

**Hathway Nashik Cable Network Private Limited**

**Financial Statements**

**2021-22**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind-AS Financial Statements**

### Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), 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. (Herein after referred to as "Standalone Ind AS financial statements")

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian (Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and the profit, total Comprehensive Income, its cash flows and changes in equity and 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 (ICAI) 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

### Emphasis of Matter

Attention of the members is invited to Note 4.07 under "Significant Accounting Policies" regarding the financial statements of the company having been prepared on a liquidation basis as material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, all assets are reflected at the lower of their historical costs and estimated net realizable value as at 31 March 2022, and all liabilities are reflected at the values at which they are expected to be discharged or settled.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

## **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.

## **Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Financial Performance highlights, Board Report including Annexures to the Boards Report, Report on Corporate Governance and Other Information, which is expected to be made available to us after that date 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 identified above 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.

When we read the Financial Performance highlights, Board Report including Annexures to the Boards Report, Report on Corporate Governance and Other Information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

## **Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and 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 thereunder 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making

judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind-AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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 Standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 an 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the

audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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**

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure-A** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

Further to our comment in the Annexure A, 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 reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the Company audited under section 143(8) of the act is not applicable since company is not having any branch.

- d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of change in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- e) 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.
- f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- g) 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". Our Report expressed an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- h) The Company has not paid any remuneration within the provisions of section 197 of the Act to its directors during the year.
- i) 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:
  - a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 4.01 to the financial statements;
  - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
  - c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - d)
    - i. According to the information and explanations given to us, no funds have been advanced / loaned / invested by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities with the understanding, - that the intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) and not provided any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - ii. According to the information and explanations given to us, no funds have been received by the Company from person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. Further the Company has not provided any guarantee or security to person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

iii. On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and following appropriate audit procedures considered reasonable and appropriate to the circumstances, nothing has come to the notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of clause contain any material mis-statement.

e) The company has not declared / paid dividend during the year.

**For MRB & Associates**

**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration Number.: 136306W

**Ghanshyam P Gupta**

Partner

Membership No.: 138741

Place: Mumbai

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2022

UDIN: 22138741AGOEOT6582

## Annexure - A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of **HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED** on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31,2022.

We report that:

### I. In respect of Company's fixed assets

The Company does not have any fixed assets. Hence sub clauses (a) to (d) of this clause is not applicable to the company.

Benami Property: According to the information and explanations given to us no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Hence reporting under clause 3(i)(e) is not applicable.

### II. In respect of Inventory

**The** Company does not have any inventory. Hence sub clause (a) of this clause is not applicable to the company.

The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limit from bank or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence sub clause (b) of this clause is not applicable to the company.

### III. In respect of Investment made in, provided guarantee or granted any loans secured/unsecured;

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, during the year, to any companies, firms and limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013; hence reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e) & (f) is not applicable to the company.

IV. **In** our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not provided any loan, investments, guarantees and securities to parties covered under section 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the period under audit; hence this clause is not applicable to the company.

V. The Company has not accepted deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from public in terms of provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Act read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act, during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2022 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



- VI. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- VII. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- a. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b. There are no dues of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- VIII. In our opinion and as per the explanation given to us there is no surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, which are not recorded in books of accounts and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- IX. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks, financial institutions or government as there is no borrowing from banks, financial institutions or government.

In view of the above reporting under clause 3 (ix) (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) is not applicable.

**X. In respect of moneys raised**

- a. During the year the company has not raised money through initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
- b. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year.

In view of the above reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) and (b) of the order is not applicable.

**XI. In respect of fraud reported or noticed**

- a. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or any material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b. In view of the above reporting under clause 3 (xi) (b) of the order is not applicable.

c. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not received whistle-blower complaints, during the year.

XII. The Company is not a Nidhi Company/ Mutual Benefit Fund/Society and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

XIII. In respect of transaction with related parties

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements etc. as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

**XIV. Internal Audit**

a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company is not required to appoint internal auditor considering the size and nature of its business.

In view of the above reporting under clause 3 (xiv) (b) of the order is not applicable.

**XV. In respect of non-cash transactions**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding, subsidiary or associate company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 and reporting under clause (xv) is not applicable.

XVI. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us:

a. Company is not required to register under Section 45 – IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

b. the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities as per the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934;

c. the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

d. the group does not have a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

In view of the above, Clause (xvi) (a) (b), (c) and (d), of the Order is not applicable to the Company

XVII. In our opinion company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year on that date and in the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII. During the year, there has been no resignation of the statutory auditors.

XIX. The Holding Company has undertaken to provide financial support that may be required in Company's obligation towards third parties. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, there exist no material uncertainty as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

**I. In respect of Corporate Social Responsibility**

a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no ongoing projects of the Company falling under the section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Hence reporting under clause (xx) (b) is not applicable.

In view of the above, Clause (xx) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

**II. In respect of Qualifications in CARO Report**

The Company does not have any subsidiary; hence Clause (xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

**For MRB & Associates**

**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration Number.: 136306W

**Ghanshyam P Gupta**

Partner

Membership No.: 138741

Place: Mumbai

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2022

UDIN: 22138741AGOEOT6582

## **Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report**

Annexure Referred to in Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Even date to the members of **HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED** for the year ended March 31, 2022

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Hathway Nashik Cable Network Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 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 control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Meaning of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1)Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2)Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company;(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 financial statements.

**Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 MRB & Associates****Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration Number.: 136306W

**Ghanshyam P Gupta**

Partner

Membership No.: 138741

Place: Mumbai

Date: 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2022

UDIN: 22138741AGOEOT6582

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED****CIN : U64200MH1999PTC122539****Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022****(Rs. in lakhs)**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Financial Assets			
Other Non Current Assets	<b>2.01</b>	0.08	0.08
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	<b>2.02</b>	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<b>2.03</b>	0.15	0.17
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	<b>2.04</b>	5.03	5.03
Other Equity	<b>2.05</b>	(1,044.63)	(1,044.61)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>(1,039.60)</b>	<b>(1,039.58)</b>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	<b>2.06</b>	1,039.30	1,039.30
Other Financial Liabilities	<b>2.08</b>	-	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>1,039.30</b>	<b>1,039.30</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payable			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	<b>2.07</b>	0.41	0.41
Other Financial Liabilities	<b>2.08</b>	0.12	0.12
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.53</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</b>	<b>1-4</b>		
<b>Refer accompanying notes. These notes are integral part of the financial statements.</b>			

As per our report of even date

**For MRB & Associates****Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 136306W

**For and on behalf of Board****Ghanshyam P Gupta****Partner**

Membership No. 138741

**Manish Bothra****Director**

DIN: 07959099

**Ashish Arora****Director**

DIN: 08903038

Place : Mumbai

Date : 7th April, 2022

Place : Mumbai

Date : 7th April, 2022

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED****CIN : U64200MH1999PTC122539****Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022***(Rs. in lakhs)*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2022</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2021</b>
<b>INCOME</b>			
Other Income	<b>3.01</b>	-	0.12
<b>Total</b>		-	<b>0.12</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Other Expenses	<b>3.02</b>	0.02	0.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.13</b>
<b>Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and Tax</b>		<b>(0.02)</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>
Exceptional Items		-	-
<b>Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax</b>		<b>(0.02)</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>
Tax Expense		-	-
<b>Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year (A)</b>		<b>(0.02)</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of Tax (B)</b>		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of Tax (A+B)</b>		<b>(0.02)</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>	<b>3.03</b>		
Weighted Average No. of Shares		50,300	50,300
Basic EPS and Diluted EPS ( in Rs.)		(0.05)	(0.02)
<b>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Refer accompanying notes. These notes are integral part of the financial statements.</b>	<b>1-4</b>		
As per our report of even date			
<b>For MRB &amp; Associates</b>		<b>For and on behalf of Board</b>	
<b>Chartered Accountants</b>			
FRN: 136306W			
<b>Ghanshyam P Gupta</b>		<b>Manish Bothra</b>	<b>Ashish Arora</b>
<b>Partner</b>		<b>Director</b>	<b>Director</b>
Membership No. 138741		DIN: 07959099	DIN: 08903038
Place : Mumbai		Place : Mumbai	
Date : 7th April, 2022		Date : 7th April, 2022	

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED****CIN : U64200MH1999PTC122539****Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022****A Equity Share Capital***(Rs. in lakhs)*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Note No.</b>	<b>Amounts</b>
As at April 01, 2020	2.04	5.03
Changes in Equity Share Capital	2.04	-
Balance at March 31, 2021	2.04	5.03
Changes in Equity Share Capital	2.04	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>		<b>5.03</b>

**B 2.08. Other Equity:***(Rs. in lakhs)*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Reserves and Surplus</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Security Premium</b>	<b>Retained Earnings</b>	
<b>Balance as at April 01, 2020</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>(1,089.60)</b>	<b>(1,044.60)</b>
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>(1,089.61)</b>	<b>(1,044.61)</b>
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>(1,089.63)</b>	<b>(1,044.63)</b>

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Refer Note 1-4**

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

As per our report of even date

**For MRB & Associates****Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 136306W

**For and on behalf of Board****Ghanshyam P Gupta****Partner**

Membership No. 138741

**Manish Bothra****Director**

DIN: 07959099

**Ashish Arora****Director**

DIN: 08903038

Place : Mumbai

Date : 7th April, 2022

Place : Mumbai

Date : 7th April, 2022



**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED****CIN : U64200MH1999PTC122539****Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2022***(Rs. in lakhs)*

Particulars	Period ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities:</b>		
<b>Profit before taxation</b>	(0.02)	(0.01)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Non-Current Liabilities	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	-	-
<b>Cash generated from Operations</b>	(0.02)	(0.01)
Income taxes paid	-	-
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	(0.02)	(0.01)
<b>Cash flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Decrease in value of other current assets	-	-
<b>Net cash used in Investing Activities</b>	-	-
<b>Cash flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from Long-Term Borrowings	-	-
<b>Net cash used in Financing Activities</b>	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<b>(0.02)</b>	<b>(0.01)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of period	0.17	0.18
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.17</b>
<b>Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement</b>		
Cash and Cash equivalents as per above comprising of the following-		
Balance with Bank - Current Account	0.15	0.17
Cash on Hand	-	-
Balance other than Above	-	-
<b>Balance as per cash flow statement</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.17</b>

As per our report of even date

**For MRB & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**

FRN : 136306W

**For and on behalf of Board****Ghanshyam P Gupta**  
**Partner**  
Membership No. 138741**Manish Bothra**  
**Director**  
DIN: 07959099**Ashish Arora**  
**Director**  
DIN: 08903038Place : Mumbai  
Date : 7th April, 2022Place : Mumbai  
Date : 7th April, 2022

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**CORPORATE INFORMATION**

**Hathway Nashik Cable 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 in the business of receiving and distributing channel signals and acting as cable operators.

**1 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 Board of Directors on 7th April, 2022.

**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) 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 Provisions;
- iii Contingencies.

### **1.06 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.

### **1.07 Property, plant and equipment**

i. 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.

ii. Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on straight line method. In accordance with requirements prescribed under Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

### **1.08 Intangible Assets**

i. Intangible Assets acquired separately.

Intangible assets comprises of Goodwill.

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. Amortisation is recognised on straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

ii. 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.

iii. Amortisation of Intangible Assets

The intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives

The estimated useful lives, residual values, amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

## 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:

- i. 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;
- ii. a present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- iii. 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.



**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

2.01 Other Assets	Non-Current		Current	
	As At		As At	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Advance Income Tax	0.08	0.08	-	-
	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.08</b>	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

2.02 Trade Receivables	Non-Current		Current	
	As At		As At	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	60.37	60.37
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	60.37	60.37
	-	-	-	-

**Note:** Trade Receivable stated above include Rs. NIL debts due by Director either severally or jointly, officers and entities in which the directors are interested.

(Rs. in lakhs)

2.03 Cash and Cash Equivalents	As At	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balances with Banks		
In Current Accounts	0.15	0.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.17</b>

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>2.04 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL</b>	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Authorised Capital</b>		
1,00,000 (March 31, 2021:1,00,000) Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 10 Each	10.00	10.00
	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>a) Issued, Subscribed and paid-up Capital</b>		
50,300 (March 31, 2021: 50,300) Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 10 each	5.03	5.03
	<b>5.03</b>	<b>5.03</b>

i) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share 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. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii) None of the equity shares are reserved for issue under any option & contract/commitment for sale of shares / disinvestment.

iii) There are no securities issued which are convertible into equity/preference shares.

iv) The company has not issued shares for consideration other than cash, by way of bonus shares or by way of buy back for the preceding five years from the balance sheet date.

**b) The reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding as at the beginning and end of the reporting period:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in lakhs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,300	5.03	50,300	5.03
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	<b>50,300</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>50,300</b>	<b>5.03</b>

**c) 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, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	45,300	45,300
	<b>45,300</b>	<b>45,300</b>

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	% of holding	Number of Shares	% of holding
<b>Equity Shares of Rs. 10 Each</b>				
Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	45,300	90%	45,300	90%

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>2.05 OTHER EQUITY:</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>
<b>Securities Premium Reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	45.00	45.00
Add: Securities premium credited on Share issue	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	45.00	45.00
<b>Retained Earning</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,089.61)	(1,089.60)
Add : Net Profit / (Loss) after tax for the current year	(0.02)	(0.01)
Balance at the end of the year	(1,089.63)	(1,089.61)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,044.63)</b>	<b>(1,044.61)</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>2.06 BORROWINGS</b>	<b>Non-Current</b>		<b>Current</b>	
	<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>
Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	1,039.30	1,039.30	-	-
	<b>1,039.30</b>	<b>1,039.30</b>	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>2.07 TRADE PAYABLE</b>	<b>Current</b>	
	<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.41	0.41
	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.41</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>2.08 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>Non-Current</b>		<b>Current</b>	
	<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>
Liability for expenses	-	-	0.12	0.12
	-	-	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.12</b>

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>3.01 OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2022</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2021</b>
Amount no longer payable written back	-	0.12
	-	<b>0.12</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>3.02 OTHER EXPENSES</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2022</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2021</b>
Statutory Audit Fees	-	0.12
Bank Charges	0.02	0.01
	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.13</b>

(Rs. in lakhs)

<b>3.03 EARNING \ (LOSS) PER SHARE</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2022</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2021</b>
Net Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(0.02)	(0.01)
Weighted Average Number of Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS and diluted earning per share	50300	50300
Nominal value per ordinary Shares ( in Rs.)	10	10
Basic & Diluted Earning per Share ( in Rs.) - Attributable to Equity holder of the Company	(0.05)	(0.02)

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE 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, 2022	March 31, 2021
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged, as debt * (Amount already paid Rs. 8,14,313 /-)	Nil	Nil
b) Contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	Nil	Nil

\*Demand of Income Tax for A.Y. 2001-02 & A.Y. 2004-05.

**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 Cable and Datacom Limited (Holding Company)

**Transactions with Related Party:**

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Closing Balances:</b>		
<u>Unsecured Loan</u>		
Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	1,039.30	1,039.30

**4.03 Employee Benefits:**

The Company does not have any employee. Accordingly, no disclosure in terms of Ind AS 19 on the "Employee Benefits" is required.

**4.04** The Company does not have any leasing arrangements in terms of Accounting Standard on "Leases" (Ind AS 116 )

**4.05 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

**4.06** 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

**4.07 Capital Management**

**Risk Management**

The Holding Company has undertaken to provide financial support that may be required in Company's obligation towards third parties. Further in view of losses incurred by the Company there is material uncertainties regarding the Company's ability to continue as going concern and repay loans provided by holding Company. In such circumstances, Going Concern Basis of Accounting has not been adopted by the management for the preparation of financial statements. The above financial statements show shortfall of Rs.1039.58 Lacs when asset of the Company are compared with its liabilities on realisation basis

The details of outstanding capital and payables to holding company on account of loan is as under:

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Equity	4.53	4.53
Loans Taken	1,039.30	1,039.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,043.83</b>	<b>1,043.83</b>

**HATHWAY NASHIK CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**4.08 Financial Instruments : Accounting classifications, Fair value measurements, Financial Risk management**

**(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.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits, trade payables, are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

**(ii) Fair Value measurements**

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 indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3: unobservable inputs from assets and liability

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021		Fair value Hierarchy
	Carrying values	Fair value	Carrying values	Fair value	
<b>Financial assets</b>					
Measured at amortised cost					
Other financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	Level 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.18</b>	

<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Measured at amortised cost					
Borrowings	1,039.30	1,039.30	1,039.30	1,039.30	Level 3
Trade payables	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41	Level 3
Other financial liabilities					
Liability for expenses	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	Level 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,039.83</b>	<b>1,039.83</b>	<b>1,039.83</b>	<b>1,039.83</b>	

**iii) Financial Risk Management**

In the absence of the operations the Company's activities are less exposed to market risk, liquidity risk

The Company's risk management is carried out by under policies approved by the board of directors.

**Credit risk Management**

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.

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)	60.37	60.37

Age of receivables (Gross)	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1-90 days past due	-	-
91-180 days past due	-	-
181-365 days past due	-	-
More than 365 days past due	60.37	60.37

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at beginning of the year	(60.37)	(60.37)
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	-	-
Balance at end of the year	(60.37)	(60.37)

The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated.

**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.

**Financing arrangements**

The Holding Company has committed to provide necessary financial support.

**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, 2022***(Rs in lakhs)*

Particulars	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
<u>Non-Derivatives</u>			
Trade payables	0.41	-	0.41
Long term borrowings	-	1,039.30	1,039.30
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1,039.30</b>	<b>1,039.71</b>

**March 31, 2021***(Rs in lakhs)*

Particulars	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
<u>Non-Derivatives</u>			
Trade payables	0.41	-	0.41
Long term borrowings	-	1,039.30	1,039.30
Other financial liabilities	0.12	-	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>1039.30</b>	<b>1039.83</b>

**4.09 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS ( NET OF LIABILITIES)**

As the carry forward tax losses and un absorbed depreciation are substantial and would take longer time to set off against futures profits, the Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in the books

Expiry schedule of deferred tax assets not recognised is as under :

*(Rs in lakhs)*

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	Beyond 5 years	Indefinite	Total
Tax Losses :								
Business losses	-	0.04	0.00	0.14	14.99	0.42	-	
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.99	39.99
Long term capital losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>39.99</b>	<b>39.98</b>

- 4.10** The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India has caused significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The Company has evaluated the impact of this pandemic on its business operations and based on its review and current indicators of future economic conditions, there is no significant impact on its financial statements.

**4.11 Trade Payable & Trade Receivable Ageing :**

The company does not have any trade receivable as at the balance sheet, hence no ageing is provided. Trade Payable ageing is as below:

**Trade Payable as at 31st March, 2022***(Rs. in lakhs)*

Particulars	less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 year
Total outstanding dues of supplier other than Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	0.41
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.41</b>

**Trade Payable as at 31st March, 2021***(Rs. in lakhs)*

Particulars	less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 year
Total outstanding dues of supplier other than Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	-	0.41
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.41</b>

**4.12 Ratio Analysis :**

Particulars	Numerator and Denominator	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Current Ratio	(Current Assest/Current Liability)	0.27	0.32
Debt-Equity Ratio	(Total Long Term Debts/Total Equity)	(1.00)	(1.00)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	(EBITDA/(Principal+ Interest))	N.A.	N.A.
Return on Equity Ratio	(Net Profit After Taxes/EquityX100)	N.A.	N.A.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	(Net Sales/Inventory)	N.A.	N.A.
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	(Total Sales/Trade Receivables)	N.A.	N.A.
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	(Net Credit Purchases /Average Trade Payable)	N.A.	N.A.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	(Cost of Sales /Capital Employed)	N.A.	N.A.
Net Profit Ratio	(Net Profit/Net Sales X 100)	N.A.	N.A.
Return on Capital Employed	(Net Profit after Taxes/Capital Employed X 100)	N.A.	N.A.
Return on Investment	Net Profit After Taxes/(Equity or Investments)X100	N.A.	N.A.

**4.13** Previous year figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date

**For and on behalf of the Board****For MRB & Associates****Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 136306W

**Ghanshyam P Gupta****Partner**

Membership No. 138741

Place : Mumbai

Date : 7th April, 2022

**Manish Bothra****Director**

DIN: 07959099

Place : Mumbai

Date : 7th April, 2022

**Ashish Arora****Director**

DIN: 08903038