HATHWAY UNITED CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2019-20

Independent Auditors Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF HATHWAY UNITED CABLES PVT LTD

REPORT ON STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Hathway United Cables 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 loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that 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 Responsibilityfor 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, matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, are not applicable to the company and hence are not given.
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 A”; 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: 20043773AAAABU9503

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 10th April 2020

ANNEXURE–"A"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 United Cables 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: 20043773AAAABU9503

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 10th April 2020

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

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

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	**2.01**	0.06	0.06
Total Non-Current Assets		**0.06**	**0.06**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	**2.02**	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2.03**	0.22	0.34
Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	**2.04**	1.72	1.63
Other Assets	**2.05**	0.11	0.09
Current Tax Assets (Net)	**2.06**	0.09	0.09
		2.14	**2.16**
Total Assets		**2.20**	**2.22**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	**2.07**	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	**2.08**	(16.68)	(16.66)
Total Equity		**(15.68)**	**(15.66)**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	**2.09**	13.47	13.47
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**13.47**	**13.47**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	**2.10**	4.41	4.41
Total Current Liabilities		**4.41**	**4.41**
		2.20	**2.22**
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 JATANIA & JATANIA
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104077W

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
HATHWAY UNITED CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Narendra Kumar Pedavalli
Director
DIN: 08021260

Sangeet Nigam
Director
DIN: 07687835

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

CIN : U74900MH2009PTC192366

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

	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
INCOME			
Other Income	**3.01**	0.11	0.07
		0.11	**0.07**
EXPENDITURE			
Other Expenses	**3.02**	0.13	0.13
		0.13	**0.13**
Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax		**(0.02)**	**(0.06)**
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year (A)		**(0.02)**	**(0.06)**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Income tax effect			
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of Tax (B)		**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year, net of Tax (A+B)		**(0.02)**	**(0.06)**
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share Rs. 10 each)			
No. of Equity shares (Face Value Rs. 10/- share)		**10,000**	**10,000**
Earning / (Loss) Per Share (In Rs.) - Basic		**(0.16)**	**(0.56)**
Earning / (Loss) Per Share (In Rs.) - Diluted		**(0.16)**	**(0.56)**
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 JATANIA & JATANIA
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104077W

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773
Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
HATHWAY UNITED CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Narendra Kumar Pedavalli
Director
DIN: 08021260

Sangeet Nigam
Director
DIN: 07687835

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2020

CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

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

		March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Rupees	**Rupees**	**Rupees**	**Rupees**	**Rupees**
1	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**				
	NET PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		(0.02)		(0.06)
	A Adjustment		-		-
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital		(0.02)		(0.06)
	B Change in Working Capital				
	(Increase) / Decrease in Sundry Current Asset	-		-	
	Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities & Provisions	-		-	
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(0.02)		(0.08)	
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	-		(0.23)	
			(0.02)		(0.31)
	Cash Generated from Operations		(0.04)		(0.38)
	Net Cash from Operation Activities		(0.04)		(0.38)
2	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:**		-		-
3	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		-		-
	Net increase in Cash and Cash equivalent		**(0.04)**		**(0.38)**
	Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning of year		**1.98**		**2.35**
	Cash & Cash equivalents at the end of year		**1.94**		**1.98**
	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 JATANIA & JATANIA
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 104077W

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
HATHWAY UNITED CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Narendra Kumar Pedavalli
Director
DIN: 08021260

Sangeet Nigam
Director
DIN: 07687835

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended March 31, 2020

CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

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

A.	**Equity Share Capital**	
	Equity share capital	**Amount**
	Balance as at April 01, 2018	**1.00**
	Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
	Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1.00**
	Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
	Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1.00**

B.	**Other Equity**		
		Reserves and Surplus	**Total**
		Retained earnings	
	Balance as at April 01, 2018	(16.60)	(16.60)
	Net Income / (Loss) for the year	(0.06)	(0.06)
	Balance as at March 31, 2019	(16.66)	(16.66)
	Net Income / (Loss) for the year	(0.02)	(0.02)
	Balance as at March 31, 2020	(16.68)	(16.68)

Significant Accounting Policy Refer Note 1

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

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

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
HATHWAY UNITED CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Narendra Kumar Pedavalli
Director
DIN: 08021260

Sangeet Nigam
Director
DIN: 07687835

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

Background

Hathway United Cables Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on December 01, 2000. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited(HCDL). The main activities of the Company is Advertisement / Subscription Income.

1 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

1.01 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) 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 the certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) is measured at fair value.

1.02 ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

All amounts disclosed in the 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 as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) 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 current when:

a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) 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.

1.04 USE OF JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES & ASSUMPTIONS

While preparing 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.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts
CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

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 financial statements are as below:

a) Provisions;

b) Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; and

c) Contingencies.

1.05 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank, cash / cheques in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

1.06 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Financial Assets

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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. Note no 4.09 details how the company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

B. Financial liabilities

(i) 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 including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

CIN : U74900MH2009PTC192366

1.07 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 for restructuring are recognised by the company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring.

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.

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the company.

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.

1.08 REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is recognised 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.

(i) Income from Rendering of services
Rental income:
The Company's policy for recognition of revenue from operating leases is described in note below on Leases.

(ii) Other Operating Income
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.

(iii) Other Income
Interest income is generally recognised on accrual basis.

1.09 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

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

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.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are ofsfet if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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.

1.1 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

		Non Current	
2.01	**INVESTMENTS**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
	Other Investments (valued at cost)		
	Unquoted investment in Government Securities		
	Investment in NSC	0.06	0.06
		0.06	**0.06**

		Current	
2.02	**TRADE RECEIVABLE**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
	Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
	Doubtful	13.68	13.68
	Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts	13.68	13.68
		-	-

		Current	
2.03	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
	Cash & Cash Equivalents		
	Balance with Banks		
	In Current Accounts	0.22	0.34
		0.22	**0.34**

		Current	
2.04	**BANK BALANCE OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
	In Fixed Deposits With Bank	1.72	1.63
		1.72	**1.63**

		Current	
2.05	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Interest Accrued	0.11	0.09
		0.11	**0.09**

		Current	
2.06	**CURRENT TAX ASSETS**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
	Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision)	0.09	0.09
		0.09	**0.09**

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

2.07 SHARE CAPITAL

	As at March 31, 2020 Rupees	As at March 31, 2019 Rupees
SHARE CAPITAL		
A) Authorised Capital		
10,000 (March 31, 2019 : 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00
B) Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital		
10,000 (March 31, 2019 : 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**

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

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Number	Number	Number	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each				
Shares Outstanding at the Beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Bought back/ Other movements during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the End of the year	**10,000**	**1.00**	**10,000**	**1.00**

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

	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				
Hathway Cable & Datacom Limited	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

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.

2.08 OTHER EQUITY

	As at March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
General reserve	-	-
Retained earnings	(16.67)	(16.66)
Total	**(16.67)**	**(16.66)**
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	(16.66)	(16.60)
Profit for the year	(0.02)	(0.06)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(16.68)**	**(16.66)**

Notes to the Financial Statements

CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

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

2.09 BORROWINGS	**Non Current**		**Current**	
	March 31, 2020 Rupees	**March 31, 2019 Rupees**	**March 31, 2020 Rupees**	**March 31, 2019 Rupees**
Unsecured				
Loans and advances from related parties	13.47	13.47	-	-
	13.47	**13.47**	**-**	**-**

- The loan from Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited is repayable on demand on or after April 01, 2021

2.10 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**Non Current**		**Current**	
	March 31, 2020 Rupees	**March 31, 2019 Rupees**	**March 31, 2020 Rupees**	**March 31, 2019 Rupees**
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	4.41	4.41
	-	**-**	**4.41**	**4.41**

3.01 OTHER INCOME	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2020 Rupees**	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2019 Rupees**
Interest from Bank Deposits	0.11	0.07
	0.11	**0.07**

3.02 OTHER EXPENSES	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2020 Rupees**	**For the Year Ended March 31, 2019 Rupees**
Sundry Balances Written Off	-	-
Misc Expenses	0.01	0.01
Auditor's Remuneration		
- Statutory Audit Fees	0.12	0.12
	0.13	**0.13**

4.01 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts – Rs Nil (March 31, 2019:- Rs Nil)

b) Outstanding Bank Guarantee Rs Nil (March 31, 2019:- Rs Nil)

4.02 Capital and other commitments Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019:- Rs Nil)

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

4.04 Disclosure required as per IND AS 24 on "Related parties Disclosure" is furnished as below:-

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES:

A. Controlled By -

Hathway Cable and Datacom Ltd.

Fellow Subsidiary Company

Hathway Digital Private Limited

Particulars	**Transaction With**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
Closing Balance			
Long-Term borrowings	Hathway Digital Private Limited	13.47	13.47
Outstanding Liabilities for Expenses	Hathway Digital Private Limited	4.10	4.10
		17.58	**17.58**

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

4.05 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

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

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

4.07 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

At present, the Company does not have any operation. 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.15.66 Lacs when asset of the Company are compared with its liabilities on realisation basis

Particulars	**As at March 31,**	
	2020	**2019**
Net debt	13.25	13.13
Equity	1.00	1.00
Total	**14.25**	**14.13**

4.08 EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Year ended March 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Basic earnings per share :		
Attributable to equity holders of the company	(0.16)	(0.95)
Diluted earnings per share :		
Attributable to equity holders of the company	(0.16)	(0.95)
Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share :		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share :	(0.02)	(0.06)
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the company	(0.02)	(0.06)
Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator :		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share & diluted earning per share	10,000	10,000

4.09 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

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

4.10 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

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Beyond 5 years	Indefinite
Tax Losses :							
Business losses	-	0.00	-	0.02	0.01	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.84
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.56
Long term capital losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**0.00**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**-**	**7.40**

4.11 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 trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits, trade payables, payables for acquisition of property, plant and equipment, short term loans from banks, financial institutions and others 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, 2020		March 31, 2019		Fair value hierarchy
	Carrying values	Fair value	Carrying values	Fair value	
Financial assets					
Investments					
Investment in government securities	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	Level 3
Other financial assets					
Others	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.01	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	0.22	0.22	0.34	0.34	Level 3
Bank Balances other then Cash and cash equivalents	1.72	1.72	1.63	1.63	Level 3
Total	**2.11**	**2.11**	**2.05**	**2.05**	
Financial Liabilities					
Measured at amortised cost					
Borrowings	13.47	13.47	13.47	13.47	Level 3
Other financial liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	4.41	4.41	4.64	4.64	Level 3
Total	**17.88**	**17.88**	**18.11**	**18.11**	

Notes to the Financial Statements

CIN: U74900MH2009PTC192366

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

(iii) Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities does not expose it to any risk except liquidity risk and credit risk.

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

Credit risk Mangement

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter partywill 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.

	As at	
	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade receivables	13.68	13.68

Balances with banks is subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to these banks.

Age of receivables (Gross)	As at	
	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
1-90 days past due	-	-
91-180 days past due	-	-
181-365 days past due	-	-
More than 365 days past due	13.68	13.68

Reconciliation of changes in in the loss allowances measured using life-time expected credit loss model - Trade receivables

	As at	
	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Balance at beginning of the year	13.68	13.68
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	-	-
Balance at end of the year	13.68	13.68

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
CIN:U74900MH2009PTC192366

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

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.

As at March 31, 2020	**less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 year**	**Total**
Non-Derivatives			
Long term borrowings	-	13.47	13.47
Other financial liabilities	4.41	-	4.41
	4.41	13.47	17.88

As at March 31, 2019	**less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 year**	**Total**
Non-Derivatives			
Long term borrowings	-	13.47	13.47
Other financial liabilities	4.64	-	4.64
	4.64	13.47	18.11

4.12 Previous year figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary.

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

Ketan Jatania
Partner
M.No : 043773

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board
HATHWAY UNITED CABLES PRIVATE LIMITED

Narendra Kumar Pedavalli
Director
DIN: 08021260

Sangeet Nigam
Director
DIN: 07687835

Place : Mumbai
Dated : April 10, 2020