3.00	-
	<u>3.00</u>	<u>-</u>
13. OTHER EXPENSES		
a. Consultancy, professional and legal charges*	94.00	34.50
b. Insurance	0.49	1.26
c. Rates and taxes	40.79	20.00
d. STB Activation charges	1,132.52	1,132.52
e. Miscellaneous expenses	0.03	0.04
	<u>1,267.83</u>	<u>1,188.32</u>
* Consultancy, professional and legal charges includes Auditor's remuneration as under :		
a. Payment to Auditors For Statutory Audit	5.00	5.00
	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>





SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14 Tax Expense

(a) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2017 (Rs. '000)	Year ended 31.03.2016 (Rs. '000)
Current Tax:		
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences	195.19	195.18
	<u>195.19</u>	<u>195.18</u>
Total Tax Expense recognised in profit and loss account	195.19	195.18

(i) Movement of Deferred Tax for 31.03.2017 (Rs. '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2017			
	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Regognised in OCI	Closing balance
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Other financial asset	(2,106.69)	391.94	-	(1,714.75)
	<u>(2,106.69)</u>	<u>391.94</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,714.75)</u>
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</u>				
Other financial asset	3,155.82	(587.13)	-	2,568.69
	<u>3,155.82</u>	<u>(587.13)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,568.69</u>
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	<u>1,049.13</u>	<u>(195.19)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>853.94</u>

(b) Movement of Deferred Tax for 31.03.2016 (Rs. '000)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2016			
	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit and Loss	Regognised in OCI	Closing balance
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities</u>				
Other financial asset	(2,498.64)	391.95	-	(2,106.69)
	<u>(2,498.64)</u>	<u>391.95</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,106.69)</u>
<u>Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets</u>				
Financial Assets	3,742.95	(587.13)	-	3,155.82
Other Items	-	-	-	-
	<u>3,742.95</u>	<u>(587.13)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,155.82</u>
Net Tax Asset (Liabilities)	<u>1,244.31</u>	<u>(195.18)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,049.13</u>

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March	
	Amount	Tax Rate	Amount	Tax Rate
Profit Before tax from Continuing Operations	(599.57)	29.87%	(523.06)	30.90%
Income Tax using the Company's domestic Tax rate	(179.09)		(161.63)	
Current Year Losses for which no deferred Tax Asset is recognised	179.09		161.63	
Changes in recognised deductible temporary differences	(195.19)		(195.19)	
Income Tax recognised In P&L from Continuing Operations (Effective Tax Rate)	195.19		195.19	



SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Related Party Disclosures

I. List of related parties

a Holding Company

- 1 DEN Networks Limited
- 2 Amogh Broadband Service Private Limited (Holding Company till 31st March 2016)

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

(Figures in bracket relates to previous year)
(Rs. '000)

Particulars	Den Networks Ltd.	Amogh Broadband Services Private Ltd.	Grand total

A. Transactions during the year

i. Digital Activation Cost

For the Year ended 31 March 2017	1,132.52	-	1,132.52
For the Year ended 31 March 2016	(1,132.52)	-	(1,132.52)

A. Outstanding balances at year end

i. Other Current Liabilities

As on 31 March 2017	813.07	329.25	1,142.32
As on 31 March 2016	(736.31)	(329.24)	(1,065.55)
As on 1 April 2015	(662.04)		(662.04)

ii. Deferred Activation Cost

As on 31 March 2017	4,954.78	-	4,954.78
As on 31 March 2016	(6,087.30)	-	(6,087.30)
As on 1 April 2015	(7,219.82)	-	(7,219.82)

ii. Trade Payable Others

As on 31 March 2017	-	3,357.00	3,357.00
As on 31 March 2016	-	(3,357.00)	(3,357.00)
As on 1 April 2015	-	(3,357.00)	(3,357.00)



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SKYNET CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16 Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 19 on 'Employee Benefits'

Employee benefit plans

The company doesn't incurred the employees benefits expenses during the financial year 2015-16 & financial year 2016-17. Therefore the company have not recognised the provision for define gratuity plan.

17 Earnings per equity share (EPS)*

Particulars	(Rs. In '000)	
	Year ended 31.03.2017	Year ended 31.03.2016
a. Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Company	(794.76)	(718.25)
b. Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used in computation of basic EPS	8,15,000	8,15,000
c. Basic earning per share from continuing operations	(0.98)	(0.88)
d. Weighted average number of equity shares and equity equivalent shares outstanding used in	8,15,000	8,15,000
e. Diluted earning per share from continuing operations	(0.98)	(0.88)

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18 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. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities:

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

As at 31 March, 2017

Financial assets	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents			11.27	11.27
			11.27	11.27

Financial liabilities	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Trade payables			3,407.99	3,407.99
			3,407.99	3,407.99

As at 31 March, 2016

Financial assets	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents			6.02	6.02
			6.02	6.02

Financial liabilities	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Trade payables			3,407.99	3,407.99
			3,407.99	3,407.99

As at 31 March, 2015

Financial assets	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Cash and cash equivalents			6.02	6.02
			6.02	6.02

Financial liabilities	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total carrying value
Trade payables			3,407.99	3,407.99
			3,407.99	3,407.99

(b) FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES:

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and advances from Customers. The Company's principal financial assets include Investment, loans and advances, 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.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counter party 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).

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients.

Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved authorities. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the Management on regular basis.

Liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, Letter of Credit and working capital limits.

	As at March 31, 2017				Total
	<1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	
Current					
Trade Payable	3,407.99				3,407.99
Total	3,407.99				3,407.99

	As at March 31, 2016				Total
	<1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	
Current					
Trade Payable	3,407.99				3,407.99
Total	3,407.99				3,407.99



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19 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management 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 manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity and internal accruals.

20 POST REPORTING EVENTS

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of financial statements

21 AUTHORISATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 were approved by the Board of Directors on (). The management and authorities have the power to amend the Financial Statements in accordance with Section 130 and 131 of The Companies Act, 2013.

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

23 The Board of Directors of the company is chief operating decision maker (CODM), which monitors the operating result of the company. CODM has identified only one reportable segment as the company is providing cable television network and allied services only. The operations of the Company are located in India.

24 Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes (SBNs)

As per notification No. G.S.R.308(E) dated 30th March, 2017 regarding disclosure of specified bank notes, the details of specified bank note held and transacted during the period from 08th Nov, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 is provided as follows:

(in Rs.)			
Particulars	SBNs*	Other Denomination Notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as at November 08, 2016	Nil	Nil	Nil
(+) Permitted receipts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(-) Permitted payments	Nil	Nil	Nil
(-) Amount deposited in Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil
Closing Balance as at December 30, 2016	Nil	Nil	Nil

*For the purpose of this note, the term 'Specified Bank Notes' denotes old 500, 1000 currency notes, as defined in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs number S. O. 3407, dated the 8th November, 2016

25 Certain Debit/Credit balances included in non-current assets, current assets, non-current liabilities, current liabilities are pending for confirmation and consequential reconciliation.

26 Sundry debtors/ advances as at 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.

27 The financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis in view of the continuing financial support from holding company. Pursuant to TRAI notification Digital Addressable System (DAS) has been implemented in the territory of the Company under phase-III w.e.f. 01 Jan, 2016. The company does not have enough resources to digitalize its area. However, the management is taking continuous efforts to sustain its business operations in the territory along with the parent company support.



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