

**HATHWAY CABLE MCN NANDED
PRIVATE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2019 - 20**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of Hathway Cable MCN Nanded Private Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **Hathway Cable MCN Nanded Private Limited**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, 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, 2020 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

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;
 - 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, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 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 B**"; and
 - g) There were no financial transactions or matters occurred which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For V D Abhyankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 117896W

CA A V Abhyankar
Partner
M. No.128134

Place: Aurangabad

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, 2020:**

- (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, 2020, 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 amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

- (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;

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

- (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;
- (xiii) 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;
- (xiv) 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 V D Abhyankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN – 117896W

CA A V Abhyankar

Partner

M. No.128134

Place: Aurangabad

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 over financial reporting of **Hathway Cable MCN Nanded Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal 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 Companies Act, 2013.

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 31,2020, 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 V D Abhyankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN – 117896W

CA A V Abhyankar

Partner

M. No.128134

Place: Aurangabad

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)			
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	29.12	32.32
Goodwill	2.02	113.44	113.44
Financial Assets			
Loans	2.03	3.28	3.18
Others financial Assets	2.04	2.86	0.96
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2.05	0.78	49.35
Total Non-Current Assets		149.48	199.25
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	2.07	-	10.65
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.08	35.97	49.80
Others financial Assets	2.04	6.22	13.71
Current Tax Assets (Net)	2.09	10.29	17.20
Other Current Assets	2.06	18.97	30.27
Total Current Assets		71.45	121.63
TOTAL ASSETS		220.93	320.88
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	2.10	336.05	336.05
Other Equity	2.11	(259.23)	(295.04)
Total Equity		76.83	41.02
Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables			
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			
		128.68	270.07
Other Current Liabilities	2.13	15.42	9.79
Total Current Liabilities		144.10	279.86
TOTAL OF EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		220.93	320.88

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 1.00

The Accompanying Notes are an Integral Part of the Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date

For V D Abhyankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-117896W

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

CA A.V. Abhyankar
Partner
M. No. 128134

Akhtar Mohammed
Director
DIN : 02872729

Vatan Pathan
Director
DIN : 07468214

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Revenue from Operations	3.1	891.17	526.77
Other Income	3.2	1.23	29.43
Total Income		892.40	556.20
EXPENSES			
Operational Expenses	3.3	753.20	446.77
Finance Cost	3.4	-	3.20
Depreciation and Amortization	3.5	5.77	5.85
Other Expenses	3.6	49.05	36.18
Total Expenses		808.02	492.00
Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and Tax		84.38	64.20
Exceptional Items		-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax		84.38	64.20
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		48.57	66.90
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year		35.81	(2.70)
Other Comprehensive Income/Expenses			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurements of defined benefit plans		-	-
Income Tax effect relating to item that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/Expenses for the Year		35.81	(2.70)
Weighted Average Number of Shares		3,360,549	3,360,549
Earnings per equity share (Face value of share Rs. 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (in Rupees)		1.07	(0.08)

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 V D Abhyankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-117896W

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

CA A.V. Abhyankar
Partner
M. No. 128134

Akhtar Mohammed
Director
DIN : 02872729

Vatan Pathan
Director
DIN : 07468214

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020		Year Ended March 31, 2019	
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1 CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
NET PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		84.38		64.20
A Adjustment for :				
Depreciation/Amortisation	5.77	5.77		5.85
Operating Profit Before Working Capital		90.15		70.05
B Item Considered Separately				
Interest and Finance Charges		-		3.20
C Changes in Operating Assets & liabilities				
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivable	10.65		0.02	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current Assets	25.70		2.49	
(Increase) / Decrease in Non current Assets	(2.00)		(0.26)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities & Provisions	(135.76)	(101.41)	(20.25)	(18.00)
Cash Generated from Operations		(11.26)		55.24
Net Cash from Operating Activities		(11.26)		55.24
2 CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Purchase of Asset	(2.57)		(0.80)	
Net cash Realised from Investing Activities		(2.57)		(0.80)
3 CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of Loans	-		(26.49)	
Interest on Finance Charges	-		(3.20)	
Net cash used in financing Activities		-		(29.69)
Net increase in Cash and Cash equivalent		(13.83)		24.75
Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning of year		49.80		25.05
Cash & Cash equivalents at the end of year		35.97		49.80

As per our Report of even date

For V D Abhyankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-117896W

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

CA A.V. Abhyankar
Partner
M. No. 128134

Akhtar Mohammed
Director
DIN : 02872729

Vatan Pathan
Director
DIN : 07468214

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in INR
Balance as at April 01, 2018	2.10	336.05
Changes in Equity Share Capital during FY 2018-19	2.10	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2.10	336.05
Changes in Equity Share Capital during FY 2019-20	2.10	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	2.10	336.05

B Other Equity:

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve/ Quasi Equity	
Balance as at April 01, 2018	(298.28)	5.95	(292.34)
Add:- Profit/(loss) during the FY 2018-19	(2.70)	-	(2.70)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(300.99)	5.95	(295.04)
Add:- Profit and loss during the FY 2019-20	35.81	-	35.81
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(265.18)	5.95	(259.23)

As per our Report of even date

For V D Abhyankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-117896W

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

CA A.V. Abhyankar
Partner
M. No. 128134

Akhtar Mohammed Vatan Pathan
Director Director
DIN : 02872729 DIN : 07468214

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(All amount are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

BACKGROUND

Hathway Cable MCN Nanded Private Limited is a company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having registered office at '805/806, Widsor, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai Maharashtra 400098.

Authorization of standalone financial statements

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 13, 2020.

1.00 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1.01 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 which are measured at fair value;

1.02 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.

1.03 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 if:

- (i) it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

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- (ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - (iii) it is 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

1.04 PROPERTY, PLANT AND 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.

All assets costing up to Rs. 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of capitalisation.

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 it's

deemed cost as of the transition date.

1.05 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible Assets acquired separately

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 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.

Intangible Assets acquired in business combination

Intangible Assets acquired in business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost)

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.

1.06 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Carrying amount of Tangible assets, Intangible assets, Investments in Joint Venture (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.

1.07 NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

1.08 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks or financial institutions and bank overdrafts.

1.09 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Initial Recognition and Measurement – Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”) or fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) on the basis of following:

- the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortised Cost:

A financial asset is classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

FVTOCI:

A financial asset is classified and measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

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

FVTPL:

A financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI.

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.

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.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Classification and Subsequent measurement: Financial Liabilities

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

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL.

Gains or losses on financial liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

1.10 BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that a company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.11 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions are recognised 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 measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

(I) Income from Rendering of services

Subscription income includes subscription from Subscribers relating to cable TV. Revenue from Operations is recognized on accrual basis based on underlying subscription plan or agreements with the concerned subscribers / parties.

Subscription Income from Cable TV Operators, is accounted for as and when the subscription is done by the LCO. The LCO deposits an advance with the company, against which the subscription charges are billed.

Marketing & promotional income includes payment received from channels for sequencing of channel on the top order. For the current year, the company has recognised the unbilled revenue under placement

income as the details with regard to actual placement income is not available as on the date of signing of Balance Sheet.

Income from service does not include Goods and Service Tax (GST).

The Company collects GST, on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

(ii) Interest Income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

1.13 TAXES ON INCOME

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.

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 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 is adjusted for after income tax effect of interest and other financing cost associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.15 LEASES

Ind AS 116 has replaced the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees.

The company has adopted Ind AS 116 for effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the Standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019. In accordance with the standard, the company will elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

As a lessor, sublease shall be classified as an operating lease if the head lease is classified as a short term lease. In all other cases, the sublease shall be classified as a finance lease.

1.16 Revenue from Contracts with the Customers

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has disclosed the remaining performance obligation related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date through reversal to Unearned Revenue Account.

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2019, is Rs. 0.65 lakhs. Out of this, the company expects to recognize revenue of around 100% within the next one year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.01 Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount			Depreciation			Net Book Value		
	As at April 1, 2019	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	For the Year	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Plant and Equipment	48.12	2.46	-	50.59	18.14	4.96	23.11	27.48	29.98
Furniture & Fixtures	1.43	-	-	1.43	0.55	0.14	0.70	0.74	0.88
Computers	2.47	0.11	-	2.58	1.60	0.43	2.03	0.55	0.87
Office Equipment	1.44	-	-	1.44	0.83	0.24	1.07	0.36	0.59
Total	53.46	2.57	-	56.03	21.13	5.77	26.90	29.12	32.32

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount			Depreciation			Net Book Value		
	As at April 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	For the Year	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Plant and Equipment	47.92	0.21	-	48.12	13.25	4.90	18.14	29.98	34.67
Furniture & Fixtures	1.43	0.00	-	1.43	0.41	0.14	0.55	0.88	1.02
Computers	1.95	0.52	-	2.47	1.06	0.55	1.60	0.87	0.89
Office Equipment	1.36	0.07	-	1.44	0.57	0.27	0.83	0.59	0.80
Total	52.66	0.80	-	53.46	15.28	5.85	21.13	32.32	37.38

2.02 GOODWILL

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount			Amortisation			Net Block		
	As at April 1, 2019	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	For the Year	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Goodwill	113.44	-	-	113.44	-	-	-	113.44	113.44
Total	113.44	-	-	113.44	-	-	-	113.44	113.44

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount			Amortisation			Net Block		
	As at April 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	For the Year	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Goodwill	113.44	-	-	113.44	-	-	-	113.44	113.44
Total	113.44	-	-	113.44	-	-	-	113.44	113.44

2.03 LOANS

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unsecured Considered good Deposit	3.28	3.18	-	-
Total	3.28	3.18	-	-

2.04 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Loans & Advances				
Statutory Deposits	2.86	0.96	-	-
Advance To Suppliers	-	-	0.44	-
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	5.78	13.71
Total	2.86	0.96	6.22	13.71

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.05 DEFERRED TAX ASSET (NET)

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Particulars		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Unabsorbed loss	10.33	61.22
PFDD	17.44	15.10
Depreciation	(26.99)	(26.97)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	0.78	49.35

2.06 OTHER ASSETS

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other Loans and Advances		
GST Input available Balance	18.87	11.37
Prepaid Expenses	0.10	18.90
Total	18.97	30.27

2.07 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade Receivable : Unsecured	69.30	69.30
Less : Provision for Impairment	69.30	58.65
Total	-	10.65

2.08 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
In Current Account	28.93	42.80
Cash in hand	7.03	7.00
Total	35.97	49.80

2.09 CURRENT TAX ASSETS

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance Income Tax (Net)	10.29	17.20
Total	10.29	17.20

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
10. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised Capital		
35,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10 Each	350.00	350.00
	350.00	350.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up Capital		
33,60,549 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each Fully paid up.	336.05	336.05
	336.05	336.05

a) The reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number	Rs. In Lakhs	Number	Rs. In Lakhs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,360,549	336.05	3,360,549	336.05
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	3,360,549	336.05	3,360,549	336.05

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	No. of Shares Held	No. of Shares Held
Its holding Company : Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	1,305,717	1,305,717
Subsidiaries of its holding Company : Hathway MCN Private Limited	408,163	408,163
	1,713,880	1,713,880

c) Rights, Preference and restrictions attached to Shares;
Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10/-. 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. 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 in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the share holders.

d) The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares is set out below

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	1,305,717	38.85%	1,305,717	38.85%
Hathway MCN Pvt Ltd	408,163	12.15%	408,163	12.15%

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.11 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Surplus		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(300.99)	(298.28)
Add : Net Profit (Loss) after tax for the current year	35.81	(2.70)
Balance at the end of the year	(265.18)	(300.99)
Capital Reserve/Quasi Equity		
Opening Balance	5.95	5.95
Add: Additions	-	-
Closing Balance	5.95	5.95
Balance at the end of the year	(259.23)	(295.04)

2.12 TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of Suppliers other than Micro and Small Enterprises	128.68	270.07
Total	128.68	270.07

2.13 OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other payables		
Unearned Revenue	0.65	-
Advance from customer	4.90	0.68
Outstanding liabilities for expenses	0.82	0.50
Taxes payable	9.05	8.61
Total	15.42	9.79

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

3.01 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Subscription Income	809.99	513.06
Marketing and Promotion Fee	81.18	-
Placement Income	-	13.71
	891.17	526.77

3.02 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Interest on Deposit	1.23	0.27
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	0.46
Sundry Balance Written Back	-	28.69
	1.23	29.43

3.03 OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Consultancy and Technical Fee	264.60	133.77
Pay Channel Cost	390.37	244.53
Lease Line Charges	33.00	36.10
STB Charges	26.12	-
Electricity charges	4.85	3.67
Repairs & Maintenance - Distribution Equipment	0.34	0.68
Support Service Charges	33.93	28.03
	753.20	446.77

3.04 FINANCE COST

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Interest Expenses	-	1.00
Unwinding Interest on Borrowing	-	2.20
	-	3.20

3.05 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	5.77	5.85
	5.77	5.85

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

3.06 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Bad Debts	-	35.76
Less : Transfer from Impairment of Trade Receivable	-	(35.76)
Service Charges	20.05	21.14
Provision for Impairment of Trade Receivable	10.65	-
Office expenses	4.74	2.34
Rent - offices	4.88	4.70
Collection Charges	3.79	2.77
Interest on tax	0.01	0.07
Auditors Remuneration :		
Statutory Audit Fees	0.30	0.30
Tax Audit Fees	0.15	0.15
Miscellaneous Expenses	4.49	4.72
	49.05	36.18

4.01 Contingent Liabilities

There is no claim against the Company which can be acknowledged as debt (March 31, 2019 : Nil)

4.02 Capital And Other Commitments

There are no Capital and other commitments during the year (March 31, 2019 : Nil)

4.03 Leases

Operating Lease (as a lessee)

Details of Cancellable Leases are as under:

The Company's significant leasing arrangements in terms of IND AS 116 are in respect of Leases for Premises. These leasing arrangements, which are cancellable in nature range between 11 months to 60 months and are renewable by mutual consent. Therefore, the company has not recognised a right-to-use assets in the books.

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

Rental Expenses debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 4.88 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 4.70).

4.04 Capital Management

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 principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue from cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from borrowings.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.05 Financial Instruments

i) Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values

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.

a) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

b) The fair value for long term security deposits given is calculated based on cash flow discounted using current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs.

c) The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs.

ii) Categories of financial instruments

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: directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: inputs which are not based on observable market data

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Carrying values	Fair value	Carrying values	Fair value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	-	-	10.65	10.65
Loans	3.28	3.28	3.18	3.18
Other financial assets	9.09	9.09	14.66	14.66
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity				
Cash and cash equivalents	35.97	35.97	49.80	49.80
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	128.68	128.68	270.07	270.07
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

4.06 Financial Risk Management

The Company is not exposed to market risk and has insignificant credit and liquidity risk as explained below :

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
1) Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis
2) Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts

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. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises mainly from the trade receivables, distributor commission, consultancy income and balances with banks. Credit risks from balances with banks are managed in accordance with the Company policy. The Company's major revenue streams arises from services provided to end use customers. The trade receivables on account of subscription income are typically un-secured and derived from sales made to large number of independent customers. There is no concentration of credit risk. The credit period provided by the Company to its end use customers generally ranges from 0 to 30 days. The Company follows a simplified approach (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. For the purpose of measuring the lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables, the Company uses a provision matrix which comprise a very large number of small balances grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not recoverable. Based on the industry practices and business environment in which the Company operates, management considers that the trade receivables are in default if the payment are more than 12 months past due.

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Table showing age of gross trade receivables and movement in expected credit loss allowance:

Age of Receivable	As At March 31,	
	2020	2019
Within the credit period		
1-90 days past due	-	-
91-180 days past due	-	-
181-270 days past due	-	-
271-360 days past due	-	-
More than 365 days	69.30	69.30
	69.30	69.30
Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	2019
Balance at beginning of the year	58.65	58.65
Provided during the year	10.65	-
Write off during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the year	69.30	58.65

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 Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

4.07 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.

March 31, 2020			
Particulars	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
Non-Derivatives			
Trade payables	128.68	-	128.68
Deposits payable	-	-	-
Long term borrowings (including Interest)	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	128.68	-	128.68
March 31, 2019			
Particulars	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
Non-Derivatives			
Trade payables	270.07	-	270.07
Long term borrowings (including Interest)	-	-	-
Total	270.07	-	270.07

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.08 Segmental Reporting

As the Company's business activity falls within a single business segment viz. Providing Cable Television services which is considered as the only reportable segment and the revenue substantially being in the domestic market, the financial statement are reflective of the information required by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment".

4.09 Related Party Disclosures

Particulars of Related Parties

A. Name of Related Parties and Related party Relationship

Controlled by:

Holding Company Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited

Subsidiary of Holding Company Hathway Digital Private Limited

Joint venture of Holding Company Hathway Latur MCN Cable & Datacom Private Limited
Hathway MCN Private Limited

Directors Mr. Mohd. Akhtar
Mr. Vatan Pathan
Mr. Shyam P V

B. Related Party Transactions

Name of the related party	Nature of Transactions	Income/Expenses	Amount of transactions 2019-20	Amount of transactions 2018-19
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Marketing and Promotional	Income	81.18	13.71
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Feed charges	Expenses	390.37	244.53
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Support Service Charges	Expenses	33.93	-
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Digital expenses	Expenses	-	28.03
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Consultancy Expenses	Expenses	64.00	35.00
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Lease line charges	Expenses	-	20.10
Hathway Digital Private Limited	STB Charges	Expenses	26.12	-
Hathway Cable & Datacom Limited	Interest Expenses	Expenses	-	3.20
Hathway MCN Private Limited	Consultancy Expenses	Expenses	33.35	14.95
Hathway MCN Private Limited	Lease line charges	Expenses	-	2.25

C. Balance Outstanding at the end of the year

Name of the related party	Nature of Transactions	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Trade Receivable	-	13.71
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Trade Payable	27.32	143.45
Hathway Digital Private Limited	Deposit Given	2.11	2.11
Hathway Cable & Datacom Limited	Interest on Loan Payable	-	1.79
Hathway MCN Private Limited	Trade Payable	-	5.40

4.10 During the financial year 2018-19 and 2019-20, there has been no investment made by the Company in terms of Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 (Herein after referred as "Act"). The operations of the Company are classified as 'infrastructure facilities' as defined under Schedule VI to the Act. Accordingly, the disclosure requirements specified in sub-section 4 of Section 186 of the Act in respect of loans given or guarantee given or security provided and the related disclosures on purposes / utilization by recipient companies, are not applicable to the Company

Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.11 Supplementary statutory information required to be given pursuant to Schedule V of Regulation 34(3) of the SEBI (Listing obligation & Disclosure requirement) Regulations, 2015. - Not Applicable

4.12 **Earnings/(Loss) Per Share**

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Basic earnings per share (₹)		
Attributable to equity holders of the Company	1.07	(0.08)
Diluted earnings per share (₹)		
Attributable to equity holders of the Company	1.07	(0.08)
Nominal value of Ordinary shares : (₹)	10.00	10.00
Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share :		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic earnings per share	35.81	(2.70)
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	35.81	(2.70)
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	3,360,549	3,360,549

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

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
Interest due and remaining unpaid	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-

Note: In absence of declarations from the parties, we have classified the dues as payable to parties other than Micro and Small Enterprises. Considering the materiality of the outstanding amounts, it is not possible to separately identify amounts outstanding to Micro and Small Enterprises.

4.14 The company has opted for SABKA VISHWAS (LEGACY DISPUTE RESOLUTION) SCHEME, 2019, for settlement of dispute pending at CESTAT vide Appeal No. ST/85289/2019 regarding Service Tax liability amounting to Rs. 9,54,173/-. Accordingly, as per the scheme, the company has paid an amount equal to 30% of basic tax liability (amounting to Rs. 2,86,252/-). The company has filed an application with the authority to avail the benefit of this scheme and the amount so paid had been disclosed under statutory deposits until the application to opt for such scheme is approved by the authority.

4.14 Previous year's figures have been reclassified / regrouped wherever necessary.

As per our Report of even date

For V D Abhyankar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-117896W

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

CA A.V. Abhyankar
Partner
M. No. 128134

Akhtar Mohammed
Director
DIN : 02872729

Vatan Pathan
Director
DIN : 07468214

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020

Place: Aurangabad
Date: April 13, 2020