

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Statutory Audit for the year ended
31 March 2019

B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Delta Softpro Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Delta Softpro Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as "the financial statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, its loss and other comprehensive income, 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Act 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.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board's 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 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, 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.



Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 and Board of Directors are 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.

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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements 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.

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 sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigation as on 31 March 2019 which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts outstanding at 31 March 2019.
 - iii. The Company does not have any dues on account of Investor Education and Protection Fund
 - iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2019.



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(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the current year and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

For B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024



Rakesh Dewan
Partner

Membership No. 092212

Place: Gurugram

Date: 20-May-2019

Annexure A referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Delta Softpro Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given us, the Company does not hold any fixed assets other than immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deed of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not hold any physical inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable with respect to guarantees given. Further, the Company has not given any loans and made any investments as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- (v) As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as mentioned in the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of provident fund, duty of customs, goods and services tax and employees' state insurance.



According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

The Company does not have liability in respect of service tax, duty of excise, sales tax and value added tax since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into goods and services tax.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding dues to any financial institutions, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration as stipulated under the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him covered by Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.



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- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 116231W/ W-100024



Rakesh Dewan
Partner

Membership number: 092212

Place: Gurugram

Date: 20-May-2019

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Delta Softpro Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Delta Softpro Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal financial 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' 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, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 were established and maintained and whether 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 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 such internal financial controls, 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 judgement, 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 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 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.

For B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 116231 W/W-100024



Rakesh Dewan

Partner

Membership No. 092212

Place: Gurugram

Date: 20-May-2019.

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment property	3	65.08	65.87
Total non-current assets		<u>65.08</u>	<u>65.87</u>
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	0.08	1.38
Total current assets		<u>0.08</u>	<u>1.38</u>
Total Assets		<u>65.16</u>	<u>67.25</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	79.76	79.76
Other equity	6	(25.16)	(23.03)
Total equity		<u>54.60</u>	<u>56.73</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	7	10.00	10.00
Total non-current liabilities		<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	8		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.55	0.49
Other current liabilities	9	0.01	0.03
Total current liabilities		<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.52</u>
Total liabilities		<u>10.56</u>	<u>10.52</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>65.16</u>	<u>67.25</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 116231W /W-100024



Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

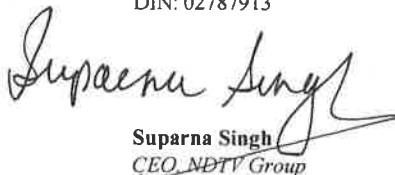
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited



Hemant Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN: 02787913



Basker Kasinathan
Director
DIN: 05172301



Suparna Singh
CEO, NDTV Group



Rajneesh Gupta
CFO, NDTV Group

Place: Gurugram
Date: 20-May-2019

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2019

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)			
	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Expenses			
Finance costs	10	1.05	1.01
Depreciation and amortization	11	0.79	0.80
Operations and administration	12	0.29	0.53
Total expenses		2.13	2.34
Loss for the year		(2.13)	(2.34)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		(2.13)	(2.34)
Earning / (loss) per share			
Basic earning / (loss) per share (in absolute terms) (INR)	15	(0.27)	(0.30)
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (in absolute terms) (INR)	15	(0.27)	(0.30)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **BSR & Associates LLP**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm registration number: 116231W /W-100024



Rakesh Dewan
 Partner
 Membership Number: 092212

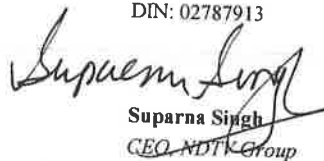
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited



Hemant Kumar Gupta
 Director
 DIN: 02787913



Basker Kasinathan
 Director
 DIN: 05172301



Suparna Singh
 CEO, NDTK Group



Rajneesh Gupta
 CFO, NDTK Group

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 20-May-2019

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 17 May 2019

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)


	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before income tax	(2.13)	(2.34)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	0.79	0.80
Finance cost	1.05	1.01
Cash used in operations before working capital changes	<u>(0.29)</u>	<u>(0.53)</u>
Working capital adjustments		
Change in trade payables	0.06	0.05
Change in other current liabilities	(0.02)	-
Cash used in operating activities	<u>(0.25)</u>	<u>(0.48)</u>
Income taxes paid / deducted at source (net)	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	<u>(0.25)</u>	<u>(0.48)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	1.80
Finance cost paid	(1.05)	(1.01)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	<u>(1.05)</u>	<u>0.79</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1.30)	0.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.38	1.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 4)	<u>0.08</u>	<u>1.38</u>
Notes to the statement of cash flows:		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Components of cash and cash equivalents:-		
Cash on hand	0.02	0.03
Balance with banks:		
- In current accounts	0.06	1.35
Balances per statement of cash flows	<u>0.08</u>	<u>1.38</u>
(b) Movement in financial liabilities*		
Opening balance	10.00	10.00
Interest expense	1.05	1.01
Finance cost paid	(1.05)	(1.01)
Closing balance	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>

*Amendment to Ind AS 7: Effective 01 April 2017, the Company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which require the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

(c) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.


As per our report of even date attached

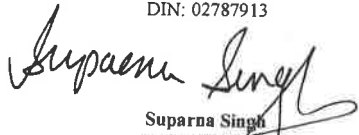
For BSR & Associates LLP
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Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited


Hemant Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN: 02787913


Basker Kasinathan
Director
DIN: 05172391


Suparna Singh
CEO, NDTV Group


Rajneesh Gupta
CFO, NDTV Group

Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May - 2019

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2019

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019
 (All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

I) Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2017	77.96
Changes in equity share capital during the year	1.80
Balance as at 31 March 2018	79.76
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	79.76

II) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2017	(20.69)	(20.69)
Loss for the year	(2.34)	(2.34)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	(23.03)	(23.03)
Loss for the year	(2.13)	(2.13)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	(25.16)	(25.16)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

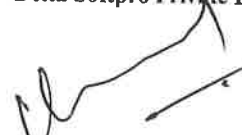
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Suparna Singh
 CEO, NDTV Group



Rajneesh Gupta
 CFO, NDTV Group

Place: Gurugram

Date: 20-May-2019

Place: New Delhi

Date: 17 May 2019

Delta Softpro Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Reporting entity

Delta Softpro Private Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated on 4 September 2006 in India, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 with its registered office situated in New Delhi.

The Company was acquired by New Delhi Television Limited ("NDTV"), the holding Company, w.e.f. 24 February 2012. The Company owns an industrial plot in Noida (U.P.) and currently has no other operations.

Note 1 Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 17 May 2019.

b. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets	Fair value

d. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing the financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

(i) Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management exercises judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

(ii) Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:

The areas involving critical estimates are:

- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies;
- Impairment test of non-financial assets; and

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

e. Current versus non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on the current / non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.



A liability is treated as 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.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

f. Measurement of fair values

A number of accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further the information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the respective notes:

- investment property; and
- financial instruments.

Note 2 Significant accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of the entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Recognition and initial measurement:

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement:

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortized cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.



Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses	
Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) *Derecognition:*

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its Balance Sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in profit or loss.

(iv) *Offsetting:*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. **Investment property**

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Upon initial recognition, an investment property is measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

On transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its investment property recognized as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such investment property.

The Company has taken a plot of land in Noida (UP) on lease. The lease deed specifies lease term to be 90 years. Accordingly, the Company depreciates investment property over a period of 90 years on a straight-line basis.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is recognized in profit or loss.

The fair values of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values is determined by an independent valuer who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.



c. Impairment

(i) Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on:
- financial assets measured at amortized cost; and
- financial assets measured at FVOCI.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 180 days or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses:

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the Balance Sheet:

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off:

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets (e.g., central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or company of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

d. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

e. Lease

(i) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease:

At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognized using the incremental borrowing rate.

(ii) Assets held under leases:

Leases of property, plant and equipment that transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to similar owned assets.

Assets held under leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (i.e. operating leases) are not recognized in the Company's Balance Sheet.

(iii) Lease payments:

Payments made under operating leases are generally recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

f. Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

g. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax:

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.



Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

h. Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

i. Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit / (loss) attributable to owners of the Company

- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings (loss) per share:

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognized however are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

k. Recent accounting pronouncements

(i) Ind AS 116 "Leases"

Nature of change

The Company is required to adopt Ind AS 116, Leases from 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases. It replaces existing leases guidance, Ind AS 17, Leases.

The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements but has not yet completed its detailed assessment. The quantitative impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the consolidated financial statements in the period of initial application is not reasonably estimable as at present.

Impact

The Company will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating leases. The nature of expenses related to those leases will now change because the Company will recognise a depreciation charge for right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities. Previously, the Company recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, and recognised assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between actual lease payments and the expense recognised. No significant impact is expected for the Company's finance leases.



Date of adoption

The Company plans to apply Ind AS 116 initially on 1 April 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting Ind AS 116 will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 April 2019, with no restatement of comparative information. The Company plans to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the definition of a lease on transition. This means that it will apply Ind AS 116 to all contracts entered into before 1 April 2019 and identified as leases in accordance with Ind AS 17.

(ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

Nature of change

The appendix provides accounting for uncertainty over income tax treatments.

Impact

The management does not foresee any material impact on account of this amendment.

Date of adoption

The Company has decided to apply the amendment prospectively to changes in use that occur after the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2019).

(iii) New paragraph 57A has been added to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

Nature of change

This amendment clarifies that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised.

Impact

The management does not foresee any material impact on account of this amendment.

Date of adoption

The Company has decided to apply the amendment prospectively to changes in use that occur after the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2019).

(iv) Amendment to Ind AS 109

Nature of change

The amendment enables an entity to measure at amortised cost some prepayable financial assets with negative compensation.

Impact

The management does not foresee any impact on account of this amendment.

Date of adoption

The Company has decided to apply the amendment prospectively to changes in use that occur after the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2019).



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019
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Note 3 : Investment property

Particulars	Total
At cost (gross carrying amount)	
As at 1 April 2017	67.47
Balance at 31 March 2018	67.47
Balance at 31 March 2019	67.47
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 April 2017	0.80
Depreciation for the year	0.80
Balance at 31 March 2018	1.60
Depreciation for the year	0.79
Balance at 31 March 2019	2.39
Carrying amount (net)	
Balance at 31 March 2018	65.87
Balance at 31 March 2019	65.08

During the previous years, with the prior approval of Noida Authority, the Company has mortgaged the land with Corporation Bank and Syndicate Bank against the loan availed by New Delhi Television Limited, the holding company.

a) Fair value

At 31 March 2018	162.00
At 31 March 2019	182.25

b) Measurement of fair values

The fair value of investment property has been determined by external, independent property valuer, having appropriate recognized professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

The fair value arrived at is based on market survey and comparison of property prices in similar neighbouring localities. The prevailing land rates in the area is arrived at by diligent and judicious verbal inquiries from local and dependable estate agents.

c) Leased assets

The Company has lease hold land under finance lease arrangement. The gross and net value of the land under finance lease is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Investment property		
Cost / Deemed cost	67.47	67.47
Accumulated depreciation	2.39	1.60
Net carrying amount	65.08	65.87

* Refer note 18 for assets pledged as security.

Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Cash on hand		
Balances with banks	0.02	0.03
- in current accounts	0.06	1.35
Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheet	0.08	1.38
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows	0.08	1.38



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Note 5: Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Authorized		
10,000,000 (previous year 10,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	100.00	100.00
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
7,976,123 (previous year 7,976,123) equity shares of INR 10 each	79.76	79.76
	<u>79.76</u>	<u>79.76</u>

a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2018	7,976,123	79.76
As at 31 March 2019	7,976,123	79.76

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company in proportion of the number of equity shares held.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
New Delhi Television Limited (including nominees)	7,976,123	100%	7,976,123	100%

Note 6: Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Retained earnings*	(25.16)	(23.03)
	<u>(25.16)</u>	<u>(23.03)</u>

a) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deficit in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(23.03)	(20.69)
Loss for the year	(2.13)	(2.34)
Closing balance	<u>(25.16)</u>	<u>(23.03)</u>

Retained earnings are the profits / (loss) that the Company has earned till date and it includes remeasurements of defined benefit obligations



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Note 7: Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Finance lease obligation (refer note (a))	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00

Note (a): Finance lease obligations
 Finance lease obligations are payables as follows:

As at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Within one year	Between one and five years	After more than five years	Total
Future minimum lease payment	1.01	4.05	74.90	79.96
Interest element of minimum lease payment	1.01	4.05	64.90	69.96
Present value of minimum lease payment	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

As at 31 March 2018

Particulars	Within one year	Between one and five years	After more than five years	Total
Future minimum lease payment	1.01	4.05	75.91	80.97
Interest element of minimum lease payment	1.01	4.05	65.91	70.97
Present value of minimum lease payment	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00

Lease contains the effective interest rate @ 11% and the tenure of lease is from 17 December 2007 till 16 December 2097.

Note 8: Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (see note below)	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises *	0.55	0.49
	0.55	0.49

* Of the above, trade payables to related parties are as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Payable to related parties	0.24	0.20
	0.24	0.20

Note:

Disclosures in relation to Micro and Small enterprises "Suppliers" as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(i) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
(ii) the interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year	-	-
(iii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iv) the amount of the payment made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(v) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(vii) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note 9: Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Statutory dues payable	0.01	0.03
	0.01	0.03



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019
 (All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10: Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest on finance lease obligation	1.05	1.01
	<u>1.05</u>	<u>1.01</u>

Note 11: Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Depreciation on investment property	0.79	0.80
	<u>0.79</u>	<u>0.80</u>

Note 12: Operations and administration expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Rent		0.01
Rates and taxes	-	0.05
Auditors' remuneration (excluding tax) ^a	0.12	0.30
Legal, professional and consultancy	0.08	0.15
Miscellaneous expenses	0.09	0.02
	<u>0.29</u>	<u>0.53</u>

a) Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
As auditors :		
Audit fee	0.12	0.30
	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.30</u>



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Note 13: Capital management

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to its shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of "Net Debt" to "Total Equity". For this purpose, Net Debt is defined as total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises of equity share capital and other equity. During the financial year ended 31 March 2019, no significant changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the Company's capital structure.

The Company's Net Debt to Total Equity ratio is as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Total borrowings	10.00	10.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(0.08)	(1.38)
Net debt	9.92	8.62
Equity share capital	79.76	79.76
Other equity	(25.16)	(23.03)
Total Equity	54.60	56.73
Net Debt to Total Equity ratio	0.18	0.15

Note 14: Financial instruments - fair value measurements and financial risk management
A. Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.
 (i) As on 31 March 2019

Particulars	Note	Carrying value			Total	Fair value measurement using		
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets - Current								
Cash and cash equivalents**	4	-	-	0.08	0.08	-	-	-
Total				0.08	0.08			0.08
Financial liabilities - Non current								
Borrowings#	7	-	-	10.00	10.00	-	-	10.00
Financial liabilities - Current								
Trade payables**	8	-	-	0.55	0.55	-	-	0.55
Total				10.55	10.55			10.55



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(ii) As on 31 March 2018

Particulars	Note	Carrying value			Fair value measurement using		
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets - Current							
Cash and cash equivalents**	4	-	-	1.38	-	-	-
Total		-	-	1.38	-	-	1.38
Financial liabilities - Non current							
Borrowings#	7	-	-	10.00	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - Current							
Trade payables**	8	-	-	0.49	-	-	-
Total		-	-	10.49	-	-	0.49
							10.49

** The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade payables approximates the fair values due to their short-term nature.
These borrowings represent finance lease obligation. The carrying value of such obligation approximates fair value.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:
Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

There has been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow method

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market Risk - Interest rate

(i) Risk management framework

The Company's key management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.
The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risks limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market condition and the Company's activities. The Company through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and



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(ii) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	0.08	1.38

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration of risks.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally deals with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable equity investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next six months. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The contractual cash flow amounts are gross and undiscounted.

	As at 31 March 2019				Contractual cash flows
	Carrying amount	Less than one year	Between one and three years	More than three years	
Trade payables	0.55	0.55	-	-	0.55
Finance lease obligations	10.00	1.01	2.02	76.92	79.95
	10.55	1.56	2.02	76.92	80.50
As at 31 March 2018					
	Carrying amount	Less than one year	Between one and three years	More than three years	Contractual cash flows
Trade payables	0.49	0.49	-	-	0.49
Finance lease obligations	10.00	1.01	2.02	77.94	80.97
	10.49	1.50	2.02	77.94	81.46

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to such risk as the Company does not have any floating interest rate financial investment.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

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Note 15: Earnings / (loss) per share

The calculations of profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for purposes of earnings / (loss) per share calculations are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Loss for the year - (A)	(2.13)	(2.34)
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	7,976,123	7,796,123
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	7,976,123	7,976,123
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year - (B)	7,976,123	7,884,397
Face value of each equity share (INR)	10.00	10.00
Earnings / (loss) per equity share		
Basic and diluted earning / (loss) per equity share (in absolute terms) (INR) - (A)/(B)	(0.27)	(0.30)



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Note 16: Related party disclosures

(a) List of related parties and nature of relationship where control exists

Related parties where control exists

New Delhi Television Limited

(b) Transactions with related parties

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties, in the ordinary course of business:

Particulars	Holding company	
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Corporate guarantee (refer note i) New Delhi Television Limited	226.80	226.80
Proceeds from issue of equity shares New Delhi Television Limited	-	1.80

Note:

i. The Company has given a corporate guarantee of INR 226.80 million (previous year INR 226.80 million) in favor of Corporation Bank for loan availed by New Delhi Television Limited, the holding company.

(c) Outstanding balances

Particulars	Holding company	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade payable	0.24	0.20



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Note 17: Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") as required under Ind AS 108. The CODM is considered to be Board of directors who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. No business has been conducted by the Company during the current year. Accordingly, there is no reportable segment.

Note 18 : Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

Particulars	Note	As at	
		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Non-current assets			
Investment property	3	65.08	65.87
Total non-current assets		65.08	65.87
Total assets pledged as security		65.08	65.87

Note 19 : Taxation

a) The reconciliation of estimated income tax to income tax expense is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019		For the year ended 31 March 2018	
Profit / (Loss) before taxes		(2.13)		(2.34)
Tax using the Company's applicable tax rate	26.00%	(0.56)	25.75%	(0.60)
Effect of :				
Non deductible expenses	-24.54%	0.53	-18.72%	0.44
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized	-1.46%	0.03	-7.03%	0.16
Effective tax rate	-	-	-	-

b) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of following items:

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Tax loss carry forwards	0.63	0.67
Total deferred tax assets	0.63	0.67

As at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, the Company did not recognize deferred tax assets on tax losses and other temporary differences because a trend of future profitability is not yet clearly discernible. Further, deferred tax assets have been recognized only to the extent of deferred tax liabilities. The above tax losses expire at various dates ranging from 2020 to 2027.



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Note 20: Contingent liabilities

On 28 February 2019, a judgement of the Supreme Court of India interpreting certain statutory defined contribution obligations of employees and employers altered historical understandings of such obligations, extending them to cover additional portions of the employee's income. However, the judgement isn't explicit if such interpretation may have retrospective application resulting in increased contribution for past and future years. The Company has been legally advised that there are numerous interpretative challenges on the retrospective application of the judgment which results in impracticability in estimation of and timing of payment and amount involved. As a result of lack of implementation guidance and interpretative challenges involved, and also in view of certain stakeholders' request to reevaluate the pronouncement itself, the Company is unable to reliably estimate the amount involved. Accordingly, the Company shall evaluate the amount of provision, if any, on obtaining further clarity on the matter.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For BSR & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 116231W /W-100024

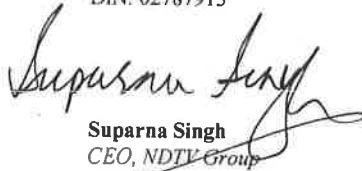


Rakesh Dewan
Partner
Membership Number: 092212

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited



Hemant Kumar Gupta
Director
DIN: 02787913



Suparna Singh
CEO, NDTV Group

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2019



Basker Kasinathan
Director
DIN: 05172301



Rajneesh Gupta
CFO, NDTV Group

Place: Gurugram
Date: 20 May 2019