

**EQUATOR TRADING ENTERPRISES
PRIVATE LIMITED**

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS - FY : 2017-18

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF EQUATOR TRADING ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **EQUATOR TRADING ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its loss, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on 31st March, 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified 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:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements, as referred to in the Note 20 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2016 (“the Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in “Annexure B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For A.K. Sabat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No.321012E)

D. Vijaya Kumar
Partner
(Membership No. 051961)

Hyderabad, April 19, 2018

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **EQUATOR TRADING ENTERPRISES PRIVATE LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

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, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For A.K. Sabat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.321012E)

D. Vijaya Kumar
Partner
(Membership No. 051961)

Hyderabad, April 19, 2018

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report**(Referred to in paragraph 2, under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our Report of even date)**

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i. The Company does not own any fixed assets and hence reporting under clause (i) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- ii. Physical verification of Inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management. As explained to us, there was no material discrepancies noticed on such physical verification of inventories.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv. The Company has not granted loans or provided guarantees. In our opinion, in respect of Investments made by the Company, provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit from the public and hence reporting under clause (v) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 has not specified maintenance of cost records.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues, where applicable, have been generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.
 - b) There are no disputed dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, and Value Added Tax, where applicable, as on 31st March, 2018.
- viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowed from financial institution, bank and Government. There were no dues to debenture holders.
- ix. The Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.
- x. In our opinion, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration and hence the provisions of Section 197 of the Companies act, 2013 do not apply.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- xv. In our opinion, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- xvi. In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For A.K. Sabat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.321012E)

D. Vijaya Kumar
Partner
(Membership No. 051961)

Hyderabad, April 19, 2018

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)			
	Notes	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	1	13,384,950,000	13,384,950,000
Total Non - current assets		13,384,950,000	13,384,950,000
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	2	34,739	-
Cash and cash equivalents	3	7,271	1,453,705
Other financial Assets	4	-	12,492
Other current assets	5	6,578	33,000
Total Current assets		48,588	1,499,197
Total Assets		13,384,998,588	13,386,449,197
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	6	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Other Equity	7	11,384,495,493	11,386,008,978
Total Equity		13,384,495,493	13,386,008,978
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	8	23,136	-
Provisions	9	22,013	17,025
Other current liabilities	10	457,946	423,195
Total Current liabilities		503,095	440,220
Total Liabilities		503,095	440,220
Total Equity and Liabilities		13,384,998,588	13,386,449,197
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-23		

As per our Report of even date

For A.K.Sabat & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 321012E)

D. VIJAYA KUMAR

Partner

Membership No. : 051961

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 19th April 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kshipra Jatana

Director

DIN - 02491225

Bindu Trivedi

Company Secretary

Place: Noida

Date: 19th April 2018

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha

Director

DIN - 06788866

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)			
Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
INCOME			
Value of Sales & Services (Revenue)		34,739	89,320
Less : GST Recovered		1,654	-
Revenue from operations	11	<u>33,085</u>	<u>89,320</u>
Other income	12	41,037	233,146
Total revenue		<u>74,122</u>	<u>322,466</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of materials of traded goods sold	13	31,558	81,180
Other expenses	14	1,556,049	1,555,375
Total expenses		<u>1,587,607</u>	<u>1,636,555</u>
Profit / (loss) before tax		(1,513,485)	(1,314,089)
Tax expense:			
Current tax expense		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(1,513,485)	(1,314,089)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		<u>(1,513,485)</u>	<u>(1,314,089)</u>
Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹1 each			
Basic (in ₹)	19	(0.00076)	(0.00066)
Diluted (in ₹)	19	(0.00010)	(0.00008)
Significant Accounting Policies			
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	1-23		

As per our Report of even date

For A.K.Sabat & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 321012E)

D. VIJAYA KUMAR

Partner

Membership No. : 051961

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Sanjiv Kulshreshtha

Director

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Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2018

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in ₹)

Balance at the beginning of 1st April 2017	Changes in Equity during the FY 2017-18	Balance at the end of 31st March 2018
2,000,000,000	-	2,000,000,000

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in ₹)

	Equity component of other financial instruments	Reserve and Surplus	Total
		Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2016	13,220,000,000	7,784,559,638	21,004,559,638
Debenture issued	439,000,000	-	439,000,000
Adjustment of extinguishment of investment on merger	-	(10,056,236,572)	(10,056,236,572)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(1,314,089)	(1,314,089)
Balance as at the end of 31st March, 2017	13,659,000,000	(2,272,991,022)	11,386,008,978
Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2017	13,659,000,000	(2,272,991,022)	11,386,008,978
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(1,513,485)	(1,513,485)
Balance as at the end of 31st March, 2018	13,659,000,000	(2,274,504,507)	11,384,495,493

As per our Report of even date

For A.K.Sabat & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 321012E)

D. VIJAYA KUMAR

Partner

Membership No. : 051961

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 19th April 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kshipra Jatana

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Bindu Trivedi

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Place: Noida

Date: 19th April 2018

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha

Director

DIN - 06788866

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(Amount in ₹)		
Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(1,513,485)	(1,314,089)
Adjustments for :		
- Net (gain) / loss on sale of current investments	(31,414)	-
- Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	-	(170,750)
- Interest income	(9,623)	(62,396)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(1,554,522)	(1,547,235)
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for :		
-Trade receivables	-34,739	
-Current Financial Assets	12,492	3,803
-Other current assets	26,422	-
-Trade payables	23,136	
-Other Payables	40,989	(104,114)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(1,486,222)	(1,647,546)
Tax paid (Net)	(1,249)	(4,989)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(1,487,471)	(1,652,534)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of current investments		
- in mutual funds	31,414	-
Interest received	9,623	49,330
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	41,037	49,330
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Debenture	-	439,000,000
Repayment of short - term borrowings	-	(436,500,000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	-	2,500,000
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,446,434)	896,796
Opening Balances of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,453,705	556,909
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents (Refer Note "3")	7,271	1,453,705

As per our Report of even date

For A.K.Sabat & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 321012E)

D. VIJAYA KUMAR

Partner

Membership No. : 051961

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 19th April 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kshipra Jatana

Director

DIN - 02491225

Bindu Trivedi

Company Secretary

Place: Noida

Date: 19th April 2018

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha

Director

DIN - 06788866

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2018

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Equator Trading Enterprises Private Limited (“The Company”), was incorporated in India on January 7, 2008, and having its registered office at Unit No. 501, 5th Floor, Tower-1, “One Indiabulls Centre” Jupiter Textile Mills, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road, Mumbai – 400 013. The principal activities of the Company to carry on the business of trading, financing, investment and trading in shares.

B. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities, Defined benefit plans - plan assets and Equity settled share based payments which have been measured at fair value amount.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards (‘Ind AS’), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company’s financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is its functional currency.

B.2 Other significant accounting policies

a. Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and arrangements arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

b. Intangible assets:

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

c. Leases:

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Company as a lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Balance Sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company’s general policy on the borrowing costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except where another systematic basis is more representative of time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

d. Borrowings Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

e. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting dates as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any.

An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of the Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

f. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

g. Employee Benefits

(i) Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized as an expense during the period when the employee render the services.

(ii) Long Term Employee Benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation.

(iii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which specified contributions are made. The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Statement during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment and other long term benefits are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

h. Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income and equity.

- Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

- Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

i. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and deposits with any qualifying financial institution, repayable on demand or maturing within three months of the date of acquisition and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

j. Foreign currencies

Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

k. Revenue recognition

Revenue from operations includes sale of services. Sale of services includes advertisement revenue and subscription revenue.

Sale of services is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed.

Trading income

Trading income includes sale of goods and services.

Interest income

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment has been established.

l. Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

A. 'Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

B. Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

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.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

C. Equity instruments

Equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

D. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The company has accounted for its investments in subsidiary, joint venture and associate at deemed cost being the fair value of investments on the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. 1st April, 2015.

E. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

- a. Financial assets at amortised cost
- b. Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive income

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Historical loss experience used to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

(ii) Financial liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

C. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

C.1 Depreciation and useful lives of property, plant and Equipment and intangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Intangible assets are amortised over its estimated useful lives. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/ amortisation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

C.2 Recoverability of trade receivable:

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

C.3 Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	(Amount in ₹)			
	As at 31.03.2018		As at 31.03.2017	
1 INVESTMENTS - NON CURRENT ASSETS				
A. Investment Classification at Cost				
a. In Equity Shares of Subsidiary company				
Unquoted, fully paid up	Unit	Amount	Unit	Amount
Panorama Television Private Limited of ₹ 10 each	24,959,608	11,052,300,000	24,959,608	11,052,300,000
b. In Equity Shares of Associate company				
Unquoted, fully paid up				
Enadu Television Private Limited of ₹10 each	6,094,190	2,329,900,000	6,094,190	2,329,900,000
Total A		13,382,200,000		13,382,200,000
B. Investment Classified at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) In Equity Shares of Other company				
Unquoted, fully paid up				
Ushodaya Enterprises Private Limited of Rs.100 each	27,500	2,750,000	27,500	2,750,000
Total B		2,750,000		2,750,000
Total (A+B)		13,384,950,000		13,384,950,000
Aggregate value of unquoted investments		13,384,950,000		13,384,950,000

1.1 Category-wise Non current Investment

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
Financial assets measured at cost	13,382,200,000	13,382,200,000
Financial assets measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	2,750,000	2,750,000
Total Non-Current Investment	13,384,950,000	13,384,950,000

(Amount in ₹)

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
2 TRADE RECIEVABLE		
Unsecured considered good	34,739	-
	34,739	-

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

		(Amount in ₹)	
		As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
3	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Balances with banks		
	in current accounts	7,271	153,705
	in deposit accounts	-	1,300,000
		<u>7,271</u>	<u>1,453,705</u>
		(Amount in ₹)	
		As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
4	OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
	Interest accrued on deposits and advances	-	12,492
		<u>-</u>	<u>12,492</u>
		(Amount in ₹)	
		As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
5	OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
	Advances other than capital advances		
	Advances to vendors	5,000	33,000
	GST Input credit receivable	1,578	-
		<u>6,578</u>	<u>33,000</u>
		(Amount in ₹)	
		As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
		Number of shares	Amount
		Number of shares	Amount
6	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
	(a) Authorised Share Capital:		
	Equity shares of Re. 1 each	3,220,000,000	3,220,000,000
	Preference shares of Re. 1 each	50,000,000	50,000,000
	(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up		
	Equity shares of Re. 1 each		
	(i) Issued	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
	(ii) Subscribed and fully paid up	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
	(iii) Shares forfeited	-	-
	Total	<u>2,000,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

6.1 The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. All the equity shares rank pari passu in all respects including but not limited to entitlement for dividend, bonus issue and rights issue. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

6.2 Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	As at 31st March 2018 Numbers	As at March 2017 Numbers
Equity Shares opening balance	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-
Less : Forfeited during the year	-	-
Equity Shares closing balance	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000

6.3 Details of shares held by holding company and their subsidiaries:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2018		As at 31.03.2017	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
TV18 Broadcast Limited, the Holding Company	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000

6.4 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

Particulars	As at 31.03.2018		As at 31.03.2017	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
TV18 Broadcast Limited, the Holding Company	2,000,000,000	100%	2,000,000,000	100%

(Amount in ₹)

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
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7 OTHER EQUITY

a. Equity component of other Financial Instruments

13,65,90,000 (P.Y 13,65,90,000) Zero Coupon Optionally Fully Convertible Debenture of Rs 100/- each*

Opeing balance	13,659,000,000	13,220,000,000
Add : Addition during the year	-	439,000,000
Balance at the end of the year	13,659,000,000	13,659,000,000

*Zero Coupon Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (ZOFCD) have tenure of 10 years from the date of allotment, are unsecured and do not carry interest right. The debentures are convertible into equity shares of the Company in the ratio of 1:1 at the option of the Issuer. The conversion option is exercisable any time after two years of the date of allotment. The debentures are held by TV18 Broadcast Limited.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
(Amount in ₹)		
b. Retained earning		
Opening balance	(2,272,991,022)	7,784,559,638
Adjustment for extinguishment of investment on merger	-	(10,056,236,572)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(1,513,485)	(1,314,089)
	<u>(2,274,504,507)</u>	<u>(2,272,991,022)</u>
Total Other Equity	<u>11,384,495,493</u>	<u>11,386,008,978</u>

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
(Amount in ₹)		
8 TRADE PAYABLE		
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Others	23,136.00	-
	<u>23,136.00</u>	<u>-</u>

Based on the information available with the Company, the balance due to Micro & Small Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 is ₹ Nil (Previous year ₹ Nil) under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information provided by the parties.

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
(Amount in ₹)		
9 PROVISIONS		
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	22,013	17,025
	<u>22,013</u>	<u>17,025</u>

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
(Amount in ₹)		
10 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Other payables		
Statutory dues	39,654	33,150
Others	418,292	390,045
	<u>457,946</u>	<u>423,195</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
		(Amount in ₹)
11 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Trading Income	33,085	89,320
	<u>33,085</u>	<u>89,320</u>
		(Amount in ₹)
	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
12 OTHER INCOME		
Interest income on		
Deposit accounts with banks	9,341	61,841
Income tax refund	282	555
Gain / (Loss) on Sale of Mutual Fund	31,414	-
Other non-operating income		
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back	-	170,750
	<u>41,037</u>	<u>233,146</u>
		(Amount in ₹)
	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
13 COST OF TRADED GOODS SOLD		
Opening balance		
Add : Purchased during the year	31,558	81,180
Less: Closing balance	-	-
	<u>31,558</u>	<u>81,180</u>
		(Amount in ₹)
	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
14 OTHER EXPENSES		
Legal and professional expenses	217,650	198,800
Directors sitting fees	410,900	442,300
Auditor remuneration	920,400	897,000
Miscellaneous expenses	7,099	17,275
	<u>1,556,049</u>	<u>1,555,375</u>
Note:		
14.1 Payments to the auditors comprises :		
To statutory auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	389,400	379,500
Limited Review Fees	531,000	517,500
	<u>920,400</u>	<u>897,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

15 Based on the available information with the Company under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, amounts unpaid as at year end/payment made during the year/ payable at the year end to such Enterprises under this Act is Nil (Previous year : Nil).

16 Scheme of arrangement

The Scheme for Merger by Absorption (the 'Scheme') for merger of Equator Trading Enterprises Private Limited, Panorama Television Private Limited, RVT Media Private Limited and ibn18 (Mauritius) Limited in to TV18 Broadcast Limited with appointed date as 1st April, 2016, has been filed with National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, for approval.

17 The Company operates solely in one segment, hence no separate segment information is provided.

18 Related parties disclosures

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below :

i. List of related Party where control exist and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

S.No.	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Independent Media Trust	Enterprises exercising control
2	Adventure Marketing Private Limited*	
3	Watermark Infratech Private Limited *	
4	Colorful Media Private Limited*	
5	RB Media Holdings Private Limited*	
6	RB Mediasoft Private Limited*	
7	RRB Mediasoft Private Limited*	
8	RB Holdings Private Limited*	
9	Teesta Retail Private Limited (formerly Shinano Retail Private Limited which has merged with Teesta Retail Private Limited effective 29.12.2016)*	
10	TV18 Broadcast Limited	
11	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	
12	Reliance Industries Limited (RIL)	Beneficiary/Protector of Independent Media Trust
13	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	
14	Panorama Television Private Limited	Subsidiary Company
15	Viacom18 Media Private Limited (wef 28th Feb 2018)**	Fellow Subsidiaries
16	Indiacast Media Distribution Private Limited (wef 28th Feb 2018)**	
17	Indiacast UK Ltd (wef 28th Feb 2018)**	
18	AETN18 Media Private Limited	
19	Eenadu Television Private Limited	Associate
20	Reliance Retail Limited#	Fellow Subsidiary - Reliance Group
21	Reliance JIO Infocomm Ltd#	
22	Reliance Corporate IT Park Ltd#	

* Control by Independent Media Trust of which RIL is the sole beneficiary

Subsidiary of RIL, the sole beneficiary of Independent Media Trust

** Viacom18 and Indiacast becomes subsidiaries from 28th Feb 2018. However upto 28th February these were Joint Ventures

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

ii. Transactions during the year with related parties (Amount in ₹)

S.No.	Particulars	Enterprises exercising control	Subsidiary Company	Joint Venture
1	Issue of Zero Coupon Compulsorily and Fully Convertible Debentures			
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	-	-	-
		(439,000,000)	-	-
2	Repayment of Loan			
	Panorama Television Private Limited	-	-	-
		-	(436,500,000)	-
3	Reimbursement of expenses paid			
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	88,602	-	-
		(278,326)	-	-
Balances as at 31st March 2018				
1	Debentures - Unsecured			
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	13,659,000,000	-	-
		(13,659,000,000)	-	-

Figures in bracket represented amount as at 31.03.2017.

19 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS) (Amount in ₹)

	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
Net Loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (₹)	(15 13 485)	(13 14 089)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	200 00 00 000	200 00 00 000
Add: Weighted average number of Equity shares to be issued on conversion of Debentures	1365 90 00 000	1365 90 00 000
Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted EPS	1565 90 00 000	1565 90 00 000
Basic Earnings per share (₹)	(0.00076)	(0.00066)
Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	(0.00010)	(0.00008)
Face value per share (₹)	1	1

20 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
Contingent liabilities	NIL	NIL
Other Commitments	NIL	NIL

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

- 21** The Company has no foreign currency exposure at the reporting date as at 31.03.2018 and 31.03.2017.
- 22** The Company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities in accordance with Clause 7 of the Significant Accounting Policies.
- 23** The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 19th April, 2018.

As per our Report of even date

For A.K.Sabat & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 321012E)

D. VIJAYA KUMAR

Partner

Membership No. : 051961

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 19th April 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kshipra Jatana

Director

DIN - 02491225

Bindu Trivedi

Company Secretary

Place: Noida

Date: 19th April 2018

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha

Director

DIN - 06788866