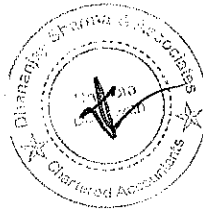


Other Information

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

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

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



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read together with relevant rules issued there under and relevant provisions of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

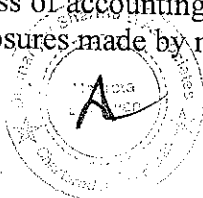
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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


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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 2 As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A"; and
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i The Company doesn't have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its standalone financial statements.;
- ii The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- iii There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

for **DHANANJAY SHARMA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants



DHANANJAY SHARMA
DHANANJAY SHARMA, NAGROTA BAGWAN
PIN NO 176047 HIMACHAL PRADESH
MEMBERSHIP NO. 090956

Place: NAGROTA BAGWAN

Date: 03 APR 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

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



- (iv) Based on the audit procedures applied by us, during the year under audit, the Company has not granted loans, guarantee and security or made investments which require compliance in terms of the provisions contained in the section 185 or section 186 of the Act. The Management has, based on legal opinion, represented that overdue book debts are not in the nature of loan and hence do not fall within the scope of section 185 of the Act. In such circumstances, para 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable;
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public and therefore, the provisions sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under are not applicable to the Company. We have been informed by the management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal in this regard;
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for the services rendered by the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues such as income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other applicable statutory dues. According to information and explanations given to us, no undisputed statutory dues payable were in arrears as at March 31, 2019, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable;
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us there are no dues payable by the company on account of any dispute in case of income tax, service tax and other statutory dues as applicable as on 31st March 2019.
- (viii) Based on our audit procedure and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, 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 Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments);
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year;
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197, read with Schedule V to the Act;
- (xii) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company;



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

For Dhananjay Sharma & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 012167N


Dhananjay Sharma
Partner

Nagrota Bagwan

Dated: 03 APR 2018

Membership No. 090956

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

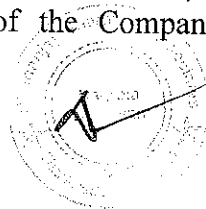
Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that



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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For Dhananjay Sharma & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 012167N



Dhananjay Sharma

Partner

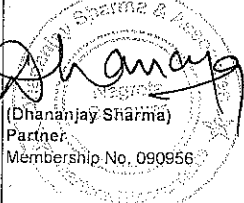
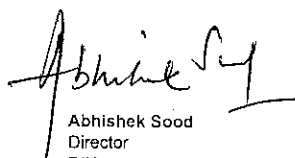

Membership No. 090956

Nagrota Bagwan

Dated: 03 APR 2019

HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U92190HP2008PTC030849


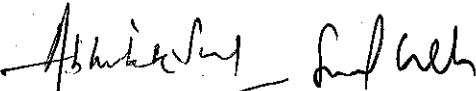
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019
(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.01	43.84	55.24
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2.02	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		43.84	55.24
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	2.03	36.41	36.41
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.04	48.86	42.99
(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)	2.05	-	0.61
(c) Other Current Assets	2.06	6.60	6.62
Total Current Assets		91.87	86.63
Total Assets		135.71	141.87
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	2.07	3.00	3.00
(b) Other Equity	2.08	31.36	43.51
Total Equity		34.36	46.51
Non-Current Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.09	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		94.74	94.74
Other Financial Liabilities	2.10	0.98	0.63
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.11	5.63	-
Total Current Liabilities		101.35	95.37
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	1.00	135.71	141.87
Refer accompanying notes. These notes are integral part of the financial statements.			
As per our report of even date For Dhananjay Sharma & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 012167N		For and on behalf of the Board	
 (Dhananjay Sharma) Partner Membership No. 090956		 Abhishek Sood Director DIN 01982098	
 Sunit Sethi Director DIN 07777524			
Place : Palampur Dated : 03 APR 2019		Place : Delhi Dated : 03 APR 2019	

HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U92190HP2008PTC030849

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	3.01	-	7.27
Other Income	3.02	0.17	0.04
Total Income		0.17	7.31
EXPENDITURE			
Pay Channel Cost	3.03	-	1.21
Other Operational Expenses	3.04	-	5.68
Finance Cost	3.05	0.01	0.06
Depreciation and Amortization	3.06	11.40	12.58
Other Expenses	3.07	0.91	28.95
Total Expense		12.32	48.48
Net Profit / (Loss) before Tax		(12.15)	(41.17)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year (A)		(12.15)	(41.17)
Other Comprehensive Income (B)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the Year, net of Tax ((A+B))		(12.15)	(41.17)
Earnings/(Loss) per equity share (Face value Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic (in Rs.)		(40.49)	(137.25)
Diluted (in Rs.)		(40.49)	(137.25)
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 Dhananjay Sharma & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 012167N		For and on behalf of the Board	
			
(Dhananjay Sharma) Partner Membership No. 090956		Abhishek Sood Director DIN 01982098	
		Sunil Sethi Director DIN 07777524	
Place : Palampur Dated :		Place : Delhi Dated :	

03 APR 2019

03 APR 2019

HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U92190HP2008PTC030849

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

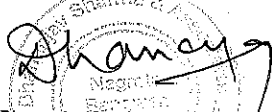
Particulars	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1 CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
NET PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		(12.15)
A Non-cash Adjustment to Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax:		
Depreciation	11.40	12.58
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables	-	4.58
B Items Considered Separately:		
Interest Income on Income Tax refund	(0.17)	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital	11.23	17.16
	(0.92)	(24.02)
C Change in operating assets and liabilities :		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(0.00)	8.72
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Assets	0.63	14.73
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	-	(2.88)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	0.35	(3.02)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	5.81	(0.95)
Cash Generated from Operations	6.79	16.61
Taxes paid (Net)	5.87	(7.40)
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)	5.87	(7.40)
2 CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
3 CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of Share Capital (Including Premium)	-	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+ C)	5.87	(7.40)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of Year	42.99	50.39
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of Year	48.86	42.99
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per Cash Flow Statement		
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per above comprising of the following-		
Cash in hand	20.40	20.40
Bank Balance	28.46	22.59
Balance as per statement of Cash flow	48.86	42.99

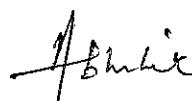
Note :

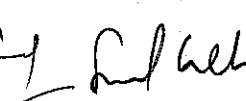
Above statement has been prepared by using Indirect method as per Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash flows

As per our report of even date
For Dhananjay Sharma & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 012167N

For and on behalf of the Board


(Dhananjay Sharma)
Partner
Membership No. 090956


Abhishek Sood
Director
DIN 01982098


Sunil Sethi
Director
DIN 07777524

Place : Palampur
Dated :

Place : Delhi
Dated :

03 APR 2019

03 APR 2019

HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U92190HP2008PTC030849

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

A: EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Note No.	Amount
As at April 01, 2017		
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Period	2.07	3.00
Balance at March 31, 2018		-
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Period	2.07	3.00
Balance at March 31, 2019	2.07	3.00

B: OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Security Premium	Retained earnings	Total Amount
Balance as on April 01, 2017			-
Net Income / (Loss) for the Period	127.00	(42.32)	84.68
	-	(41.17)	(41.17)
Balance as on March 31, 2018			
Net Income / (Loss) for the Period	127.00	(83.49)	43.51
	-	(12.15)	(12.15)
Balance as on March 31, 2019			-
	127.00	(95.64)	31.36
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Ref. Note No. 1.00)			
Refer accompanying notes. These notes are integral part of the financial statements.			

As per our report of even date
For Dhananjay Sharma & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 012167N

For and on behalf of the Board



Abhishek Sood *Sunil Sethi*
Abhishek Sood Sunil Sethi
Director Director
DIN 01982098 DIN 07777524

Place : Palampur
Dated :

03 APR 2019

Place : Delhi
Dated :

03 APR 2019

HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

Background

Hathway Palampur Cable network Private Limited is a company limited by shares domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having registered office at 1, Lohna Road, Palampur, District Kangra Himanchal Pradesh - 176502. The Company is in the business of receiving and distributing digital channel signals. The Company was originally incorporated on 11th March, 2008, under Companies Act, 1956, as "Palampur City Cable Network Pvt. Ltd". The name of the Company changed to Hathway Palampur Cable Network Pvt. Ltd w.e.f. 12th April 2009.

Authorization of financial statements

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on

03 APR 2019

1.00 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 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 financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value;

1.02 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:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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:

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

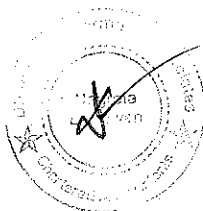
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of operations, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 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, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Financial reporting results rely on our estimate of the effect of certain matters that are inherently uncertain. Future events rarely develop exactly as forecast and the best estimates require adjustments, as actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We continually evaluate these estimates and assumptions based on the most recently available information.

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

- Financial instruments;
- Provisions;
- Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; and
- Contingencies.



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

1.04 Leases

As a lessee

Leases of plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased Plant and equipment or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

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.

1.05 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation on Property, Plant and 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 and Equipment and has adopted the useful lives and residual value as prescribed in Schedule II except for the cost of STBs at the customer location which are depreciated on straight-line method over a period of eight years based on internal technical assessment.

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

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

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

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets.

1.06 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets acquired separately

Intangible assets comprises of Goodwill

Goodwill that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

1.07 Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill 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.

1.08 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

1.09 Financial Instruments

A. Financial Assets

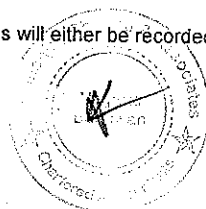
(i) Classification

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.



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

(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.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at transactional price less provision for impairment.

(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.

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.

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, 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.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

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.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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 Revenue Recognition

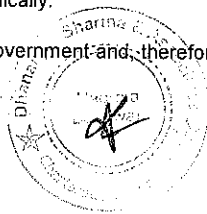
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be measured reliably, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually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

Income from Rendering of services

Subscription income includes subscription from Cable Operators relating to cable TV and from broadcasters relating to the placement of channels. Revenue from Operations is recognized on accrual basis based on underlying subscription plan or agreements with the concerned LCOs/ parties.

Subscription Income from Cable TV Operators, is accrued monthly based on number of connections declared by the said operators to the company. In cases where revision of number of connections and / or rate is under negotiations at the time of recognition of revenue, the Company recognizes revenue as per invoice raised. Adjustments for the year, if any, arising on settlement is adjusted against the Revenue. Other cases are reviewed by the management periodically.

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



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

1.12 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 and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

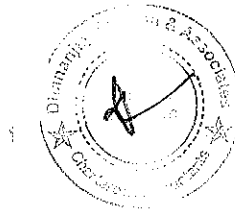
1.13 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders 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.

1.14 Rounding Of Amounts

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



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2.01 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Gross Block (at Cost)			Depreciation/Amortisation/Impairment			Net Block		
	As at 01-04-2018	Additions during the Year	As at 31-03-2019	As at 01-04-2018	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-03-2019	As at 31-03-2018
Own Assets:									
Headend Equipment	9.02	-	9.02	3.57	1.14	-	-	4.72	5.44
Distribution Equipments	79.64	-	79.64	30.67	10.20	-	-	40.87	48.87
Furniture & Fixtures	1.94	-	1.94	1.61	-	-	-	0.33	0.33
Computers	0.58	-	0.58	0.36	0.04	-	-	0.40	0.22
Office Equipments	0.18	-	0.18	0.13	0.02	-	-	0.15	0.05
Electrical Fittings	1.51	-	1.51	1.29	-	-	-	1.29	0.23
Total	92.87	-	92.87	37.63	11.40	-	-	49.03	55.24

F.Y. 2017-18

Particulars	Gross Block (at Cost)			Depreciation/Amortisation/Impairment			Net Block		
	As at 01-04-2017	Additions during the year	As at 31-03-2018	As at 01-04-2017	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	Other Adjustments	As at 31-03-2018	As at 31-03-2017
Own Assets:									
Headend Equipment	9.02	-	9.02	2.37	1.20	-	-	3.57	6.64
Distribution Equipments	79.64	-	79.64	20.45	10.22	-	-	30.67	59.19
Furniture & Fixtures	1.94	-	1.94	1.07	0.54	-	-	1.61	0.86
Computers	0.58	-	0.58	0.21	0.15	-	-	0.36	0.37
Office Equipments	0.18	-	0.18	0.08	0.04	-	-	0.13	0.10
Electrical Fittings	1.51	-	1.51	0.86	0.43	-	-	1.29	0.65
Total	92.87	-	92.87	25.05	12.58	-	-	37.63	67.83



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.02 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred Tax Assets in relation to: Tax Losses	1.70	6.27
	1.70	6.27
Deferred Tax Liabilities in relation to: Property, Plant and Equipment	1.70	6.27
	1.70	6.27
NET DEFERRED TAX ASSETS	-	-

Note : Refer Note No. 4.09

2.03 TRADE RECEIVABLES	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Unsecured, considered good	36.41	36.41
Doubtful	16.25	16.25
	52.66	52.66
Less: Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables	16.25	16.25
	36.41	36.41

Note: No amount is receivable from any of the directors or officers of the Company, severally or jointly with any other person, or from firms where such director is a partner or from private companies where such director is a member.

2.04 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
In Current Accounts	28.46	22.59
Cash in hand	20.40	20.40
	48.86	42.99

2.05 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Income Tax (Not of Provision)	-	0.61
	-	0.61

2.06 OTHER ASSETS	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
OTHER ADVANCES		
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Advance - Network Acquisitions	6.60	6.60
Prepaid expenses	-	0.02
	6.60	6.62



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.07 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Authorised Capital 100,000 (March 31, 2018; 100,000) equity shares of face value Rs 10 each	10.00	10.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital 30,000 (March 31, 2018; 30,000) equity shares of face value Rs 10 each	3.00	3.00
	3.00	3.00

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

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs.10 each				
Shares Outstanding at the beginning of the year	30,000	3.00	30,000	3.00
Shares Issued during the Period	-	-	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the end of the Year	30,000	3.00	30,000	3.00

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

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each				
Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited - Holding Company	15,300	51.00	15,300	51.00
Mrs. Preetika Kakkar	4,900	16.33	4,900	16.33
Mr. Abhishek Sood	4,900	16.33	4,900	16.33
Mrs. Aruna Sood	4,900	16.33	4,900	16.33

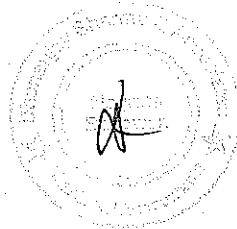
c) Rights, Preference and restrictions attached to Shares;

Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per fully paid share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

2.08 OTHER EQUITY	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Securities Premium*		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	127.00	127.00
Balance as at the end of the year	127.00	127.00
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(83.49)	(42.32)
Add : Net Profit/ (Loss) for the Period	(12.15)	(41.17)
Balance as at the end of the year	(95.64)	(83.49)
Balance at the end of the year	31.36	43.51

*Securities Premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the companies Act, 2013



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2.09 TRADE PAYABLES	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade Payables		
Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer to Note no. 4.07)		
Others		
	94.74	94.74
	94.74	94.74

2.10 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Other Liabilities		
	0.98	0.63
	0.98	0.63

2.11 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	Current	
	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Income Tax (Net of Provision)		
	5.63	-
	5.63	-



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

3.01 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Sale of services	-	7.27
Subscription Income	-	7.27

3.02 OTHER INCOME	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest on Income Tax Refund	0.17	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	0.04
	0.17	0.04

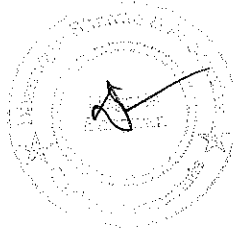
3.03 PAY CHANNEL COST	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Pay Channel Cost	-	1.21
	-	1.21

3.04 OTHER OPERATIONAL EXPENSES	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Other Sundry Operational Cost	-	0.25
Repairs & Maintenance (Plant & Machinery)	-	4.04
Rent	-	0.90
Software & Programming Cost	-	0.49
	-	5.68

3.05 FINANCE COST	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Bank Charges	0.01	0.06
	0.01	0.06

3.06 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	11.40	12.58
	11.40	12.58

3.07 OTHER EXPENSES	Year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Impairment loss allowance on trade receivables	-	4.58
Rates & taxes	0.02	-
Office Expenses	-	0.08
Legal & Professional Charges	0.69	0.39
Repairs & Maintenance (Others)	-	1.31
Communication Charges	-	0.18
Travelling & Conveyance	-	1.32
Printing & Stationery	-	0.02
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	0.15
Sundry Balance Written Off	0.02	20.74
Auditor's Remuneration	-	-
Statutory Audit Fees	0.18	0.18
	0.91	28.95



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2019
(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.01 Due to Digital Addressable System (DAS) getting implemented in Palampur, effective from 01st April 2017, as notified by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Govt. of India, it has become mandatory for all the broadcasters, MSOs & local cable operators to transmit the signals of cable TV channels only in Digital mode. Due to the Company not taken necessary approval from the concerned authorities to transact the business in digital mode & also not having the infrastructure & finance in place, as required to transmit the cable tv signals in digital mode business of the company got stopped. However the company is making its efforts for new business.

4.02 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMPANY NOT ACKNOWLEDGED AS DEBTS

There is no claim against the Company which can be acknowledged as debts.

4.03 SEGMENTAL REPORTING

As the Company does not have any business activity during the period, therefore segment reporting in terms of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segment" is not applicable.

4.04 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Names of related parties and related party relationship-where control exists
Hathway Cable and Datacom Limited - Holding Company

Individual having control or significant influence

Palampur City Cable Network

Hathway Digital Pvt. Ltd. (FKA: Hathway Central Datacom Pvt. Ltd.)

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Abhishek Sood

Mrs. Preetika Kakkar

Mr. Aruna Sood

Mr. Sudhir Sarin

The transactions with related parties and the closing balances due to/from parties are as follows.

Particulars	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Rent		
Palampur Cable Network Private Limited		
Mr. Abhishek Sood		
Mrs. Aruna Sood	-	0.30
Mrs. Preetika Sood	-	0.30
	-	0.30
Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade Receivables		
Hathway Digital Pvt. Ltd. (FKA: Hathway Central Datacom Pvt. Ltd.)	36.41	36.41



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.05 LEASES

Operating Leases (As Lessee):

Operating Leases (As Lessee): The Company's significant leasing arrangements in terms of IND AS 17 are in respect of Operating Leases for Premises. These leasing arrangements, which are cancellable in nature range between 11 months to 36 months and are renewable by mutual consent.

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

Rental Expenses debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss NIL (Rs. 0.90 Lakh; March 31, 2018)

4.06 EARNINGS \ (LOSS) PER SHARE

Particulars	Year Ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit \ (Loss) after tax	(12.15)	(41.17)
Weighted / Adjusted No. of ordinary shares (No.'s) used as denominator for calculating Basic/ Diluted EPS	30,000	30,000
Nominal value of ordinary shares (Rs.) (Face Value restated)	10.00	10.00
EPS - Basic & Diluted (Rupees)	(40.49)	(137.25)

4.07 Disclosure Under MSME Development Act 2006:

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

4.08 In the absence of reasonable certainty of availability of future taxable profits against which the deferred tax assets can be adjusted, the Company has recognised deferred tax assets to the extent of deferred tax liability available. (Refer to Note 2.02)

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

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Beyond 5	Indefinite	Total
Tax Losses:								
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.95	5.95
Carryforward Business losses	-	-	-	-	-	10.39	-	10.39
Deductible temporary difference:								
Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.22	4.22
Total	-	-	-	-	-	10.39	10.17	20.56



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4.09 Capital Management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents)

divided by

Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Net debt	-	-
Total equity	34.36	46.51
Net debt to equity ratio	N.A.	N.A.

4.10 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, plant and equipment, short term loans are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

(ii) Categories of financial instruments and fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3: unobservable inputs from assets and liability

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		Fair value hierarchy
	Carrying values	Fair value	Carrying values	Fair value	
Financial assets					
Measured at amortised cost					
Trade receivables	36.41	36.41	36.41	36.41	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	48.86	48.86	42.99	42.99	Level 3
Financial liabilities					
Measured at amortised cost					
Trade payables	94.74	94.74	94.74	94.74	Level 3
Other financial liabilities	0.98	0.98	0.63	0.63	Level 3

(iii) Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities are less exposed to liquidity risk and credit risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
1) Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits
2) Liquidity Risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowings facilities.

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

Credit Risk Management

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

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Trade receivables	16.25	16.25



HATHWAY PALAMPUR CABLE NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All Amounts are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Age of receivables (Gross)	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1-90 days past due	-	-
91-180 days past due	-	-
181-365 days past due	-	-
More than 365 days past due	-	-
	52.66	52.66

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime	16.25	16.25
Balance at end of the year	-	-
	16.25	16.25

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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.

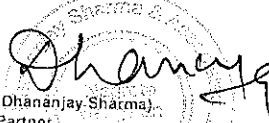
As at March 31, 2019	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
Non-Derivatives			
Trade payables	94.74	-	94.74
Other financial liabilities	0.98	-	0.98
	95.72	-	95.72

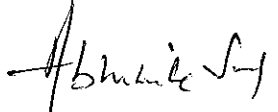

As at March 31, 2018	less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
Non-Derivatives			
Trade payables	94.74	-	94.74
Other financial liabilities	0.63	-	0.63
	95.37	-	95.37

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

As per our report of even date
For Dhananjay Sharma & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 012167N

For and on behalf of the Board


(Dhananjay Sharma)
Partner
Membership No. 090956

 
Abhishek Sood
Director
DIN 01982098
Sunil Sethi
Director
DIN 07777524

Place : Palampur

Dated :

03 APR 2019

Place : Delhi

Dated :

03 APR 2019