

**SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO**

**19, DILIP KUNJ, JIVDAYA LANE, AGRA ROAD, GHATKOPAR (W), MUMBAI 400086**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the Members of Hathway Bhawani NDS Network Private Limited  
Report on the Standalone Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Hathway Bhawani NDS Network Private Limited** (the Company), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and its profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Other Information**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon).

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read together with relevant rules issued there under and relevant provisions 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), , issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A"; and
- 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:
- The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements. Refer Note \_\_\_\_\_ to the financial statements;
  - The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
  - There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO.  
Chartered Accountants



*Snehal*

SNEHAL J PADHIYAR  
(Proprietor)  
Membership No- 152691  
FRN- 135434W

Mumbai

Dated: 03 APR 2019

**SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO**

**19, DILIP KUNJ, JIVDAYA LANE, AGRA ROAD, GHATKOPAR (W), MUMBAI 400086**

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report**

**Referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date to the members of the Company on standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019:**

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained records of Property, Plant and Equipment showing particulars of assets including quantitative details and location except in case of certain types of distribution equipments like cabling, line equipments, access devices with end users. In view of the management, nature of such assets and business is such that maintaining location-wise particulars is impractical;
- (b) Distribution equipments like cabling and other line equipments of selected networks were verified. The management plans to verify balance networks in a phased manner. Property, Plant and Equipment, other than distribution equipments and access devices with the end users were physically verified during the year based on verification programme adopted by the management. As per this programme, all assets will be verified at least once in a period of three years. The management has represented that physical verification of access devices with the end users is impractical; however, the same can be tracked, in case of most of the networks, through subscribers management system;  
The Company is in the process of reconciling book records with outcome of physical verification, wherever physical verification was carried out and have accounted for the discrepancies observed on such verification;  
In our opinion, frequency and procedure for verification of distribution equipments and subsequent reconciliation with book records need to be strengthened;
- (c) The Company does not hold any immovable properties. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order regarding title deeds of immovable properties is not applicable;
- (ii) (a) Inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable;
- (b) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification as compared to the book records were not material having regards to size and nature of operations and have been properly dealt with in the books of account;
- (iii) (a) The Company has granted unsecured loan to parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act;
- (b) In our opinion, the terms and conditions on which the loans had been granted to the companies listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company;
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no repayment schedules have been specified in respect of such loans granted and accordingly, the question of regularity in repayment of principal amount does not arise;
- (d) There is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days in respect of such loans.
- (iv) Based on the audit procedures applied by us, during the year under audit, the Company has not granted loans, guarantee and security or made investments which require compliance in terms of the provisions contained in the section 185 or section 186 of the Act. The Management has, based on legal opinion, represented that overdue book debts are not in the nature of loan and hence do

not fall within the scope of section 185 of the Act. In such circumstances, para 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable;

- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public and therefore, the provisions sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under are not applicable to the Company. We have been informed by the management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal in this regard;
- (vi) The Central Government has prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for the products manufactured by the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained and in our opinion; prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete;
- (vii) (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues such as provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other applicable statutory dues. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed statutory dues payable were in arrears as at March 31, 2019, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable;
- (b) The details of dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited with the concerned authorities on account of dispute are given below:

Sr No	Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount involved (in crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
1					
2					
3					

- (viii) Based on our audit procedure and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to the financial institutions, banks, and government. The Company has not issued any debentures;
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on overall examination of records, the term loans have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained; The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments);
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year;
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197, read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (xii) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;

- (xi ii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards;
- (xi v) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;
- (xv) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors. We have been informed that no such transactions have been entered into with person connected with directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company; and
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO.  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN 135434W



*Snehal*

SNEHAL J PADHIYAR  
(Proprietor)  
Membership No 152691

Mumbai

Dated: 03 APR 2019



**SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO**

**19, DILIP KUNJ, JIVDAYA LANE, AGRA ROAD, GHATKOPAR (W), MUMBAI 400086**

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report**

**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under section 143(3)(i) of the Act**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 controls with reference to financial statements 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 ('Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). 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 Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. 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 with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements**

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting

principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

#### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019 based on the internal controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note.

For SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN 135434W



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Mumbai

Date 03 APR 2019

SNEHAL J PADHIYAR

(Proprietor)

Membership No 152691

# HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN NO: U74990MH2010PTC208960

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	0.63	0.98
Goodwill	2.02	15.15	15.15
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Investments	2.03	0.60	0.60
Loans	2.04	0.05	0.05
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2.05	33.39	29.91
Other Non-Current Assets	2.06	0.99	1.92
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>50.80</b>	<b>48.61</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Trade Receivables	2.07	0.88	0.49
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.08	11.08	4.66
Other Current Assets	2.06	12.96	24.54
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>24.92</b>	<b>29.69</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>75.72</b>	<b>78.30</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	2.09	155.00	155.00
Other Equity	2.10	(93.90)	(87.01)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>61.10</b>	<b>67.99</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Provisions	2.11	0.38	1.60
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>0.38</b>	<b>1.60</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Trade Payables	2.12	-	-
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		8.82	0.03
Other Financial Liabilities	2.13	0.38	1.42
Other Current Liabilities	2.14	3.96	6.86
Provisions	2.11	1.08	0.40
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>14.24</b>	<b>8.71</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>75.72</b>	<b>78.30</b>

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1

Refer accompanying notes. These notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date  
For M/s SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SNEHAL J PADHIYAR  
MEMBERSHIP NO: 152691

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 03 APR 2019



For and on behalf of Board

IQBAL SHAIKH  
(DIRECTOR)  
DIN: 02977953

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 03 APR 2019

VATAN RATHAN  
(DIRECTOR)  
DIN: 07468214

# HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN NO : U74990MH2010PTC208960

## Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations	3.01	115.23	108.54
Other income	3.02	0.07	0.05
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>115.30</b>	<b>108.59</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Changes in inventory of stock in trade	3.03	-	0.32
Operational Expenses	3.04	34.98	29.13
Employee Benefit Expenses	3.05	52.33	46.99
Depreciation / Amortisation	3.06	0.56	0.60
Other Expenses	3.07	37.80	31.10
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>125.67</b>	<b>108.14</b>
<b>Profit before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>(10.37)</b>	<b>0.45</b>
Exceptional items		-	-
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>(10.37)</b>	<b>0.45</b>
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	0.09
MAT Credit Entitlement		-	(0.09)
Deferred tax		(3.48)	(29.91)
<b>Net Profit after Tax</b>		<b>(6.89)</b>	<b>30.36</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurements of defined benefit plans		-	-
		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>(6.89)</b>	<b>30.36</b>
Weighted Average Number of Shares		31,000.00	31,000
Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹ 500/- each) :			
Basic & Diluted EPS		(22.23)	97.92

### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1

Refer accompanying notes. These notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For M/s SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board

SNEHAL J PADHIYAR

MEMBERSHIP NO: 152691

IQBAL SHAIKH

(DIRECTOR)

DIN:02977953

VATAN PATHAN

(DIRECTOR)

DIN:07468214

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 03 APR 2019

Place : Mumbai

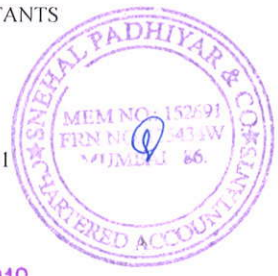
Date : 03 APR 2019

	2018-2019		2017-2018	
<b>1 CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Net Profit Before Tax		(10.37)		0.45
ADJUSTMENTS				
A Adjustment for :				
1 Non Cash Charges				
Depreciation \ Amortisation	0.56		0.60	
2 Items Considered Separately				
Interest Expense	-	0.56	-	0.60
		(9.81)		1.05
Operating Profit Before Change in Assets & Liabilities		(9.81)		1.05
B Change in Assets & Liabilities				
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	-		0.32	
(Increase) / Decrease in Debtors	(0.39)		1.39	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non Current Assets	0.93		(1.14)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	11.58		19.88	
Increase / (Decrease) in Non Current Liabilities	(1.22)		1.60	
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities	(3.26)	7.64	(23.74)	(1.69)
Net Cash from/ (used in) Operating Activities		(2.17)		(0.64)
<b>2 CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(0.21)		(0.21)	
Net cash Realised from / (used in) Investing Activities		(0.21)		(0.21)
<b>3 CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Interest charges				
Net cash Realised from / (used in) Financing Activities				
Net increase in Cash and Cash equivalent		(2.38)		(0.85)
Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning of year		4.66		5.51
Cash & Cash equivalents at the end of year		11.08		4.66

As per Our Report of Even Date  
 For M/s SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

*Snehal*

SNEHAL J PADHIYAR  
 MEMBERSHIP NO: 152691



Place : Mumbai  
 Date : 03 APR 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

*Iqbal*

IQBAL SHAIKH  
 (DIRECTOR)  
 DIN:02977953

Place : Mumbai  
 Date : 03 APR 2019

*Vatan Pathan*

VATAN PATHAN  
 (DIRECTOR)  
 DIN:07468214

**HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**CINNO : U74990MH2010PTC208960**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY**

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**A Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	Note No.	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2017	2.08	155.00
Increase in equity share capital	2.08	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.08	155.00
Changes in equity share capital	2.08	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2.08	155.00

**B Other Equity:**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Security Premium	Retained earnings	
Opening Balance as on April 01, 2017	-	(117.37)	(117.37)
Net Profit after tax for the year	-	30.36	30.36
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2018</b>	-	<b>(87.01)</b>	<b>(87.01)</b>
Net Profit after tax for the year	-	(6.89)	(6.89)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2019</b>	-	<b>(93.90)</b>	<b>(93.90)</b>

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Refer Note No.1)

Refer accompanying notes. These notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per Our Report of Even Date

**For M/s SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO**  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

*Snehal*

SNEHAL J PADHIYAR  
 MEMBERSHIP NO: 152691



For and on behalf of the Board

*Abal Shaikh*  
 ABAL SHAIKH  
 (DIRECTOR)  
 DIN:02977953

*Vatan Pathan*

VATAN PATHAN  
 (DIRECTOR)  
 DIN:07468214

Place : Mumbai

Date : 03 APR 2019

Place : Mumbai

Date : 03 APR 2019

**HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**CORPORATE INFORMATION**

**Hathway Bhawani NDS Network Private Limited** is a company limited by shares domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having registered office at 805/806, Windsor, 8th floor, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai Maharashtra 400098. The Company is engaged cable TV business.

**1.00 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**1.01 Authorization of standalone financial statements**

The standalone financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 3rd April, 2019.

**1.02 Summary of Significant accounting policies**

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the Presentation of these standalone financial statements.

**1.03 Basis of Preparation**

i. Compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), and relevant rules issued thereunder. In accordance with proviso to the Rule 4A of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the terms used in these financial statements are in accordance with the definitions and other requirements specified in the applicable Accounting standards.

ii. Historical Cost Convention

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which is measured at fair value.

**1.04 Current versus Non-Current Classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.



A liability is classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of operations, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

### **1.05 Use of Judgments, Estimates & Assumptions**

While preparing standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, we make certain estimates and assumptions that require subjective and complex judgments. These judgments affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Financial reporting results rely on our estimate of the effect of certain matters that are inherently uncertain. Future events rarely develop exactly as forecast and the best estimates require adjustments, as actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements are as below:

- i Financial instruments;
- ii Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets;
- iii Provisions;
- iv Contingencies.

### **1.06 Property Plant & Equipment**

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any. The purchase price is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset.

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 statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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 statement of profit and loss.

The residual values and useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end, and changes, if any, are accounted prospectively.

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on straight line method. In accordance with requirements prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013, the Company has assessed the estimated useful lives of its Property, Plant & Equipment and has adopted the useful lives and residual value as prescribed in Schedule II.

In case of additions or deletions during the year, depreciation is computed from the month in which such assets are put to use and up to previous month of sale, disposal or held for sale as the case may be. In case of impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life.

#### Deemed cost for Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as of the date of transition to Ind AS measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

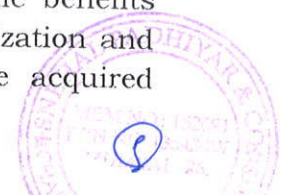
### **1.07 Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

#### Intangible Assets acquired separately

Intangible assets comprises of Cable Television Franchise and Softwares. Cable Television Franchise represents purchase consideration of a network that is mainly attributable to acquisition of subscribers and other rights, permission etc. attached to a network.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired are recognized only if they are separately identifiable and the Company expects to receive future economic benefits arising out of them. Such assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. 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 statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

## Amortisation of intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each year end. The amortisation expense on Intangible assets with finite lives and impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

## Deemed cost for Intangible assets

The Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Intangible assets recognised as of the date of transition to Ind AS measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as it's deemed cost as of the transition date.

### 1.08 Impairment of Assets

Carrying amount of tangible assets, intangible assets, investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (which are carried at cost) are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Company's assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

### 1.09 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and cash in hand.



## 1. 10 Financial Instruments

### i. Financial Assets

#### a) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through statement of profit and loss), and those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income.

#### b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in statement of profit and loss.

#### c) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
- the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

#### d) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

### ii. Financial liabilities

- Initial recognition and measurement



Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, financial guarantee contracts or as derivative financial instruments, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings

- Subsequent measurement

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

### **1.11 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a current pre-tax rate. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- a present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent Assets is disclosed when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

### **1.12 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

**Other Operating Income** comprises of fees for rendering management, technical and consultancy services. Income from such services is recognized upon achieving milestones as per the terms of underlying agreements.



## 1.13 Taxes on Income

### i. Current Tax:

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

### ii. Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The break-up of the major components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the Company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities.



## 1.14 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends, if any, and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

## 1.15 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- i. Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ii. Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- iii. Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

**1.16 Rounding of Amounts:**

All amounts disclosed in the standalone financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, except where otherwise indicated.



For SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO.  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

*Snehal*  
PROPRIETOR

# HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN NO : U74990MH2010PTC208960

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

## 2.01 Property, plant and equipment :

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Depreciation			Net Block		
	As at	Additions	Disposals	As at	Up to	For the	Disposals	As at	As at	As at
	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2019	Period	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Plant and Machinery	1.98	-	-	1.98	1.33	0.44	-	1.78	0.20	0.65
Furniture & Fixture	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.05	0.02	-	0.07	0.10	0.12
Mobiles & Telephone	0.13	-	-	0.13	0.02	0.02	-	0.04	0.09	0.11
Computers	0.28	-	-	0.28	0.20	0.04	-	0.24	0.04	0.08
Office Equipments	0.19	0.20	-	0.39	0.17	0.03	-	0.20	0.19	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.98</b>

## 2.01 Property, plant and equipment :

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Depreciation			Net Block		
	As at	Additions	Disposals	As at	Up to	For the	Disposals	As at	As at	As at
	April 01, 2017	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017	March 31, 2018	year	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
Plant and Machinery	1.98	-	-	1.98	0.89	0.44	-	1.33	0.65	1.09
Furniture & Fixture	0.17	-	-	0.17	0.03	0.02	-	0.05	0.12	0.14
Mobiles & Telephone	-	0.13	-	0.13	-	0.02	-	0.02	0.11	-
Computers	0.20	0.08	-	0.28	0.12	0.08	-	0.20	0.08	0.08
Office Equipments	0.19	-	-	0.19	0.12	0.05	-	0.17	0.02	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.38</b>

## 2.02 Goodwill

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Amortisation			Net Block		
	As at	Additions	Disposals	As at	Up to	For the	Disposals	As at	As at	As at
	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018	March 31, 2019	year	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Goodwill	15.15	-	-	15.15	-	-	-	-	15.15	15.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>15.15</b>

## Particulars

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount				Amortisation			Net Block		
	As at	Additions	Disposals	As at	Up to	For the	Disposals	As at	As at	As at
	April 01, 2017	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017	March 31, 2018	year	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Goodwill	15.15	-	-	15.15	-	-	-	-	15.15	15.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>15.15</b>





**HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.03 Non-current Investments	As at			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Quantity	Rs. in Lakhs	Quantity	Rs. in Lakhs
Investments in Government or trust securities				
National Saving Certificates (Pledged with Government Authorities)	-	0.60	-	0.60
	-	0.60	-	0.60

2.04 Loans	Non-current		Current	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Security Deposit	0.05	0.05	-	-
	0.05	0.05	-	-

2.05 Deferred tax Assets	Non-current		Current	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax Assets				
Provision for employee benefits	0.38	0.52	-	-
Carried forward Business Losses	36.70	33.12	-	-
	37.08	33.64	-	-
Deferred tax Liabilities				
Property Plant & Equipment	3.70	3.73	-	-
	33.39	29.91	-	-

2.06 Other Assets	Non-current		Current	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Sundry Advances	-	1.00	12.96	24.40
GST Receivable	-	-	-	0.14
Accrued Interest	0.12	0.05	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	0.87	0.87	-	-
	0.99	1.92	12.96	24.54

2.07 Trade Receivables	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured (considered good to the extent not provided for)		
- Unsecured, considered good	0.88	0.49
	0.88	0.49
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss)	-	-
	0.88	0.49

2.08 Cash and Bank Balances	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with Banks		
In current Accounts	9.80	3.91
Cash on hand	1.28	0.75
	11.08	4.66



# HATHWAY BHOWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CIN NO : U74990MH2010PTC208960

(₹ in lakh unless otherwise stated)

2.09 Share Capital	As At	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Authorised Capital</b>		
35,000 (35,000) Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 500/- Each	175.00	175.00
	<b>175.00</b>	<b>175.00</b>
<b>Issued, Subscribed (fully paid) &amp; Paid up Capital</b>		
31,000 (31,000) Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 500/- Each	155.00	155.00
	<b>155.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding as at the beginning and end of the reporting period :

Particulars	As At			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Number	Rs. in Lakhs	Number	Rs. in Lakhs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	31,000	155.00	31,000	155.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back/ other movements during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	<b>31,000</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>155.00</b>

b) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate

Particulars	As At	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	No. of Shares Held	No. of Shares Held
Its holding Company	15,810	15,810
	<b>15,810</b>	<b>15,810</b>

c) The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	As At			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Hathway Bhawani Cable & Datacom Limited	15,810	51%	15,810	51%
Iqbal Shaikh	15,190	49%	15,190	49%

d) The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a face value of Rs.500/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and proportionate amount of dividend if declared to the total number of shares.

e) Out of the above, during the financial year 2010-2011, 31,000 equity shares of Rs. 500 each were allotted pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash



# HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.10 Other Equity	As At	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Surplus</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(87.01)	(117.37)
Add : Net Profit after tax for the current year	(6.89)	30.36
Balance at the end of the year	(93.90)	(87.01)

2.11 Provisions	Non- Current		Current	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>				
Gratuity	0.38	1.60	0.94	0.40
Leave Encashment	-	-	0.14	-
	0.38	1.60	1.08	0.40

2.12 Trade Payable	Current	
	As At	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of suppliers other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.82	0.03
	8.82	0.03

2.13 Other Financial Liabilities	Current	
	As At	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Outstanding liabilities for expenses	0.38	1.42
	0.38	1.42

2.14 Other Liabilities	Current	
	As At	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Income received in advance	2.74	4.47
Provision for tax	-	0.09
Statutory payable	1.22	2.30
	3.96	6.86



# HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

3.01 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Subscription Income	115.23	108.54
	<b>115.23</b>	<b>108.54</b>

3.2 OTHER INCOME	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest Income	0.07	0.05
	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.05</b>

3.03 CHANGES IN INVENTORY OF STOCK IN TRADE	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening stock	-	0.32
(Less) Closing stock	-	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>0.32</b>

3.04 OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Feed Charges	23.94	22.06
Digital Charges	5.95	4.92
Repairs & Maintenance - Machinery	0.93	2.15
STB Activation Charges	4.16	-
	<b>34.98</b>	<b>29.13</b>

3.05 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Salaries and wages	52.10	45.94
Staff welfare expenses	0.23	1.05
	<b>52.33</b>	<b>46.99</b>

3.06 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Depreciation on tangible assets	0.56	0.60
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-
	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.60</b>

3.07 OTHER EXPENSES	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Advertisement Expenses	-	0.10
Conveyance	3.50	3.48
Consultant Charges	23.00	14.55
Communication charges	0.28	0.32
Electricity charges	3.31	2.52
Donation	-	0.07
Legal & Professional Charges	2.96	0.55
Rates and taxes	0.03	5.16
Rent - offices	2.24	2.28
Repairs & maintenance - others	0.50	0.48
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.63	0.84
Printing and stationery	0.14	0.40
Interest on taxes	-	0.14
Payment to Auditors		
- As Audit fees	0.20	0.20
	<b>37.80</b>	<b>31.10</b>



**HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**4.01 Contingent Liabilities & Commitments to the Extent not Provided for:**

(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged, as debt	Nil	Nil
b) Contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	Nil	Nil

**4.02 Related Party Disclosure:**

Related party disclosure has been made wherever related party transactions happened during the year.

**List of Related Parties:**

**Controlled By:**

- Hathway Bhawani Cabletel & Datacom Limited (Holding Company)

**Fellow Subsidiary of Holding Company**

- Hathway Digital Private Limited

**Key Managerial Person**

- Iqbal Shaikh

**Transactions with Related Party:**

(Rs in lacs)

Type of Transactions	Name of the Party	Year Ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Subscription (Placement) Income	Hathway Digital Private Limited	0.88	-
Feed & Digital charges	Hathway Digital Private Limited	29.89	26.98
STB Activation Charges	Hathway Digital Private Limited	4.16	-
Consultancy Charges	Hathway Bhawani Cabletel & Datacom Limited	23.00	12.15
Remuneration	Iqbal Shaikh	13.44	11.77

(Rs in lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance as at year end		
<b>Trade Receivable</b>		
Hathway Digital Private Limited	0.88	-
<b>Trade Payable</b>		
Hathway Digital Private Limited	8.74	-
<b>Advances</b>		
Hathway Digital Private Limited	-	1.00

**4.03 Operating Lease (as a lessee)**

Details of Cancellable Leases are as under:

The Company's significant leasing arrangements in terms of IND AS 17 are in respect of Operating Leases for Premises. These leasing arrangements, which are cancellable in nature range between 11 months to 33 months and are renewable by mutual consent.

The treatment of the rental by the Company is as under:

Rental Expenses debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 2.24 (March 31, 2018: ₹ 2.28).

**4.04 Disclosure Under MSME Development Act 2006:**

The Company has not received intimation from any 'enterprise' regarding its status under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 and therefore no disclosure under the said Act is considered necessary.

**4.05** As the company's business activity falls within a single business segment in terms of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments" and the revenue substantially being from the domestic market, the financial statement are reflective of the information required by Ind AS 108.

**4.06 Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The Company manages its capital structure to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to the stakeholders. The Company has not taken any borrowings and accordingly has no externally imposed capital restrictions.



**HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**4.07 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS : ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS, FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS, FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

**Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values**

- (f) The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.
- (if) The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents and short term loans are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.
- (iif) **Categories of financial instruments and fair value hierarchy**

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3: unobservable inputs from assets and liability

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		Fair value hierarchy
	Carrying values	Fair value	Carrying values	Fair value	
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Measured at amortised cost					
Investments					
Investment in government securities	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	Level 3
Loan	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Level 3
Trade receivables (Current)	0.88	0.88	0.49	0.49	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	11.08	11.08	4.66	4.66	Level 3
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Measured at amortised cost					
Trade Payable	8.82	8.82	0.03	0.03	Level 3
Other financial liabilities	0.38	0.38	1.42	1.42	Level 3

**(iii) Financial Risk Management**

The Company's activities does not expose it to any financial risk except for liquidity risk and Credit risk as stated below.

**Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the group's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party will cause financial loss to the company by failing to discharge its obligation as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

**Maturities of financial liabilities**

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at March 31, 2019	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
<b>Non-Derivatives</b>			
Trade payables	8.82	-	8.82
Other financial liabilities	0.38	-	0.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.20</b>

As at March 31, 2018	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
<b>Non-Derivatives</b>			
Trade payables	0.03	-	0.03
Other financial liabilities	1.42	-	1.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.45</b>



**HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**4.08 Employee Benefits**

**a) Defined Benefit Plans:**

The Present value of the defined benefit obligations and related current service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each Balance Sheet date.

**Investment Risk :** The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to government bond yields. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.

**Longevity Risk :** This risk effects Past Retirement Benefit Plans, especially Pension and Medical Benefits. This Plan pays the benefit on Retirement, if not paid earlier, on account of resignation or death and hence the Longevity risk will not materially effect this Plan.

**Salary Risk :** The Gratuity benefit, being based on last drawn salary, will be critically effected in case of increase in future salaries being more than assumed.

Category	March 31, 2019 [Gratuity]	March 31, 2018 [Gratuity]
<b>1. Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Current Service Cost	1.32	-
Net Interest	-	-
<b>Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>2. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
Measurement of net defined benefit liability		
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in financial assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from experience adjustments	-	-
<b>Total Actuarial (Gain)/loss recognised in OCI</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Category</b>	<b>March 31, 2019 [Gratuity]</b>	<b>March 31, 2018 [Gratuity]</b>
<b>3. Change in benefit obligations:</b>		
Projected benefit obligations at beginning of the year	-	-
Current Service Cost	1.32	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	-	-
<b>Projected benefit obligations at end of the year</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>4. Fair Value of Plan Asset</b>		
Fair Value of Plan Asset at the beginning	-	-
Contributions by Employer	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
<b>Fair Value of Plan Assets at end</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>5. Sensitivity Analysis</b>		
Increase/(decrease) on present value of benefit obligation at the end of the year		
50 basis point increase in discount rate	(1.30)	-
50 basis point decrease in discount rate	1.35	-
50 basis point increase in rate of salary Increase	1.35	-
50 basis point decrease in rate of salary increase	(1.30)	-
<b>6. Principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial</b>		
Mortality	IALM (2006-2008)	
Interest /discount rate	UTI	
Rate of increase in compensation	7.90%	
Expected average remaining service	5.00%	
Employee Attrition Rate (Past service (PS))	10.08	
	5.00%	



For SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

*Snehal*  
PROPRIETOR


HATHWAY BHAWANI NDS NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Previous year figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date

For M/s SNEHAL PADHIYAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

  
SNEHAL J. PADHIYAR  
Membership No. 152691



Place : Mumbai

Date : 03 APR 2019

For and on behalf of the Board

  
IQBAL SHAIKH  
(DIRECTOR)  
DIN: 02977953

  
VATAN RAYHAN  
(DIRECTOR)  
DIN: 07468214

Place : Mumbai

Date : 03 APR 2019