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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
SITI MAURYA CABLE NET PRIVATE LIMITED

### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of SITI MAURYA CABLE NET PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March 2022, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Qualified Opinion**

The Company's 'Revenue from Operations' include broadcasters' share in subscription income from pay channels, which has correspondingly been presented as an expense which is not in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS-115, 'Revenue from contract with customers'. Had the Management disclosed the same on net basis, the 'Revenue from Operations' and the 'Pay Channel, carriage sharing and related cost' each would have been lower by Rs 2,277.29 lakhs for the year ended 31st March 2022 and the loss would have remained the same as currently reported.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder,





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and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAl's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

## 1. Key audit matter

Provisioning for Expected Credit Loss ('ECL')

Trade receivables comprise a significant portion of the current financial assets of the Company. As at March 31, 2022 trade receivables aggregate Rs 730.14 lakhs (net of provision for expected credit losses of Rs 414.28 lakhs).

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

Since the Company has revenue streams which are dissimilar, the management has identified different classes of trade receivables basis the customer profile and nature of service provided or item sold. The management regularly assesses each class of trade receivables for recoverability. Provision for ECL is created by the management considering the recovery trends noted for the respective class, adjusted for forward looking estimates. Additional provision is created for the receivables specifically identified as doubtful or non-recoverable.

Estimation of the rates at which provision for ECL is to be created for each revenue stream, involve significant degree of judgment and estimate.

## How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We have performed the following procedures for assessment of sufficiency of the provisioning for ECL:

- Obtained the ageing of trade receivables and discussed the key receivable balances, considering if
  any correspondence is available to establish the management's assessment of recoverability of
  such dues.
- Analysis of the methodology used to determine the provision amount for the current year.
- Assessing key ratios which include collection periods and days outstanding.
- Tested subsequent settlement of trade receivables after the balance date on a sample basis.





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## 2. Key audit matter

Evaluation of uncertain tax positions

The Company has material uncertain tax positions including matters under dispute which involves significant judgment to determine the possible outcome.

Refer Note No 41 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

#### How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We obtained details of completed assessment and demands received during the financial year from management. We also obtained the opinion of legal experts to challenge the management's underlying assumptions in estimating the tax provision and the possible outcomes. The legal experts considered legal precedence and other rulings in evaluating management's position on these uncertain tax positions. Additionally we considered the effect of new information in respect of uncertain tax positions as at April 1, 2021 to evaluate whether any change was required to management's position on these uncertainties.

#### Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone 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.

When we read the other information included in the Annual Report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter of those charged with governance.

## Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the





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

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

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 explaining 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.





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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone 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 section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year and therefore the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company.





- 2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('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 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 3. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
  - b) Except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, 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 standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d) Except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
  - f) We have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31st March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May 2022 as per Annexure B expressed modified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;
  - 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:
    - the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on 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 as at 31st March 2022;
    - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31st March 2022;
    - iv. (a) the Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no fund (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the



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Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- (b) the Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. the company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

For Agarwal K & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Chistretto Number: E300016

Partner Partner

Membership Number 064579

UDIN: 22064579 ATNOLH4999

Place: Kolkata

Date: 23rd day of May 2022



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#### ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SITI MAURYA CABLE NET PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

- 1. (a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and equipments and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
  - (B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
  - (b) The company has a program of physical verification of it's Property, Plant and equipments in a phased manner of three years other than set top boxes, which are in possession of customers/third parties and distribution equipment comprising overhead and underground cables and other equipment. Management is of the view that it is not possible to physically verify these assets due to their nature and location. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipments were physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, other than for physical verification of set top boxes and distribution and other equipment referred to above, the frequency of verification of property, plant and equipments is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
  - (c) The company does not own any immovable properties and hence no title deeds are held in the name of the company.
  - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
  - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- 2. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business. No material discrepancies were noticed in the physical stock as compared with the book records.
  - (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and not granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- In our opinion according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investment made, and guarantees provided by it, as applicable.
- The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2022 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the maintenance of cost records has been prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of products and services of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company in this connection and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
  - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us the details of dues of Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Entertainment Tax, Goods and Service Tax and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as on 31st March, 2022 on account of disputes are given below:

Name Statute	of	the	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs in Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where pending	dispute is
Income 1961	Tax	Act,	Income Tax	4.43	A.Y. 2014-15	Commissioner Tax (Appeals)	of Income
Income 1961	Tax	Act,	Income Tax	9.47	A.Y. 2015-16	Commissioner Tax (Appeals)	of Income
Income 1961	Tax	Act,	Income Tax	2.19	A.Y. 2016-17	Commissioner Tax (Appeals)	of Income





Name Statute	of	the	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs in		Forum where dispute is pending
				Lakhs)	relates	
Income 1961	Tax	Act,	Income Tax	2.85	A.Y. 2019-20	Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax
Income 1961	Tax	Act,	Income Tax	90.85	A.Y. 2020-21	Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax

- There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
  - (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
  - (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
  - (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
  - (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
  - (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.





- (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
  - (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
  - (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it; the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 & 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules.
- (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
  - (b) The company is not required to appoint the internal auditor as per the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him/her. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 17 The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.





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- On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.
  - (b) There is no unspent amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under subsection (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Agarwal K & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAl Fire Number: E300016

Gourav Partner

Membership Number 064579

ERN:E300016

UDIN: 22064579 AJNOLH 4499

Place: Kolkata

Date: 23rd day of May 2022



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#### ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 3(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of SITI MAURYA CABLE NET PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Subsection 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of SITI MAURYA CABLE NET PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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





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

## Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

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

#### Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March 2022.

The Company's internal financial controls over preparation of financial statements with respect to presentation and disclosure of 'Revenue from operations' in accordance with the requirement of IndAS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers', were not operating effectively which has resulted in a material misstatement in the amounts recognised as 'Revenue from operations' and 'Pay channel, carriage sharing and related cost' including the relevant disclosures in the standalone financial statements, while there is no impact on the net loss for the year ended 31 March 2022.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.





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In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31 March, 2022, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and except for the effects of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022.

We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, and the material weakness as mentioned above, has affected our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the Company and we have issued a qualified opinion on the standalone financial statements.

For Agarwal K & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration umber: E300016

Partner

Membership Number 064579

UDIN: 22064579 AJNOLH4999

Place: Kolkata

Date: 23rd day of May 2022

### Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited CIN: U93000WB2012PTC184542 Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(₹ thousands)

<u>-</u>			
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	231,349	271,939
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	12,147	13,159
(c) Other intangible assets	4	3,281	9,410
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	3,165	3,423
(e) Deferred tax assets (Net)	6	31,689	31,717
Sub-total of Non-current assets		281,631	329,648
2. Current assets		046	1 146
(a) Inventories	7	945	1,146
(b) Financial assets			74,673
(i) Trade receivables	8	73,014	
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	20,389	32,650 10,000
(iii) Bank Balance otherthan (ii) above	10	31,305	1,452
(iv) Loans	11	1,190	22,850
(v) Other financial assets	12	5,585	
(c) Current tax assets (Net)	13	10,670	2,334
(d) Other current assets	14	14,120	24,947
Sub-total of Current assets		157,218	170,052
Total assets		438,848	499,700
B. Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	90,280	90,280
(b) Other equity	16	145,327	178,657
Sul>total - Equity		235,606	268,936
Linbilities		[	
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	-	-
(ii) Other financial habilities	18	1	2 000
(b) Provisions	19	3,656	2,989 25,257
(c) Other non-current liabilities	20	555	
Sub-total - Non-current liabilities		4,211	28,246
2. Current liabilities		}	
(a) Financial liabilities	ı		6.202
(i) Borrowings	21	-	6,202
(ji) Trade payables	22		
Total outstanding dues of creditors for micro enterprises and small			
enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium		1	ساء د د د
enterprises		123,593	134,557
(iii) Other financial liabilities	23	14,942	15,227
(b) Other current liabilities	24	60,202	46,311
(c) Provisions	25	295	220
(c) Provisions Sub-total of current liabilities		199,031	202,518
		438,848	<ul> <li>499,700</li> </ul>

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Agarwal K & Co LLP Chartered A 0016 Gourav Partner

Membership Number: 064579

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Place - Kolkata

Date - 23rd day of May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of SITI Maurya Cable Net Private Limited

urendra kumar Agarwal

Director

DIN: 00569816

Krishna Kumar Sr. Manager (F&A) Muno Kumar Director

DIN: 03449709

Jai Rrakash Jindal Company Secretary

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## Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited CIN: U93000WB2012PTC184542

## Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(₹thousands)

			Year ended	Year ended
Part	iculars	Notes	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Revenue		İ	
ı	Revenue from operations	26	424.061	512.740
II	Other income	27	436,951	513,769
III	Total Income (I+II)	1 2'	11,656	4,237
***	Total fileonie (1+11)	<u> </u>	448,607	518,006
IV	Expenses			
	Purchases of traded goods	28	294	580
	Decrease/(Increase) in inventories of traded goods	29	201	(1)
	Carriage sharing, pay channel and related costs	30	328,564	348,210
	Employee benefits expenses	31	26,088	24,913
	Finance costs	32	818	1,885
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	33	77,297	98,303
	Other expenses	34	48,647	38,887
	Total expenses	[	481,910	512,777
v	Profit /(Loss )before exceptional items and tax		(33,303)	5,229
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VП	Profit/(Loss) before tax	ļ	(33,303)	5,229
VIII	Tax Expenses		28	1,410
	(a) Current Tax		· -	6,523
	(b) Deffered Tax		28	(5,113)
	(c) Short / (Excess) Provision for earlier years			(-,,
IX	Profit /(Loss) for the year		(33,330)	3,819
x	Other Comprehensive Income	35	0.23	(11)
	Total Comphrensive Income for the year		(33,330)	3,808
	Earning Per Share	36		
	Basic		(3.69)	0.42
	Diluted		(3.69)	0.42

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For Agarwal K & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

tion No.: E300016

Membership Number: 064579

UPIN-2206U579 AJNOLH4999

Place - Kolkata

Date - 23rd day of May' 2022

SITI Maurya Cable Net Private Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Suren**u**ra Kumar Agarwal Director

DIN: 00569816

Krishna Kumar Sr. Manager (F&A) Muno Kumar Director

DIN: 03449709

Company Secretary



## Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited CIN: U93000WB2012PTC184542

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

( ₹ thousands)

		(₹ thousands
Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
A. Cash Flow from operating activities:	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	1	
Net Profit before taxation, exceptional item & prior period items	(33,303)	5,229
Adjustment for :-		
Depreciation	77,297	98,303
Provision for Retirement Benefit	742	675
Unrealised forex (gain )/ loss	52	32
Interest Paid & Borrowing cost	818	1,885
Bad Debts written off (Net of Provisions)	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts & Advances	(783)	-
Excess provisions written back	(8,112)	(2,324
Provision for STB Churn's	28,676	4,727
Interest on Fixed Deposit / Income Tax Refund/Others	1,565	1,343
Operating profit before working capital changes	66,952	109,868
Change in working capital		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	(2,121)	(90,955
Increase/(Decrease) in other Non current liabilities	(24,702)	66
Increase/(Decrease) in Other current finacial liabilities	(285)	1,163
Increase/(Decrease) in Other current liabilities	(14,785)	(3,528
Decrease/ (Increase) in Trade receivable	1,659	
,		39,964
Decrease/ (Increase) in Inventories	201	(1
Decrease/ (Increase) in Long-term loans and advances given	258	(36)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Short-term loans and advances given	262	6,647
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other current financial assets	17,266	(13,148)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other current assets	10,827	7,328
Cash Generation from Operating Activities before exceptional item	55,530	57,368
Exceptional Items	-	=
Cash Generation from operating activities after exceptional item  Net Prior Period Adjustment	55,530	57,368 -
Cash Generation from Operating Activities after Prior Period Item	55,530	57,368
Income Tax Paid (including TDS)	8,336	8,069
Net Cash Generation from operating activities	47,194	49,299
B. Cashflow From Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets/ Capital work in Progress	(29,565)	(14,627)
Investment in Fixed Deposit	(21,305)	(10,000)
Interest on Fixed Deposit / Income Tax	(1,565)	(1,343)
Net Cash deployed in Investing Activities	(52,434)	(25,970)
C- Cashflow From Financing Activities:		
Interest Paid	. (818)	(1,885)
Pricipal Repayment of Lease liability	(616)	(14,707)
Short Term Borrowings Taken / Repayment	(6,202)	(422)
Net Cash Generation from Financing Activities	(7,020)	(17,014)
Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(12,261)	6,315
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the year	32,650	26,335
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of the year	20,389	32,650
Cash & Cash Equivalent include	(₹thousands)	(₹thousands
Cash Balance	2,223	1,826
Bank Balance	11,297	26,187
Cheque in Hand	6,869	4,637
Cash & Cash Equivalent Reported	20,389	32,650

For Agarwal K & Co LLP Chartered Act E300016

Membership Number: 064579

UDIN- 22-064579

AJ NOLH4999

Place - Kolkata

Partner

Date - 23rd day of May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of SITI Maurya Cable Net Private Limited

Surenum Kumar Agarwal Muno Kumar Director Director

DIN: 00569816

Krishna Kumar Sr. Manager (F&A)

DIN: 03449709

Brakash Jindal

Company Secretary

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### Company Overview

1 SITI Maurya Cable Net Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is Multi System Operator (MSO) engaged in the distribution of television channels through digital cable distribution network, broadbanc services and other related services. The Company is a subsidiary of Indian Cable Network Company Limited which is subsidiary of Siti Network Limited and hence Siti Network Limited is the utlimate holding company.

## 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### a) Basis of preparation

#### **Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with relevant rules of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 read with companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

#### **Basis of Measurement**

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

- a) Financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at Fair value/ Amortised cost;
- b) Non-current assets held for sale measured at the lower of the carrying amounts and fair value less cost to sell;
- c) Defined benefit plans plan assets measured at fair value

#### Current Vs non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period
- d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- e) All the other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities respectively.

## **Functional and Presentation Currency**

The Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest thousand as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year, unless otherwise mentioned, and are explained below-

### b) Use of Estimate

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of Income and Expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current or future periods. The most significant techniques for estimation are described in the accounting policies below. Critical accounting judgments and the key sources of estimation or uncertainty in applying the Company's accounting policies arise in relation to the following and also in relation to other accounting policies as stated elsewhere.

#### (i) Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost/deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

#### (ii) Intangible Assets

Software and VC Cards are included in the Balance sheet as an Intangible asset where they are clearly linked to long term economic benefit for the Company. In this case they are measured initially at purchase cost and then amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

#### (iii) Revenue Recognition

The Marketing and Placement income is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss on the basis of contract with the Broadcasters. Since this is a continuous service, therefore in few cases the Income is recognised following the trend of past basis in the absence of agreemen pending renewal.

## (iv) Claims, Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Company has ongoing litigations with various regulatory authorities and third parties. Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty. Information about such litigations is provided in notes to the linancial statements.

## (v) Uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables, unbilled revenues and investment in subsidiaries. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information, economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

#### c) Property, Plant and Equipment

#### (i) Recognition and Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment is recognised at cost\deemed cost less accumulated depreciation or impairmment losses if any, incurred to bring the asset to the present condition and location. The cost of fixed assets comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to its intended working condition and estimated costs of dismantling, removing and restoring the site on which it is located, wherever applicable.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The items of spare parts, stand-by equipments and servicing equipments that satisfy the definition and recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment is classified under Capital work in progress. Capital Work in progress comprises of the cost of fixed assets that are not put to use at the reporting date.

Set top boxes are treated as part of Capital Work In Progress till at the end of the month of activation, after which the same are depreciated.

#### (ii) Depreciation on Tangible Assets

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets estimated by the Management. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during the period is proportionately charged. Leasehold land is amortized over the effective period of lease. The details of estimated life for each category of asset are as follows:

## Asset Estimated useful life based on SLM

Buildings	60 year
Computers and Data Processing Equipment	3 years
Plant and Machinery	8 years
Set Top Boxes	8 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Studio Equipments	13 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Softwares which are an integral part of Property, Plant and	6 years





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#### (iii) Disposal of Assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from th 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 a the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

#### (d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets comprises of VC Card, Cable Television Franchise, Bandwidth Rights and Softwares. Intangible Assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognistion, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

#### Asset

Estimated useful life based on SLM

Software and VC Cards

6 years

#### e) Impairment of Assets

#### (i) Financial Assets

For the purpose of computation of expected credit loss, the Company has analysed the trend of provisions for doubtful debts created in earlier years and has also considered the fact that the Company has revenue from DAS customers which has been booked as per prepair model of billing. The expected credit loss has been computed on basis of recoverability (after analysing each head separately) for DAS customers. Further, the Company has analysed expected credit loss separately for carriage revenue customer (including Marketing & Placement Income customers) and other than carriage revenue customer primarily because the characteristics and historical losses trend was different in these two streams.

#### (ii) Non-Financial Assets

The Carrying amount of the fixed assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard-36 or "Impairment of Assets" prescribed by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) rules as amended from time to time, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. Impairment test is performed for an individual asset, unless asset does not generate cash flow that are largely independent. Otherwise the assets are tested for Cash Generating Units (CGUs). An Impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss if the assets or CGU's carrying amount exceeds the greater of Fair value less cost or Value in use. Reversal o Impairment are recognised through Statement of Profit and Loss except those routed through reserves.

#### (f) Leases

#### Where the Company is a lessor

Leases in which the company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in Property, Plant and Equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on monthly rental basis, wherever applicable over the lease term.

#### Where the Company is a lessee

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### g) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing Costs are the interest or the other cost which the entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of the funds. These include interest expense calculated using the Effective interest method as per Ind AS 109. Borrowing cost which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a "Qualifying Asset" are included in the cost of the asset when it is probable that they will result in the future economic benefit to the entity and it's cost can be measured reliably.

#### , h) Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows-

Stock in trade & Stores and spares valued at cost on weighted average method or at net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

#### i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, rebates, outgoing taxes on sales of goods or services.

#### (i) Subscription Income

Subscription income includes subscription from subscribers/ Cable Operators relating to cable TV. Revenue from Operations is recognised on accrual basis based on underlying subscription plan or agreements with the concerned subscribers/ Cable Operators.

#### (ii) Marketing and Placement Income

Marketing and Placement Income is recognized on accrual basis over the terms of related agreement/ negotiations provided that there is no significant uncertainty regarding the realisable amount of consideration.

#### (iii) Income From Activation of Services

The Company has adopted Ind As 115 and accordingly these financial results are prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principals laid down in Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". In pursuance of the same, Income from activation of digital cable services is recognised as revenue over the initial contract period.

#### (iv) Income From Broadband Services

Income from broadband services (net of applicable taxes and duties) is recongnised on time proportion basis.

#### (v) Advertisement Income

Advertisement Income is recognised on accrual basis from the date(s) of insertion of advertisements based on the terms specified in the release orders.

#### (vi) Other Services

Income from dark fiber leasing is recognized on accrual basis as per terms of the respective contracts.

#### (vii) Sales of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. The company collects sales taxes, value added taxes and Goods & Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

#### j) Foreign Currency Transaction

Transaction in foreign currency is recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the transaction date (s). Transaction remaining unsettled, is translated at the rate prevailing at the end of the financial year. The exchange rate difference arising there-from are adjusted in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

#### k) Financial Instruments

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

#### (i) Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. The transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Profit and Loss are immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.



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#### Compound Financial Instruments

Separation of instrument into its liability and Equity component is made at the time of Initial recognition. The fair value of liability component establishes its initial carrying amount which is then deducted from the fair value of the instrument as a whole to arrive at the residual amount being recognised as the equity component. The fair value of the liability component at the initial recognition is the Presenvalue of the contractual stream of future cash flow discounted at the market rate of Interest that would have been applied to the instrument of comparable credit quality with substantially the same cash flow.

#### (ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

#### Financial Assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

#### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it 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.

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

#### (iii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

### (iv) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty.

#### 1) Retirement and other employee benefits

Payments to defined contribution plans are charged as an expense as they fall due. Payments made to state managed retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as payments to defined contribution schemes where the Company's obligations under the schemes are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme. For defined benefit retirement schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income. The service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is treated as a net expense within employment costs.

Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value plan assets.



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#### (m) Taxation

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in th Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it furthe excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws the have been enacted.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in th financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance shee liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets ar only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can butilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based of the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

#### (n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, e-wallet balance, deposits held at call with banks and other short term deposits including the Bank Overdraft.

#### (o) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

#### (i) General

Provisions are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits which can be reliably estimated. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. When appropriate, provisions are measured on a discounted basis.

Constructive obligation is an obligation that derives from an entity's actions where:

- (a) by an established pattern of past practice, published policies or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and
- (b) as a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

#### (ii) Contingent Liabilities

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

#### (p) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the periods presented.

### (q) Segment Reporting

The company is a Multi System Operator providing Cable Television Network Services and Other Related services which is considered as the only reportable segment. The company's operations are based in India.



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# Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

## A Equity Share Capital

(₹thousands)

Balance at 1st April'2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at 31st March 2022
90,280	-	-	-	90,280

(₹thousands)

Balance at 1st April'2020	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at 31st March 2021
90,280	-	-	•	90,280

B Other Equity

(₹thousands)

•		Reserves and Surplus	( \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Particulars	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2021	70,000	108,657	178,657
Profit / (Loss) for the year	· -	(33,330)	(33,330)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	0	. 0
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(33,330)	(33,330)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	70,000	75,327	145,327
Balance as at April 01, 2020	70,000	104,849	. 174,849
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	3,819	3,819
Other Comprehensive Income	-	(11)	(11)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	3,808	3,808
Balance as at 31 March 2021	70,000	108,657	178,657

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Agarwal K & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: E300016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of SITI Maurya Cable Net Private Limited

Surendra Kumar Agarwal

**b**irector

DIN: 00569816

Muno Kumar Director

DIN: 03449709

Place - Kolkata

Partner

Date - 23rd day of May' 2022

Membership Number: 064579

UDIN-22064579 AJNOLH4999

Krishna Kumar

Sr. Manager (F&A)

Jai Prakash Jindal Company Secretary



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March' 2022 Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited

(\* thousands) Capital Work in Progress 9,928 14,396 11,165. 13,159 13,159 15,348 16,360 12,147 13,159 12,147 713,086 361,700 90,682 452,381 271,939 452,381 71,153 523,534 724,321 724,321 30,562 754,883 231,349 Total 535,781 9,767 246,686 64,337 311,023 234,525 545,548 12,855 558,403 311,023 60,236 371,259 187,144 545,548 Set top boxes 1,458 1,458 1,458 1,458 177 660 798 171 974 Vehicles Furniture and fixtures 3,115 698 3,813 7,087 3,813 698 4,511 3,274 7,087 2,576 7,087 7,087 2,980 3,109 2,176 296 2,472 3,109 1,808 368 2,176 3,163 933 691 equipment Office 2,309 183 2,683 2,064 2,683 2,683 374 257 Computers 28,062 14,031 42,093 42,093 42,093 42,093 42,093 42,093 42,093 Right to Use Assets 79,344 10,826 90,170 32,172 90,170 9,629 99,799 121,187 122,343 17,654 122,343 139,996 40,197 Plant and equipment Closing Gross Carrying Amount as on 31 March 2022 Closing Gross Carrying Amount as on 31 March 2021 Depreciation change during the year Closing Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Gross Carrying Amount as at 01 April 2020 Gross Carrying Amount as at 01 April 2021 Opening Gross Carrying Amount Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment Net Carrying Amount as on 31 March 2022 Net Carrying Amount as on 31 March 2021 Note 3: Property, Plant & Equipment Depreciation change during the year Closing Accumulated Depreciation Opening Accumulated Depreciation Opening Accumulated Depreciation Depreciation charge during the year Cear ended 31 March 2022 Year ended 31 March 2021 Accumulated Depreciation Particulars Additions Additions

	Asat	Asat	
Particulars	31st March 2022 3	31st March 2021	
Set Up Boxes & VC	7,271	8,862	
Network Capital Goods Inventones	4,876	4,297	
	12,147	12,147 13,159	

Capital Work In Progress

2021 is as follows :-	
ded 31st March 2022 and 31st March	
eing schedule for the year en	

Particulars	Asat		Amoun	smount in CWIP for a pe	period of	
		Less than f year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Set Up Boxes & VC	Mar'2022	3,204	3.946		121	17.27
	Mar 2021	8,741			121	8,862
Stores & Other CWIP	Mar'2022	783	-	1,834	2,259	4,876
	Mar 2021	205	1,834	2,259		4.297



(₹thousands)

	( < thousands)
Note 4: Intangible Assets	
Particulars	Software & VC Cards
Year ended 31 March 2021	****
Gross Carrying Amount as at 01 April 2020	57,869
Additions	162
Closing Gross Carrying Amount as on 31st March'21	58,031
Accumulated Depreciation	40,999
Amortisation for the year	7,622
Closing Accumulated Amortisation	48,621
Closing Net Carrying Amount as on 31 st March'21	9,410
Year ended 31 March 2022	
Gross Carrying Amount	
Opening Gross Carrying Amount as on 01 April 2021	58,031
Additions	15
Closing Gross Carrying Amount as on 31st March'22	58,046
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	48,621
Amortisation charge for the year	6,144
Closing Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment	54,765
Closing Net Carrying Amount as on 31st March'22	3,281



5	Other Financial Assets						( < thousands)
	Other Financial Assets					As at March 31, 2022	As at
	Security deposits					- March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Unsecured, considered good					3,165	3,423
						3,165	
6	Deffered Tax Assets / (Liabilities)					As at	As at
	Deferred tax liability					March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting						
	Gross deferred tax liability					(12,299)	
	Deferred tax asset					(12,299)	(5,146)
	Impact of Unabsorbed depreciation /carried forward losses					7,705	
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances					10,427	25,523
	Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in					10,427	23,323
	the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis					1,259	1,048
	Gross deferred tax asset					19,391	26,571
	Net deferred tax asset/ (liabilities)	•				31,689	31,717
7	Inventories					As at	As at
						March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Stores and spares					045	
	(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)					945	1,146
							1,140
						As at	As at
8	Trade receivables					March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured Includes Rs 255 th	nousand (PY Rs	9782 thousand)	receivable from			
	entities in which director is partner, member or director)	( V )	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	roos, able troin		73,014	74,673
						,	.,
	Trade receivables considered good - Credit impared					41,428	96,684
	Total					114,442	171,357
	Less: Provision for Expected Credit Loss						
	2008. From sign for Expected Credit Loss					41,428	96,684
	Ageing of Trade receivables outstanding as on 31.03,2022					73,014	74,673
	as on o 1.00.2022		Outetando	ng for following p	uriade from du	Inte of november	
	Particulars	Less than 6	6 months-1			More than 3	
		months	year	1-2 years	2-3 years	years	Total
	(i) Undisputed - Trade receivables - considered good	36,615	9,666	8,019	894	1,083	56,277
	(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant						-

Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3	Total
(i) Undisputed - Trade receivables - considered good	36,615	9,666	8,019	894	1.083	56,277
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant						,,-
increase in credit risk	1 - 1	-	-	- 1	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	1,654	10,237	1,354	14,155	14,028	41,428
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	7,263	9,474				16,737
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant				-		
increase in credit risk		-	-	_	_	
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired		-				
TOTAL	45,533	29,377	9,373	15,049	15,111	114,442
Less : Allowance for Credit Loss	·-···					41,428

Total Trade Receivables as on 31st March, 2022

73,014

## Ageing of Trade receivables outstanding as on 31.03,2021

	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Outstandin	g for following pe	riods from due de	ite of payment#	
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed - Trade receivables - considered good	45,018	4,649	16,083	8,833	90	74,673
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant	i"					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ncrease in credit risk	-	.	- ,	- 1	.	_
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	45,308	13,240	17,234	11,126	9,776	96,684
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	7					
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant					1	
nerease in credit risk	1 - 1	.	.	_		-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						-
TOTAL	90,326	17,888	33,317	19,960	9,866	171,357

Total Trade Receivables as on 31st March, 2021



		•	
	Out a Death bloom	As at	As at
y	Cash and bank balances	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash in hand	2,223	1,826
	(Includes Wallet balance/POS Balance Rs 733 Thousand (CY) NIL	•	
	(PY))	6,869	4,637
	Cheques in hand Balances with banks	0,809	4,037
	In current accounts	908	16,187
	In Fixed deposit account (with maturity less than three months)	10,389	0,00,01
	in 1300 depoin account (with manally 1623 data date dronner)	20,389	32,650
10	Other Bank Balances	20,005	
10	In Fixed deposit account (with maturity More than three months)	31,305	10,000
	in the deposit account (with manary 1997) that does monthly	31,305	10,000
		<del></del>	
		As at	As at
11	Loans	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Other advances .	1,190	1,452
		1,190	1,452
12	Others financial assets	As at	As at
12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Unbilled revenue	5,585	21,907
	Interest accrued but not due	5,585	943 22,850
13	Current Assets (Net)	3,302	22,000
	Carrent Assess (1965)		
	Advance tax	36,206	27,870
	Less: Provision for Income Tax	25,536	25,536
		10,670	2,334
	_	<del></del>	
14	Other current assets	As at	As at March 31, 2021
14	·	March 31, 2022 1,904	2,985
	Prepaid expenses .	12,216	21,962
	Balances with statutory authorities	14,120	24,947
		As at	As at
15	Share capital ·	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Authorised share capital		
	90,30,000 (90,30,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	90,300	90,300
	Total authorised capital	90,300	90,300
	Issued share capital		
	90,27,976 (90,27,976) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	90,280	90,280
	Total issued capital	90,280	90,280
	Subscribed and fully paid up capital	00.000	00.255
	90,27,976 (90,27,976) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	90,280	90,280
	Total paid up capital	90,280	90,280
	•	90,280	90,280

Reconcilation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at Mar 31,2022 and March 31, 2021 are set out below

(i) Equity Shares				
	31-M	ar-22	31-M:	1r-21
Particulars	No. of Shares held	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Shares held	Amount (Rs.)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	9,027,976	90,279,760	9,027,976	90,279,760
Issued during the year	-	•	•	•
Bought back during the year	-	-	•	-
Any other movement (please specify)			0.005.054	00 370 760
Outstanding at the end of the period	9,027,976	90,279,760	9,027,976	90,279,760

#### Terms & rights attached to equity shares

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



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022
Out of Equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

31-M	31-Mar-22		r-21
No. of Shares	Amount (₹)	No. of Shares held	Amount (₹)
HEAU		<u> </u>	
4.523 016	45 230 160	4 523 016	45,230,160
4,323,010	15,250,100	4,323,010	43,230,100
· Limitad ic utlimara h	aldina aamaaa	entatu i i i i	
	No. of Shares held 4,523,016	No. of Shares   Amount (₹)	No. of Shares held

Details of share holder holding more than 5% share as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	
Maury Diginet Pvt Ltd Indian Cable Net Co Ltd.	4,504,960 4,523,016	49.90% 50.10%		49,90% 50,10%	

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

		A:	at 31st March 2	022		As at 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 20	21
Pro	moter Name	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	% Change during the year	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	% Change during the year
	ary Diginet Pvt. Ltd.	4,504,960	49.90%		4,504,960	49.90%	
lndi	an Cable Net Co Ltd.	4,523,016	50,10%	-	4,523,016	50.10%	•
16 Oth	er Equity					As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	arities premium account					*	
	nce at the beginning of the year nce at the end of the year					70,000 70,000	70,00 <b>70,00</b>
	plus / (Deficit) in the Statement of profit and loss						
	nce at the beginning of the year  : Proft\(Loss) for the year					108,657	104,84
	er Comprehensive Income					(33,330)	3,81
	nce at the end of the year					75,327	(1
						15,321	108,65
						145,327	178,65
7 Borr	rowings				•	As at	As at
Borro	owings					March 31, 2022	March 31, 202
					,	-	
8 Oth	er financial liabilities				•	As at	As at
Other	r financial liabilities				•	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
						-	-
9 Prov	risions				-	As at	As at
	ision for employee benefits (Refer Note 25)				-	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	sion for gratuity					2,415	1,948
Provis	sion for compensated absences				_	1,241	1,04
	•				-	3,656	2,989
0 Othe	er non current liabilities				-	As at	As at
					-	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
inte	erest free deposits from customers				<del>_</del>	555	25,257
					-	555	25,257
l Borro	owings				_	As at	As at
Loa	ans and Advances From Related Parties				-	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	nury Diginet Pvt. Ltd.					-	6,202
1	(Repayable on demand)				-	-	6,202



## 22 Trade payables

- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and

- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises

As at As at March 31, 2021 March 31, 2022

123,593

134,557

123,593 134,557

Ageing of Trade Payable as on 31.03.2022					(₹thousands)
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
M\$ME .	-	-	,	<u>-</u>	<del>-</del>
Others	111,459	1,618	3,299	7,217	123,593
Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	
Disputed dues-Others	- 1	-	•	-	
Total Trade Payable as on 31st March, 2022	111,459	1,618	3,299	7,217	123,593

(₹ thousands) Ageing of Trade Payable as on 31.03.2021 More than 3 Less than 1 1-2 Years 2-3 Years Total **Particulars** year years MSME Others 134,557 112,559 4,634 17,365 Disputed dues-MSME Disputed dues-Others 134,557 4,634 17,365 Total Trade Payable as on 31st March, 2021 112,559

#### 23 Other financial liabilities

Book overdraft Creditors for capital goods

As at	As at		
March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021		
3,888	-		
11,054	15,227		
14,942	15,227		

24	Other Current Liabilities
	Unearned Income
	Advances from customers
	Liabilty for STB Churn
	Payable for statutory liabilities
	Payable for Contractual Liabilities
	Total

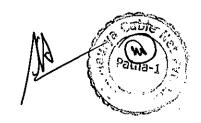
2021
7,834
6,952
4,727
6,321
477
6,311

#### 25 Provisions

Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 19) Provision for gratuity Provision for compensated absences Total

472 HT	743 411	
March 31, 2022	022 March 31, 2021	
191	134	
104	86	
295	220	

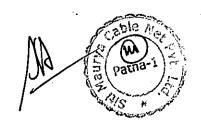






		e .	(₹ thousands)
26	Revenue from operations	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
	Sale of services		
	Subscription income	272,507	357,064
	Advertisement income	49,800	53,369
	Marketing & Placement income	103,364	77,941
	Activation charges	1,466	1,078
	Broadband Network Maintanance Service	6,301	18,306
	Other operating revenue		
	Sale of traded goods*	196	· 735
	Other networking and management income	3,317	4,145
	Other operating revenue	· -	1,130
	•	436,951	513,769
*	Details of sale of traded goods		
	Sale of STB & VC Cards	14	30
	Store and spares	182	706
	·	196	735
27	0.0	Year Ended	Year Ended
27	Other income	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Interest income on		
	Bank deposits	1,565	1,343
	Excess Liability written back	8,112	2,324
	Excess Provision written back	783	· -
	Scrap Sale	1,197	-
	Written Off Debtors Realised	-	570
		11,656	4,237
10	Dunahasaa af tuadad gaada	Year Ended	Year Ended
20	Purchases of traded goods	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Spare Parts & Accessories	287	573
	Card less STB with Clients	7	7
		294	580
29	(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
	Inventories at the beginning of the year - Traded goods	1,146	1,144
	Inventories at the end of the year - Traded goods	945	1,146
	(Increase)/Decrease	201	(1)





9



## 30 Carriage sharing, pay channel and related costs

Pay Channel Expenses
Lease Rental of Set Top Boxes
Management Charges
Commission Charges and Incentives
Lease Rental & Right to Usage Charge
VC Card Licence/Software Fees
Other operational cost

Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021	
227,729	257,309	
30,002	15,001	
30,000	30,000	
8,215	10,393	
20,340	19,660	
7,187	10,804	
5,091	5,043	
328,564	348,210	

## 31 Employee benefits expense

Salaries, allowances and bonus
Contributions to provident and other funds
Gratuity Fund Contributions
Staff welfare expenses

Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
21,358	20,172
1,976	1,960
580	524
2,175	2,257
26,088	24,913

## 32 Finance costs

Interest on Lease Liability
Interest
Interest On Statutory Dues
Bank charges
Other Borrowing Costs

Year Ended	Year Ended	
March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
	294	
673	929	
119	631	
27	25	
	6	
818	1,885	

## 33 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Depreciation of tangible assets (Refer note 3)
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 4)

Year Ended	Year Ended
March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
71,153	90,682
6,144	7,622
77,297	98,303



Cable Patna-1

2 July

34

Other expenses	•	Year Ended	Year Ended
other expenses	_	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Rent		4,389	4,611
Rates and taxes		694	3,249
Communication expenses		488	512
Repairs and maintenance			
- Network		2,162	1,200
- Building		18	24
- Others		152	221
Electricity and water charges		2,940	3,510
Legal, professional and consultancy charges		1,222	887
Printing and stationery		20	· 17
Travelling and conveyance expenses .		2,454	2,014
Auditors' remuneration		582	516
Vehicle expenses		285	169
Corporate Social Responsibility		₩	46
Insurance expenses		26	16
Provision for doubtful debts		-	15,170
Provision for STB Churn		28,676	4,727
Advertisement and publicity expenses		172	54
Rebate & Discounts		107	10
Bad Debts	54,473	0	-
Less: Adjusted with Provison for Doubtful Debt	(54,473)	-	-
Business and sales promotion	` , , ,	305	53
Exchange fluctuation loss (net)		52	32
Assets/Excess provision written off		1,901	
Miscellaneous expenses		2,001	1,850
•	_	48,647	38,887



Cable Patria-1

S. J.M

Note No. 35 (₹ thousands)

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FY 21-22

FY 20-21

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		<del></del>
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans as under	0.23	(14.91)
Remeasurement of employee benefit obligations		
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassfied to profit or loss	-	3.75
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	<del>-</del>
(ii)Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassfied to profit or loss	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	0.23	(11.16)

Note No. 36 (₹ thousands)

tote Ito: 50		( \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
Earnings per share	Year Ended	Year Ended	
Latinings per snare	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(33,330)	3,808	
Number of weighted average equity shares			
Basic	9,027,976	9,027,976	
Diluted	9,027,976	9,027,976	
Nominal value of per equity share (₹)	10	_ 10	
Earning Per Share (₹)			
Basic	(3.69)	0.42	
Diluted	(3.69)	0.42	



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### 37 Fair value measurements

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period. The Company does not have any investments, derivative financial assets and liabilities. Hence, Level 1 and Level 2 hierarchy is not applicable.

#### Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2022:

A. Financial instruments by category

( 7 thousands)

A. Financial instruments by category		31-Mar-2	22		31-Mar-21	
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets (Non Current & Current)	,					
Amount recoverable	-	-	1,190	-	-	1,452
Security deposits (Non current)	-	-	3,165	-	-	3,423
Unbilled revenues	-	-	5,585	-	-	22,850
Trade receivables	-	-	73,014	-	-	74,673
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	20,389	-	-	32,650
Other bank balances	-	-	31,305		-	10,000
Total financial assets	-		134,648	-	-	145,048
Financial liabilities (Non Current & Current)						
Borrowings (non-current, financial liabilities)	-	-	- {		-	-
Borrowings (current financial liabilities)	-	-	-	-	-	6,202
Trade payables	-	-	123,593	-	-	134,557
Other financial liabilities (current)		-	14,942	-		15,227
Total financial liabilities	1 -	T -	138,535	-	-	155,987

<sup>\*\*</sup>The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as cash & cash equivalents, other bank balances short term trade receivables, short term trade payables because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

#### 38 Financial risk management objectives and policies

#### Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls

#### Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date

B: High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Asset group

Basis of categorisation

Provision for expected credit loss

Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets Life time expected credit loss or fully provided

except Trade Receivable, security deposits, unbilled

for

revenue and amount recoverable

Low credit risk High credit risk

Trade receivables, security deposits, unbilled revenue and amount recoverable

Life time expected credit loss or fully provided

for

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

			( < thousands)
Credit rating	Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
0.550.	Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets		
Low credit risk	except Trade Receivable, security deposits, unbilled	51,694	42,650
	revenue and amount recoverable		
	Trade receivables, security deposits, unbilled	82,954	102.398
High credit risk	revenue and amount recoverable	02,724	102,570

#### Concentration of trade receivables

The Company has widespread customers and there is no concentration of trade receivables.

#### Credit risk exposure

#### Provision for expected credit losses

For the purpose of computation of expected credit loss, the Company has analysed the trend of provisions for doubtful debts created in earlier years and has also considered the fact that the Company has revenue from DAS customers which has been booked as per prepaid model of billing. The expected credit loss has been computed on basis of recoverability (after analysing each head separately) for DAS customers. Further, the Company has analysed expected credit loss separately for carriage revenue customer (including Marketing & Placement Income customers) and other than carriage revenue customer primarily because the characteristics and historical losses trend was different in these two streams. The company does not expect any further risk of credit impairment on account of possible impact relating to COVID 19 in estimating expected credit loss provision.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables, security deposit and amounts recoverable under general approach

as at March 31, 2022			(₹thousands)
Ageing	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	114,442	41,428	73,014
Security Deposit	3,165	-	3,165
Amounts recoverable	1,190	-	1,190
Unbilled Revenue	5,585	•	5,585
as at March 31, 2021		•	(₹thousands)
Ageing	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	171,357	96,684	74,673
Security Deposit	3,423	-	3,423
Amounts recoverable	1,452	-	1,452
Unbilled Revenue	22,850	-	22,850
Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables			(₹ thousands)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2021			96,684
Changes in loss allowance			(55,256)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2022			41,428

#### **B.Liquidity** risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Company's business activities may not be available

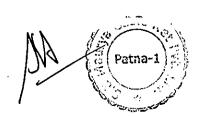
Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Short term liquidity requirements comprises mainly of trade payables and employee dues arising during normal course of business as on each balance sheet date. Long-term liquidity requirement is assessed by the management on periodical basis and is managed through internal accruals and through funding commitments from shareholders. As at each statement of financial position date, the Company's liabilities having contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) are summarised as follows:

#### (ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not

	T	31-Mar-2	22		31-Mar-21	
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than one year	One to two years	More than two years	Less than one year	One to two	More than two years
Non-derivatives						_
Borrowings (non-current, financial liabilities)	-	-	-		•	-
Borrowings (current, financial liabilities)	_	-	-	6,202	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14,942	-		15,227	-	-
Trade payables	123,593	-	-	134,557	-	
Total non-derivative liabilities	138,535	-	-	155,987		







#### C.Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Company is not exposed to such risk as Company does not have any borrowings, foreign currency transactions and does not have any derivative trasactions.

#### 39 Capital management

#### Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year. The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and other non-current borrowings. The Company's policy is to use current and non-current borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital (equity plus net debt). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Net debt are non-current and current borrowings as reduced by cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and current investments. Equity comprises all components including other comprehensive income

		(₹thousands)
Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Cash and cash equivalents	20,389	32,650
Other bank balances	31,305	10,000
Total cash (A)	51,694	42,650
Borrowings (non current, financial liabilities)	-	•
Borrowings (current,financial liabilities)	, -	6,202
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	-	-
Total borrowing (B)		6,202
Net debt (C=B-A)	(51,694)	(36,448)
Total equity	235,606	268,936
Total capital (equity + net debts) (D)	183,912	232,488
Gearing ratio (C/D)	-28%	-16%

## Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

The classification and measurement of financial assets will be made considering whether the conditions as per Ind AS 109 are met based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition

Financial assets can be measured using effective interest method by assessing its contractual cash flow characteristics only on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition and if it is impracticable to assess elements of modified time value of money i.e. the use of effective interest method, fair value of financial asset at the date of transition shall be the new carrying amount of that asset. The measurement exemption applies for financial habilities as well

Applying a requirement is impracticable when an entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so. It is impracticable to apply the changes retrospectively if

- a) The effects of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable;
- b) The retrospective application or restatement requires assumptions about what management's intent would have been in that period;

The retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that existed at that time.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

#### 40 Tax Expenses

## The major components of Income Tax for the year are as under:

	(₹	thousands)
	Mar-22	Mar-21
Income tax related to items recognised directly in the statement of profit and loss		
Current tax - current year		6 522
-earlier years		6,523
Deferred tax charge / (benefit)	28	(5,113)
Income tax expense reported in Profit or Loss [(i)+(ii)]	28	1,410
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Section		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		
Current Tax (income) / expense on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	4
Effective tax rate	-0.08%	26.96%

A reconciliation of the income tax expense applicable to the profit before income tax at statutory rate to the income tax expense at the Company's effective income tax rate for the year ended 31 March, 2022 and 31 March, 2021 is as follows:

(₹thousands)

	(\tilousand	
	Mar-22	Mar-21
Profit before tax	(33,303)	5,229
Effective tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Statutory income tax on profit	(8,382)	1,316
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	27,146	30,361
Additional allowances for tax purposes	(26,470)	(25,154)
Temporary differences in respect of unutilised tax losses.	7,705	-
Others / Deferred Tax effect	28	(5,113)
Tax effect for earlier years	-	
Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	28	1,410

The applicable statutory Income Tax rate is 25.17% for the FY 2021-22 (25.17% for FY 2020-21).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so. For analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes refer note no-6.

Deferred tax recognised in statement of profit and loss

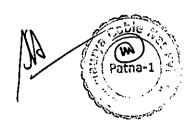
(₹thousands)

For the year ended 31 March	Mar-22	Mar-21
Employee retirement benefits obligation	(211)	178
Allowances for credit losses	(7,705)	
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,153)	(7,591)
Other disallowances •	15,096	2,300
Total	28 .	(5,113)

(₹thousands)

and the same of th	` -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) net:	Mar-22	Mar-21
Opening balance	31,717	26,604
Deferred tax (charge)/credit recognised in		
-Statement of profit and loss	(28)	5,113
-Recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Total	31,689	31,717





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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

## 41. Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts ## ₹114,263 Thousands (Previous Year ₹ 104,991 Thousands).

## It includes demands raised by statutory authorities being contested by the company ₹ 11,294 thousands (Previous Year ₹ 2021 thousands)

In addition, the company is subject to legal proceeding and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The company's management does not reasonably expect that their legal action, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the company's result of operation or financial conditions.

- 42 The company is providing the broadband services / internet services to the subscribers through Indinet Service Pvt. Ltd. ("ISPL") which is wholly owned subsidiary of Indian Cable Net Company Limited ("ICNCL"). All the revenue and expenses writ internet services are collected/incurred by ISPL itself. It has been mutually agreed that a portion of income from internet services (net of expenses) would be paid to the company for which billing is done by the company to ISPL. The agreement for sharing of above has also been executed. In the current financial year the income from internet services is more than the expenses incurred and hence billing is done by the company and revenue from the broadband services has been recognised
- 43 As per Section 135 of Companies Act 2013, a CSR Committee had been formed by the Company. The funds are utilised in the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act. The utilisation is done by way of contribution towards various activities.
  - (a) Average not profit as prescribed under section 135 of the Companies Act 2013: ₹ (891) thousands (PY ₹ 2289 thousands). Accordingly amount required to be spent was NIL (PY Rs 46 thousands).
  - (b) Amount spent during the year NIL (PY Rs 46 thousands) by way of donation to "Prime Minister Cares Fund"

## 44 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act 2006.

The management has identified dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) on the basis of information made available by the supplier or vendors of the Company. The disclosures relating to amount unpaid of vendors registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 as on March 31, 2022 together with interest paid or payable under this Act is NIL.

#### 45 Gratuity and other employment benefit plans

#### Defined contribution plan

Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised as expense for the year are as under -

#### Defined benefit plan

(1) The detail of employee benefit for the period in respect of gratuity which is funded defined benefit plan is as under:

a. Present value of obligations

the Freschi Various of Congations	( ₹ thousands)	
PARTICULARS	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021
Present Value of Obligation at the beginning of the period	2,082	1,697
Interest Cost	151	119
Current Service Cost	429	406
Past Service Cost	-	-
Benefits paid (if any)	(85)	(103)
Actuarial (gains)/loss	29	(36)
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	2,606	2,082

b. Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in the balance sheet

(₹ thousands)

As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021
2,606	2,082
-	-
2,606	2,082
(2,606)	(2,082)
.482	452
	2,606 - 2,606 (2,606)

c. Expense Recognised in the statement of profit & loss account

The state of the s		( < 11104541142	
PARTICULARS	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021	
Interest Cost	151	119	
Current Service Cost	429	406	
Expected return on Plan Assets		,	
Expenses to be recognised in the Profit & loss Account	580	524	

d. Other comperhensive (income)/expenses(Re-measurement)

( ₹ thousands)

an other compensation (meeting) empension (it comessatement)		( * 11104341143)
PARTICULARS	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021
Cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain)/loss opening. B/F	250	286
Acturial (gain)/loss-obligation	29	(36)
Acturial (gain)/loss-plan assets	-	-
Total Acturial (gain)/loss	29	(36)
Cumulative total actuarial (gain)/loss. C/F	279	250

e Liability

C Hiddsain			
Period	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021	
Current Liability	191	134	
Non Current Liability	2,415	1,948	
Total Liability	2,606	2,082	



Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

f.The assumptions employed by actuary for the calculations are tabulated

Period	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021
Discount rate	7.25% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Growth Rate	5,00% p.a.	5,00% p.a.
Mortality	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Expected rate of return		*
Withdrawal rate ( Per Annum)	5.00% p.a.	5,00% p.a.

(ii) The detail of employee benefit for the period in respect of leave encashment which is funded defined benefit plan is as under:

a. Present value of obligations (₹ thousands)

di t resent rance et congunations		(	
PARTICULARS	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021	
Present Value of Obligation at the beginning of the period	1,127		823
Interest Cost	82		58
Current Service Cost	237		249
Benefits paid (if any)	(72)	•	(54)
Actuarial (gains)/loss	(29)		51
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	1,344		1,127

b Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in the balance sheet

(₹thousands)

(i 14ct 1133ct / Littoriti ) recognized in the buildise shoet		•	
PARTICULARS	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021	
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	1,344	1.127	
Fair Value of plan assets at the end of the period	-	-	
Net Liability/(assets) recognised in Balance Sheet and	1,344	1,127	
Funded Status - Surplus / (Deficit)	(1,344)	(1,127)	
Best estimate for contribution during next period	-	-	

c. Expense Recognised in the statement of profit & loss account

(₹thousands)

PARTICULARS	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021	
Interest Cost	82	58	
Current Service Cost	237	249	
Expected return on Plan Assets	-		
Expenses to be recognised in the Profit & loss Account	319	307	

d. Other comperhensive (income)/expenses(Re-measurement)

(₹ thousands)

PARTICULARS	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021
Cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain)/loss opening, B/F	(17)	(68)
Acturial (gain)/loss-obligation	(29)	51
Acturial (gain)/loss-plan assets	· ,	
Total Acturial (gain)/loss	(29)	. 51
Cumulative total actuarial (gain)/loss C/F	(47)	(17)

e. Liability

(₹thousands)

Ç. LIADRIKY		
Period	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021
Current Liability	104	86
Non Current Liability	1,241	1,041
Total Liability	1,345	1,127

The assumptions employed by actuary for the calculations are tabulated:

Period	As on 31st March 2022	As on 31st Mar 2021
Discount rate	7.25% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Growth Rate	. 5.00% p.a.	5.00% p.a.
Mortality	1ALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Withdrawal rate ( Per Annum)	5.00% p.a.	5.00% p.a.

- a. Discount Rate is based on the prevailing market yield of Indian Government Securities' as the balance sheet as date for expected term of obligation.
- b. Salary Escalation rate is based on estimates of future salary increases taking into consideration of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

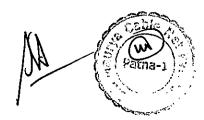
#### 46 Payment to Auditors

(₹ thousands)

PARTICULARS	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Statutory Audit Fees	264	240
Tax Audit Fees	132	120
Limited Review Fees	171	156
Other Services	15	
TOTAL	582	516

47 The Company predominantly operates in a single business segment of cable distribution in India only. Hence there are no separately reportable business or geographical segments as per Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") 108 on Operating Segments. The aforesaid is in line with the way operating results are reviewed by the chief operating decision maker(s).





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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### 48 Leases

The Company incurred Rs 34,391 thousands for the year ended March 31, 2022 towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains for premises and Set Top Boxes taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course. The Company does not have any lease restrictions and commitment towards variable rent as per the contract.

49 Value of Imports calculated on CIF Basis		(₹thousands)
Particluars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Capital Goods	11,662	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11,662	-
50 Expenditure in foreign currency		(₹thousands)
Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Annual Maintenance Charges	-	2,602
	<del>-</del>	2,602

- The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activities globally. The company has evaluated the impact of this pandemic on its business operations, liquidity and financial position and based on the management's review of current indicators and economic conditions there is no material impact on its financial results as at March 31, 2022. However, the assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly the impact may be different from that estimated as the date of approval of these results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions. The Company however in the interest of all stakeholders is following highest level of corporate governance and has been taking a series of actions to ensure safety and health of all employees and to ensure compliance with various directives being issued by Central/State/Municial authorities.
- 52 For the year ended March 31, 2022, the 'Subscription income' included in the 'Revenue from operations' in these financial statements, inter alia, includes the amounts payable to the broadcasters towards their share per Tariff order 2017 in relation to the pay channels subscribed by the customers. The aforementioned corresponding amounts (i.e Broadcaster's share) has also been presented as an expense in these financial statements. The said amount is Rs 2,27,729 thousands for the year ended March 31, 2022 in the standalone financial statements.

Had these expenses been disclosed on net basis, the 'Revenue from operations' and the 'pay channel and related costs' each would have been lower by Rs 2,27,729 thousands for the year ended March 31, 2022 in the financial statements. However, there would not have been any impact on the net profit for the year ended in the financial statements.

- 53 Star India Private Limited has disputed the incentive invoices wield. February 2021 against the bills raised on the alleged ground of violation of the incentive agreement and has withheld the payment of incentive invoices. Being aggreeved, the company has filed a petition before the TDSAT against Star India Private Limited. In an interim relief, TDSAT has ordered withholding part payment to Star India Private Limited against their dues on account of "Pay Channel Cost". TDSAT has also prima facie upheld the contention of the company. However the outcome of the dispute is dependent on the final order of TDSAT. The company is of the view that no provision is required in the books in respect of the Incentive receivable by the company and accordingly has not made any provision in its accounts.
- 54 Net balances of Loans & Advances, Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, and other assets & liabilities are subject to confirmation.
- 55 In the opinion of the Board of Directors the current assets, loans and advances shown in the Balance Sheet as on March 31, 2022 are considered good and fully recoverable, except otherwise stated and provision for all known liabilities has been made in the accounts.

#### 56 Revenue from contracts with customers

(A) Disaggregation of revenue		(₹ thousands)
Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Revenue from operations		
Sale of services		257.06
Subscription income	272,507	357,064
Advertisement income	49,800	53,369
Marketing & placement income	103,364	77,941
Activation and Set top boxes pairing charges	1,466	1,078
Broadband income	6,301	18,306
Other operating revenue		70.
Sale of traded goods*	196	735
Other networking and management income	3,317	4,145
Other operating revenue		1,130
enter alternance	436,951	513,769

The Company has disaggregated the revenue from contracts with customers on the basis of nature of services/goods sold. The Company believes that the disaggregation of revenue on the basis of nature of services/goods sold has no impact on the nature, amount, timing & uncertainty of revenues and cash flows.



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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

#### (B) Contract Balances

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue.

Trade receivable and unbilled revenues are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet.

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities for the contracts with the customers.

ů .		(₹ thousands)
Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Year Ended 31-Mar-21
Receivables, which are included in 'Trade and other receivables'	73,014	74,673
Contract assets (Unbilled Revenue)	5,585	21,907
Contract liabilities (Unearned Revenue)	16,905	17,834
	95,504	114,414

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional The contract liabilities primarily relate to the billing recognized in advance where performance obligations are yet to be satisfied.

Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows

	(	₹ thousands)
Particulars	31-Mar-22 Contract liabilities	31-Mar-21 Contract liabilities
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,834	18,932
Add: Advance Income received from	16,905	17,834
the customer during the year		
Revenue recognised that is included	17,834	18,932
Balance at the end of the year	16,905	17,834

## (C) Performance Obligations and Remaining Performance Obligations

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Company has not disclosed the remaining performances as the performance obligations relates to contracts that have an original expected duration of one year or less.

Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revalidations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialized and adjustments for currency

57 Ratio Analysis

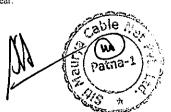
Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at Mar	ch,31	Variance in	Remarks
rarucuais	Admerator		2022	2021	%	
a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0 79	0.84	5 93	
h) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share holder's Equity	-	0 02	100.00	Repayment of Debts
c) Debt Service	EBIDTA	Debt Service#	7.20	247 97	• 97 10	Reduction in profit and principal payment of loans
Coverage Ratio d) Return on Equity Ratio	PAT	Average Shareholder's equity	(0.13)	0.01	1,030.37	Loss in Current Year
e) Inventory turnover	Cost of Materials Consumed	Average Inventories	294.48	580.18	49.24	Consumption of Materials for Repairs and Maintainance increased
(f) Trade Receivables	Net Revenue from Operations	Average Trade	5.92	5.43	(9.02)	
urnover ratio g) Trade payables urnover ratio	Net Expenses for which credit purchase is generated ##	Average Trade Payable	2.68	2.01	, i	Reduction in Trade Payable
(h) Net capital turnover	Total Income	Working Capital	(10.73)	(15.96)	32.76	Reduction in Revenue from Operations
ratio	PAT	Total income	(0.07)	0.01	1,107.73	Loss in Current Year
(i) Net profit ratio (j) Return on Capital ' employed'	EBIT	Average Capital Employed	(0.12)	0.02	655.58	Loss in Current Year
(k) Return on myestment, ###			NA	NA	NA	

π Debt Service 
π Principal Repayment + Interest Expenses

## Net Expenses for which credit purchase is generated = Total Expenses - Finance Costs - Employee Benefits Expense - Cost of Materials Consumed - Cost/Purchase of Goods Sol - Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses - Rates and taxes - Write off of Assets - Provision for Churn STB's - Provision for Expected Credit Loss - Provision for doubtful advance Rebate and Discount - Bad debts - Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure - Exchange fluctuation loss.

## The Company has no Investment in current as well as last year.





Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

- 58 The Code on Social Security, 2020 has been enacted by the Indian Parliament, which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the changes will be applicable and the corresponding Rules, are yet to be notified. The Company will complete it's evaluation and will give appropriate impact in the period in which the Code and the corresponding Rules become effective.
- 59 The financial statements were have been approved by the Board of Directors in their respective meeting held on 23rd day of May 2022.

## 60 Related Party Disclosure

List of parties where control Exists

a Ultimate Holding Company

Siti Network Limited

b Holding Company

Indian Cable Net Company Limited

c Fellow Subsidiary Company

Meghbela Infitel Cable & Broadband Private Limited

Indinet Service Pvt. Ltd

d Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives\*\*

Maury Diginet Private Limited

Victor Distributors

Raja Cable

Raja Cable

Rai Cable

Raja Cable TV Network

RR Cable Network

Rai Cable Network

New Raja Cable

IT Agency

Maa Vaishanav Settlite Vision

Maa Vaishnav Services

Maa Vaishanay Vision

Shiva Vision

Maa Laxmi Network

Global Cable

Maa Laxini Network

Global Cable

Maa Laxmi Network

Global Cable

Nice Network

Puja Cable

Baba Bhole Digital Network

Mahavir Star Network

Maa Rajrappa Digital Cable Network

Baba Bhole Digital Cable Network

Lovely Digital Cable Network

Puja Rani Digital Cable Network

Kashi Vishwanath Cable Network

Prakash Cable Network

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Sunil Nihalani Director

Mr. Sunil Kumar Maheshwari Additional Director (w.e.f. 25/10/2021)

Mr Abhijii Dey Director
Mr Rajiecy Sharma Director
Mr Rajinsh Kumar Dixii Director
Mr Niraj Kumar Sinha Director

Mr. Nraj Kumar Sinha
Mr. Madanjeet Kumar
Mr. Binod Kumar Rai
Mr. Muno Kumar
Mr. Muno Kumar
Director
Director

Mr. Nawal Kumar Director
Mr. Atul Kumar Singh Director
Mr. Suresh Kumar Sethiya Director
Mr. Surendra Kumar Agarwala Director

Mr. Surendra Kumar Agarwala Director
Mr. Jai Prakash Jindal Company Secretary

\*\* with whom the Company has transactions during the current year and previous year

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Transactions with related parties

(₹thousands)

Particulars	Siti Networks Ltd		Indian Cable Net Company Ltd		Maury Digi	net Pvt Ltd	Indinet Service Pvt Ltd.	
	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
Expenses paid on behalf of	25,210							
Payment for purchase of material &		2	(7.205	107.200	42.422	62.242		
services		3	67,285	107,399	47,437	53,242		
Purchase of material & Services	(1,647)	(4,447)	(58,438)	(63,681)	(35,637)	(36,024)		
Sales of service and materials	·	•					6,216	21,602
Payment received for sales of								
services/other recoveries	•			1			(13,027)	(1,373)
Liabilities Taken over by			(25,210)					
Outstanding at the beginning of year	(23,563)	(19,119)	(28,870)	(72,587)	(19,937)	(37,155)	20,229	
Outstanding at the end of year	(0)	(23,563)	(45,234)	(28,870)	(8,137)	(19,937)	13,418	20,229

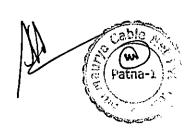
Particulars	Raja Ca	ıble	New Raja Cable		Rai Cable		Raja Cable TV Network	
rarucuars	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
Sales of service and materials	2,321	2,803	1,597	1,519	-		554	728
Payment received for sales of								
services/other recoveries	(2,313)	(2,923)	(1,589)	(1,539)		•	(548)	(747)
Advances refunded to/ given	(1.777)		(38)					
Liabilities Taken over by				· (i			(232)	
Bad Debts written off	(1)		(92)	: [	(33)		(94)	
Outstanding at the beginning of year	1,771	1,891	117	138	33	33	315	334
Outstanding at the end of year	1	1,771	(4)	117	(0)	33	(5)	315

Particulars	RR Cable N	etwork	Rai Cable	e Network	Raja	Cable	IT Agency	
rariiculars	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
Payment for purchase of material and	·							
services	371	508						
Purchase of material & Services	(361)	(466)						
Sales of service and materials	549	623	1,087	1,350	172	197	1,660	1,957
Payment received for sales of								
services/other recoveries	(545)	(633)	(1,077)	(1,383)	(172)	(200)	(1,664)	(1,987)
Advances refunded to/ given		·					(173)	
Liabilities Taken over by	(11)		(45)				(372)	
Bad Debts written off	(2)		(115)		1		(4)	
Outstanding at the beginning of year	(1,077)	(1,109)	154	187	(1)	2	550	579
Outstanding at the end of year	(1,076)	(1,077)	4	154	(0)	(1)	(5)	550

Particulars	Maa Vaishanay Settlite Vision		Maa Vaishnav Services		Maa Vaishanay Vision		Shiva Vision	
· ,	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
Sales of service and materials	1,408	1,711	2,987	2,802	736	1,718		(0)
Payment received for sales of								
services/other recoveries	(1,316)	(1,756)	(2,539)	(2,860)	(1,030)	(1,778)		-
Advance Refund to/given			(723)					
Liabilities Taken over by	(581)				(233)		(500)	
Bad Debts written off	148		(19)		212		(313)	
Outstanding at the beginning of year	289	334	253	312	329	389	849	849
Outstanding at the end of year	(52)	289	(41)	253	14	329	36	849

D. M. Louis	Maa Laxmi Network		Global Cable		Maa Laxm	i Network	Global Cable	
Particulars	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY.20-21
Sales of service and materials	3,945	4,353	613	1,138	132	159	374	12
Payment received for sales of								
services/other recoveries	(3,939)	(4,186)	(618)	(1,069)	(131)	(165)	(368)	(139)
Advance Refund to/given	(598)		(435)		(47)			
Liabilities Taken over by	(801)	<del></del>			(36)		(0)	
Bad Debts written off	(18)		(7)		(4)		116	
Outstanding at the beginning of year	1,612	1.445	439	370	82	87	(124)	3
Outstanding at the end of year	202	1,612	(8)	439	(4)	82	(1)	(124)







Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

n	Maa Laxmi l	Network	Global Cable		Nice Network		Puja Cable	
Particulars	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
Sales of service and materials	243	315	203	288	1,707	1,932	1,159	1,597
Payment received for sales of	·							
services/other recoveries	(243)	(328)	(201)	(311)	(1,737)	(1,973)	(1,021)	(1,660)
Advance Refund to/given	(333)		(269)		(580)		(693)	
Liabilities Taken over by	(186)		(146)		(419)		(1,096)	
Bad Debts written off	(8)		(3)				(2)	
Outstanding at the beginning of year	80	92	412	435	1,103	1,144	1,728	1,791
Outstanding at the end of year	(448)	80	(3)	412	75	1,103	74	1,728

Particulars	Baba Bhole Digital Network		Mahavir Star Network		Maa Rajrappa Digi	tal Cable Network	Baba Bhole Digital Cable Network	
	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
Sales of service and materials	15	48			436	527	884	1,013
Payment received for sales of services/other recoveries	(15)	(50)		1	(374)	(523)	(769)	(1,023)
Advance Refund to/given							(236)	
Liabilities Taken over by	(147)		(103)		(137)			
Bad Debts written off	(602)		100		(177)		14	
Outstanding at the beginning of year	731	733	3_	3	240	236	121	131
Outstanding at the end of year	(16)	731	-	3	(12)	240	14	121_

Particulars	Lovely Digital Ca	Lovely Digital Cable Network		igital Cable	Kashi Vishwanati	h Cable Network	Prakash Cable Network	
	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
Sales of service and materials	617	720	753	861	535	618	-	
Payment received for sales of								
services/other recoveries	(520)	(726)	(665)	(870)	(443)	(606)	-	<del>-</del>
Advance Refund to/given	(99)					'		
Liabilities Taken over by							(92)	
Bad Debts written off	(113)		(208)		(188)			
Outstanding at the beginning of year	112	118	117	126	94	83	90	90
Outstanding at the end of year	(3)	112	(2)	117	(2)	94	(1)	9(

Particulars	Victor Distributors	
	FY 21-22	FY 20-21
Payment for purchase of material & services	33	•
Purchase of material & Services	(767)	
Sales of service and materials		6,903
Payment received for sales of	(639)	(6,714)
Outstanding at the beginning of year	1,647	1,458
Outstanding at the end of year	274	1,647

- 61 Additional Regulatory Information detailed in clause 6L of General Instructions given in Part 1 of Division II of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 are furnished to the extent applicable to the Company.
- 62 Previous period figures have been regrouped 'reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current period's classification in order to comply with the requirements of the amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 effective from 1st April 2021

Notes to account referred to in our report of even date is annexed

For Agarwal K & Chartered Acc ICAI Firm R Gourno Gup

Membership Numb UDM-22060579 AJ NOLH4999 Place - Kolkata

Date - 23rd day of May 2022

SITI Maurya Cable Net Private Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

uhar Agarwala

DIN: 00569816

Krishna Kumar Sr. Manager (F&A) Muno Kumar Director

DIN: 03449709

ai Prakash Jindal Company Secretary

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