

HATHWAY SONALI OM CRYSTAL CABLE PVT LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2019 - 20

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT**TO****THE MEMBERS OF HATHWAY SONALI OM CRYSTAL CABLE PVT LTD****REPORT ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Opinion**

We have audited the standalone financial statements of HathwaySonali Om Crystal Cable Private Limited (the Company), 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 Matters

Further to the continuous spreading of COVID-19 across India, the Indian Government announced a strict 21-day lockdown on March 24, 2020, which was further extended till June 30, 2020 across India to contain the spread of the virus. This has resulted in restrictions on a physical visit to the client locations and the need for carrying out alternative

audit procedures as per the Standards on Auditing prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

As a result of the above, the entire audit was carried out based on remote access of the data as provided by the management. This has been carried out based on the advisory on “Specific Considerations while conducting Distance Audit/Remote Audit/Online Audit under current Covid-19 situation” issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of ICAI. We have been represented by the management that the data provided for our audit purposes is correct, complete, reliable, and are directly generated by the accounting system of the company without any further manual modifications.

We bring to attention of the users that the audit of the financial statements has been performed in the aforesaid conditions.

Our audit opinion is not modified in respect of the above.

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 if 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 charges with Governance for the 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.

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

Auditors Responsibility for the Audit of 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 & Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2015 ("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 the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us.
 - c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt, 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 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 written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2020, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 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) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report as under with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014:
 - (i) The Company has informed that it has no pending litigations as such there is NIL impact on its financial positions in its financial statement.
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.
 - (iii) There has not been any occasion in case of the Company during the year under report to transfer any sums to the Investor Education and Protection Fund. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.

For Jatania & Jatania

Chartered Accountants

FRN 104077W

Ketan Jatania

Partner

Membership No. 043773

UDIN: 20043773AAAAFY6458

Place: Mumbai

Dated: 24/12/2020

ANNEXURE “A” OF AUDITOR’S REPORT

Annexure referred to in our report to the members of **Hathway Sonali Om Crystal Cable Pvt. Ltd.** on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020, we report that:

- (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 equipment’s 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) As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.
- (vii) 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;
- (viii) Based on our audit procedure and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to the financial institutions, banks, and government. The Company has not issued any debentures;
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on overall examination of records, the term loans have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained; The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments);
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year;
- (xi) 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;

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- (xii) 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
- (xiii) 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 Jatania & Jatania

Chartered Accountants

FRN 104077W

Ketan Jatania

Partner

Membership No. 043773

UDIN: 20043773AAAAFY6458

Place: Mumbai

Dated: 24/12/2020

ANNEXURE–'B'TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Hathway Sonali Om Crystal Cable 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 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 ('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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

Chartered Accountants

FRN 104077W

Ketan Jatania

Partner

Membership No. 043773

UDIN: 20043773AAAAFY6458

Place: Mumbai

Dated: 24/12/2020

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	144.15	154.68
Goodwill	2.02	2.70	2.70
Total Non-Current Assets		146.85	157.38
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	2.03	22.10	48.91
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.04	21.89	53.09
Other Financial Assets	2.05	16.26	10.34
Current Tax Assets (Net)	2.06	15.94	11.64
Other Current Assets	2.07	16.13	21.54
Total Current Assets		92.32	145.52
Total Assets		239.17	302.90
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	2.08	10.00	10.00
Other Equity	2.09	(1,147.38)	(1,309.62)
Total Equity		(1,137.38)	(1,299.62)
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	2.10	651.11	851.11
Total Non-Current Liabilities		651.11	851.11
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings			
Trade Payables	2.11		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		722.06	733.28
Other Financial Liabilities	2.12	3.38	18.13
Other Current Liabilities	2.13	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		725.44	751.41
Total Equity and Liabilities		239.17	302.90

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.00

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

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **Jatania & Jatania**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 104077W

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773

Shyam PV
Director
DIN - 07247247

Suvarna Amonkar
Director
DIN - 01748542

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 24/12/2020

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 24/12/2020

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

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)			
PARTICULARS	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	3.01	5.99	10.60
Other Income	3.02	200.00	200.65
		205.99	211.25
EXPENDITURE			
Operational Expenses	3.03	3.59	-
Depreciation and Amortization	3.04	10.54	11.30
Other Expenses	3.05	29.63	32.86
		43.76	44.16
Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional items and Tax		162.23	167.09
Exceptional Items		-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax		162.23	167.09
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	3.06	-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year		162.23	167.09
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year		162.23	167.09
Weighted Average Number of Shares - Basic and Diluted		1,00,000	1,00,000
Earning / (Loss) Per Share (In Rs.) - Basic and Diluted		162.23	167.09

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For Jatania & Jatania
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 104077W

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773

Shyam PV
Director
DIN - 07247247

Suvarna Amonkar
Director
DIN - 01748542

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 24/12/2020

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 24/12/2020

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
	Rupees	Rupees
1 CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	162.23	167.09
A Adjustment for :		
Depreciation	10.54	11.30
Impairment of trade Receivables	21.54	-
Sundry Balance Written Back	(200.00)	(200.00)
	(167.92)	(188.70)
Operating Profit Before Change in Assets and liabilities	(5.69)	(21.61)
B Change in Assets and liabilities		
(Increase) / Decrease in Sundry Current Asset	0.46	4.10
Increase / (Decrease) in Non Current Liabilities	-	14.06
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities & Provisions	(25.97)	24.96
Cash Generated from Operations	(31.20)	21.50
Net Cash from / (used in) Operating Activities	(31.20)	21.50
2 CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-
Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities	-	-
3 CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Issue of Shares	-	-
Net Cash from / (used in) Financing Activities	-	-
Net increase in Cash and Cash equivalent	(31.20)	21.50
Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning of year	53.09	31.59
Cash & Cash equivalents at the end of year	21.89	53.09

As per our report of even date
For Jatania & Jatania
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 104077W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773

Shyam PV
Director
DIN - 07247247

Suvarna Amonkar
Director
DIN - 01748542

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 24/12/2020

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 24/12/2020

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

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

	Note No.	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2018		10.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2019		10.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	2.08	10.00

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained earnings	Capital Reserve	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	(1,514.66)	37.97	(1,476.69)
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year 2018-19	167.09		167.09
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(1,347.58)	37.97	(1,309.61)
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year 2019-20	162.23		162.23
Balance as at March 31, 2020	(1,185.35)	37.97	(1,147.38)

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Jatania & Jatania**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 104077W

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773

Shyam PV
Director
DIN - 07247247

Suvarna Amonkar
Director
DIN - 01748542

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 24/12/2020

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 24/12/2020

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.01	Property, plant and equipment :										
	Gross Carrying Amount			Depreciation				Net Block			
	As at April 1, 2019	Addition	Disposal	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	For the Year	Elimination on disposal	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
	Plant and Machinery	157.63	-	-	157.63	23.12	4.53	-	27.65	129.98	134.51
	Air Conditioner	2.50	-	-	2.50	0.85	0.28	-	1.13	1.37	1.65
	Furniture & Fixtures	35.81	-	-	35.81	19.78	5.25	-	25.03	10.78	16.03
	Mobile & Telephone	1.35	-	-	1.35	0.65	0.14	-	0.79	0.56	0.70
	Office Equipments	2.44	-	-	2.44	0.64	0.34	-	0.98	1.46	1.80
	Total	199.73	-	-	199.73	45.04	10.54	-	55.58	144.15	154.68

2.01	Property, plant and equipment :										
	Gross Carrying Amount			Depreciation				Net Block			
	As at April 1, 2018	Addition	Disposal	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	For the Year	Elimination on disposal	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	
	Plant and Machinery	157.63	-	-	157.63	17.75	5.37	-	23.12	134.51	139.88
	Air Conditioner	2.50	-	-	2.50	0.57	0.28	-	0.85	1.65	1.93
	Furniture & Fixtures	35.81	-	-	35.81	14.53	5.25	-	19.78	16.03	21.28
	Mobile & Telephone	1.35	-	-	1.35	0.51	0.14	-	0.65	0.70	0.84
	Office Equipments	2.44	-	-	2.44	0.38	0.26	-	0.64	1.80	2.06
	Total	199.73	-	-	199.73	33.75	11.30	-	45.05	154.68	165.99

2.02	Intangible assets :										
	Gross Carrying Amount			Amortisation				Net Block			
	As at April 1, 2019	Addition	Disposal	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	For the Year	Elimination on disposal	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	
	Goodwill	2.70	-	-	2.70	-	-	-	-	2.70	2.70
	Total	2.70	-	-	2.70	-	-	-	-	2.70	2.70

2.02	Intangible assets :										
	Gross Carrying Amount			Amortisation				Net Block			
	As at April 1, 2018	Addition	Disposal	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	For the Year	Elimination on disposal	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	
	Goodwill	2.70	-	-	2.70	-	-	-	-	2.70	2.70
	Total	2.70	-	-	2.70	-	-	-	-	2.70	2.70

2.03 Trade Receivables

As at March 31, 2020 **As at March 31, 2019**

Unsecured, considered good	239.85	445.11
	239.85	445.11
Less: Allowances for Doubtful Debts (ECL)	217.75	396.20
	22.10	48.91

2.04 Cash and Cash Equivalent

As at March 31, 2020 **As at March 31, 2019**

Cash & Cash Equivalents

Balances with banks:		
In Current Accounts	19.79	50.58
Cash in hand	2.10	2.51
	21.89	53.09

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.05 Other Financial Assets	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Loan		
Security Deposits	10.30	10.30
	10.30	10.30
Unsecured, considered good		
Other Advances	5.96	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	0.04
	5.96	0.04
	16.26	10.34

2.06 Current Tax Assets	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance Income Tax (net of provision for tax)	15.94	11.64
	15.94	11.64

2.07 Other Current Assets	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
GST receivable	16.13	21.54
	16.13	21.54

2.08 SHARE CAPITAL

SHARE CAPITAL

A) Authorised Capital

1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00

B) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital

1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each				
Shares Outstanding at the Beginning of the year	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the End of the year	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

D) The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares Held	% of Holding	No. of Shares Held	% of Holding
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each				
Mr. Suvarna Amonkar	32,000	32%	32,000	32%
Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	68,000	68%	68,000	68%

E) The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a face value of Rs.10/- each.

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.

2.09 Other equity	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Retained earnings	(1,185.35)	(1,347.58)
Capital reserve	37.97	37.97
Total	(1,147.38)	(1,309.62)

Retained earnings	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at beginning of year	(1,347.58)	(1,514.67)
Profit for the year	162.23	167.09
Balance as at the end of the year	(1,185.35)	(1,347.58)

Capital reserve	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at beginning of year	37.97	37.97
Movement during the year	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	37.97	37.97

2.10 Borrowings	Non Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unsecured		
Loan from Related Party	651.11	851.11
	651.11	851.11

2.11 Trade Payables	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	722.06	733.28
	722.06	733.28

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.12 Other Financial Liabilities	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other Payables	3.38	18.13
Total	3.38	18.13

2.13 Other Liabilities	Current	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Statutory Payables	-	-
Income received in advance	-	-
	-	-

3.01 Revenue from Operations	Year Ended March 31, Year Ended March	
	2020	31, 2019
Sale of services	5.99	10.60
	5.99	10.60

3.02 Other Income	Year Ended March 31, Year Ended March	
	2020	31, 2019
Sundry Balance Written Back	200.00	200.00
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	0.65
	200.00	200.65

3.03 Operational Expenses	Year Ended March 31, Year Ended March	
	2020	31, 2019
Feed charges	3.59	-
	3.59	-

3.04 Depreciation and Amortisation	Year Ended March 31, Year Ended March	
	2020	31, 2019
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	10.54	11.30
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-	-
	10.54	11.30

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

3.05 Other Expenses	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Impairment of trade Receivables	21.54	-
Bad Debts	200.00	130.00
Less: Transfer from Allowances for Doubtful Debts (ECL)	200.00	130.00
	-	-
Office Expenses	1.75	1.69
Advertisement and Promotion expenses	-	4.51
Travelling	2.21	3.58
Miscellaneous Expenses	2.74	7.77
Interest on Taxes	0.01	-
Unwinding Interest Expenses on NPV of Borrowing	-	14.06
Payment to Auditors		
- Statutory Audit Fees	1.38	1.25
	29.63	32.86
3.06 Current Tax	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Income Tax Provision	-	-
	-	-

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

BACKGROUND

HATHWAY SONALI OM CRYSTAL CABLE PVT. LTD. (the Company) is a Private Limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in Cable TV business.

1.00 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the presentation of these standalone financial statements. The standalone financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 2017.

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
- (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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

- (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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

1.04 USE OF JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES & ASSUMPTIONS

While preparing standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, the management makes 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. The management 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:

- a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ;
- b) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits;
- c) Provisions;
- d) Expected customer relationship period (i.e. expected life of the customer);

- e) Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; and
- f) Contingencies.

1.05 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) All assets costing up to Rs. 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of capitalisation.

1.06 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible Assets acquired separately

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

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

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 indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. 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.

Estimated lives for current and comparative periods in relation to application of straight line method of amortisation of intangible assets (acquired) are as follows:

- Softwares are amortized over the license period and in absence of such tenor, over five years.
- Cable Television Franchise are amortized over the contract period and in absence of such tenor, over Twenty years.

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.

1.07 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.

1.08 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, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, 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 Asset

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 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.

1.11 GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(i) Short-term obligations

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of profit & loss of the year in which the related services are rendered.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised at amount net of taxes in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense

when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

1.12 REVENUE RECOGNITION

(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.

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

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

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As a Lessee

Operating Lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

1.16 BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs that are 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 the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

1.17 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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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 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:

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

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.01 Contingent Liabilities	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged, as debts.	-	-
(b) Outstanding Bank Guarantees	-	-
4.02 Capital and Other Commitments	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	-

4.03 Related Party Disclosures

Particulars of Related Parties

A. Name of Related Parties and Related party Relationship

I. Controlled by:

Holding Company

Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited

II. Subsidiary of Holding Company

Hathway Digital Private Limited

B. Related Party Transactions

Type of Transactions	Name of the Party	F.Y. 2019-20	F.Y. 2018-19
Feed Charges	Hathway Digital Private Limited	3.59	-
Expenses Reimbursement	Hathway Digital Private Limited	279.26	304.28
Loan Balance Write Back	Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	200.00	200.00
Unwinding Interest Expenses on NPV of Borrowing	Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited	-	14.06

Type of Balances	Name of the Party	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance as at year end			
Long-Term Borrowings	Hathway Cable and Datacom Ltd.	651.11	851.11
Trade Payable	Hathway Digital Private Limited	62.86	64.41
Trade Receivable	Hathway Digital Private Limited	21.79	27.14

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. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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.

- The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits taken, trade payables, payable for Property Plant and Equipment, liability for expenses are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.
- The fair value for long term security deposits given is calculated based on cash flow discounted using current lending rate.

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

(Rs in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

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	22.10	22.10	48.91	48.91
Security Deposits	16.26	16.26	10.34	10.34
Cash and cash equivalents	21.89	21.89	53.09	53.09
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	651.11	651.11	851.11	851.11
Trade payables	722.06	722.06	733.28	733.28
Other financial liabilities	3.38	3.38	18.13	18.13

4.06 Previous year figures has been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date

For Jatania & Jatania

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 104077W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ketan Jatania

Partner

M.No : 043773

Shyam PV

Director

DIN - 07247247

Suvarna Amonkar

Director

DIN - 01748542

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 24/12/2020

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 24/12/2020