

**Moneycontrol Dot Com India Limited**  
**Financial Statements**  
**2019-20**

## Independent Auditor's report

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**To The Members of  
Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited**

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

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, and 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 significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed 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 of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

#### **Information Other than the 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 Board's report including Annexure thereto in Annual Report for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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.

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### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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- 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 the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its Directors during the year and hence provisions of Section 197 is not applicable to the Company.
- h) 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
  - 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 **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

**Manoj H. Dama**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 107723)  
(UDIN: 20107723AAAAFK7429)

Mumbai, 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2020

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**ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MONEYCONTROL DOT COM INDIA LIMITED**

**(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 Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited (“the Company”) as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 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 of the Company 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

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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 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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 **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

**Manoj H. Dama**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 107723)  
(UDIN: 20107723AAAAFK7429)

Mumbai, 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2020

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**ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MONEYCONTROL DOT COM INDIA LIMITED**

**(Referred to in paragraph 2, under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)**

- i. In respect of its fixed assets:
  - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
  - b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence, reporting under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- ii. The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- 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 any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public in accordance with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under and hence, reporting under clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence, reporting under clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
  - a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. Having regard to the nature of the Company’s business / activities during the year, statutory dues in respect of Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company
  - b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable
  - c) There are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020 on account of disputes.
- viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- ix. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration during the year and reporting under clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 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 Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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- xiv. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable. The Company does not have any subsidiary or associate Company.
- xvi. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

**Manoj H. Dama**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 107723)  
(UDIN: 20107723AAAAFK7429)

Mumbai, 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2020

## Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	(₹ in lakh) As at 31st March, 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Intangible Assets	5	22.13	28.13
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	-	3.57
Other Non-Current Assets	7	1.48	2.47
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>23.61</b>	<b>34.17</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Financial Assets			
Investments	8	6.39	22.81
Trade Receivables	9	-	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	0.03	0.60
Other Financial Assets	11	-	0.10
Other Current Assets	12	21.98	16.39
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>28.40</b>	<b>39.90</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>52.01</b>	<b>74.07</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity Share Capital	13	99.00	99.00
Other Equity	14	(74.89)	(44.93)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>24.11</b>	<b>54.07</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	25.00	-
Trade Payables due to:	16		
Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
Other Than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		1.58	2.16
Other Financial Liabilities	17	1.13	17.48
Other Current Liabilities	18	0.19	0.29
Provisions	19	-	0.07
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>27.90</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>27.90</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>52.01</b>	<b>74.07</b>
Significant Accounting Policies	2		
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 34		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

**Manoj H. Dama**  
Partner

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited**

**Ratnesh Rukhariyar**  
Director  
DIN 00004615

**Sanjiv Kulshreshtha**  
Director  
DIN 06788866

Place: Noida  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

## Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
(₹ in lakh)			
<b>INCOME</b>			
Value of Sales and Services		20.37	16.05
Goods and Services Tax included in above		3.11	2.48
<b>REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17.26</b>	<b>13.57</b>
Other Income	<b>21</b>	0.63	1.87
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>17.89</b>	<b>15.44</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Operational Costs	<b>22</b>	27.75	26.00
Finance Costs	<b>23</b>	1.25	-
Amortisation Expense	<b>5</b>	6.00	1.87
Other Expenses	<b>24</b>	9.28	27.32
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>44.28</b>	<b>55.19</b>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax</b>		<b>(26.39)</b>	<b>(39.75)</b>
<b>TAX EXPENSE</b>	<b>25</b>		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		3.57	-
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		<b>3.57</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Profit/ (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>(29.96)</b>	<b>(39.75)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>(29.96)</b>	<b>(39.75)</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 1 EACH</b>			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	<b>26</b>	(0.30)	(0.61)
Significant Accounting Policies	<b>2</b>		
See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements	<b>1 to 34</b>		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

**Manoj H. Dama**  
Partner

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited**

**Ratnesh Rukhariyar**  
Director  
DIN 00004615

**Sanjiv Kulshreshtha**  
Director  
DIN 06788866

Place: Noida  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020

### A. SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in lakh)

	Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2018	Change during the year 2018-19	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	Change during the year 2019-20	Balance as at 31st March, 2020
Equity Share Capital	30.00	69.00	99.00	-	99.00

### B. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in lakh)

	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2018	(5.18)	(5.18)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(39.75)	(39.75)
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2019</b>	<b>(44.93)</b>	<b>(44.93)</b>
Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2019	(44.93)	(44.93)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(29.96)	(29.96)
<b>Balance as at 31st March, 2020</b>	<b>(74.89)</b>	<b>(74.89)</b>

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

**Manoj H. Dama**  
Partner

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited**

**Ratnesh Rukhariyar**  
Director  
DIN 00004615

**Sanjiv Kulshreshtha**  
Director  
DIN 06788866

Place: Noida  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

## Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2019-20	2018-19
<b>A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	(26.39)	(39.75)
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Amortisation Expense	6.00	1.87
Net (Gain)/ Loss Arising on Financial Assets Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(0.63)	(1.87)
Finance Costs	1.25	-
<b>Operating Profit/ (Loss) before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>(19.77)</b>	<b>(39.75)</b>
<b>Adjusted for:</b>		
Trade and Other Receivables	(4.50)	(8.03)
Trade and Other Payables	(0.75)	(27.75)
<b>Cash Used in Operations</b>	<b>(25.02)</b>	<b>(75.53)</b>
Taxes Paid (Net)	-	-
<b>Net Cash Used in Operating Activities</b>	<b>(25.02)</b>	<b>(75.53)</b>
<b>B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payment for Intangible Assets	(17.48)	-
Purchase of Current Investments	(21.65)	(47.00)
Proceeds from Sale of Current Investments	38.70	53.90
<b>Net Cash (Used in)/ Generated from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(0.43)</b>	<b>6.90</b>
<b>C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-	69.00
Borrowings - Current (Net)	25.00	-
Finance Costs	(0.12)	-
<b>Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities</b>	<b>24.88</b>	<b>69.00</b>
<b>Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(0.57)</b>	<b>0.37</b>
<b>Opening balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.23</b>
<b>Closing balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 10)</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.60</b>

### CHANGE IN LIABILITY ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	(₹ in lakh)	
	<b>Borrowings Non-Current</b>	<b>Borrowings Current (net) (Refer Note 15)</b>
Opening balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2018	-	-
Cash Flow during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance as at 31st March, 2019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Opening balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2019	-	-
Cash Flow during the year	-	25.00
<b>Closing balance as at 31st March, 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.00</b>

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**  
Chartered Accountants

**Manoj H. Dama**  
Partner

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited**

**Ratnesh Rukhariyar**  
Director  
DIN 00004615

Place: Noida  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020

**Sanjiv Kulshreshtha**  
Director  
DIN 06788866

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

### 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited (“the Company”) is a company incorporated in India. The registered office of the company is situated at 1st floor, Empire Complex, 414- Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai- 400013, Maharashtra. The Company is engaged in business of Mutual Fund Broking through Digital Media and Allied Businesses.

### 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities 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 and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (₹ 000), except when otherwise indicated.

#### 2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### (a) Current and Non-Current Classification

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

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

##### (b) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebate less accumulated amortisation/ depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

The Company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

Computer Software is being amortised over its estimated useful life of 5 years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for Intangible Assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

### (c) Leases

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 Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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.

### (d) Borrowing 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) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation 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.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

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

### (f) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

### **i 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.

### **ii 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 income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilised.

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 is 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.

### **(g) Revenue recognition**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from contracts with customers includes sale of goods and services. Revenue from rendering of services includes advertisement revenue, subscription revenue and consultancy services. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation over time or point in time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and the receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

#### **Contract balances**

Trade receivables represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Revenues in excess of invoicing are considered as contract assets and disclosed as unbilled revenue.

Invoicing in excess of revenues are considered as contract liabilities and disclosed as unearned revenues. When a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised and disclosed as advances from customers.

Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

#### **Dividend income**

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

### **(h) Financial instruments**

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

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

### (i) Financial Assets

#### A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not accounted at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

#### B. Subsequent measurement:

##### a) Financial assets measured 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.

The effective interest rate amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

A financial asset is 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 assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

#### C. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables, Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Further, Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of the trade receivables. At every reporting date, these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 months ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used. ECL impairment allowance is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

### (ii) Financial Liabilities

#### A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

#### B. Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

### (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.

### (iv) Offsetting

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

### (i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### (j) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

## 3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

### (a) Amortisation and useful lives of Intangible Assets

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

### (b) 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 judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

### (c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transaction are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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**(d) Impairment of financial assets**

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

**(e) Fair value measurement**

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer Note 30.

**(f) Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic**

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. In assessing the recoverability of Company's assets such as Financial Assets and Non-Financial Assets, the Company has considered internal and external information. The Company has evaluated impact of this pandemic on its business operations and based on its review and current indicators of future economic conditions, there is no significant impact on its financial statements and the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of all its assets.

#### 4 STANDARDS/ AMENDMENTS ISSUED

**Effective during the year**

- (a) With effect from 1st April 2019, Ind AS 116 – “Leases” (Ind AS 116) supersedes Ind AS 17 – “Leases”. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach.
- (b) **Application of the following amendment did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.**
- i) Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
  - ii) Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
  - iii) Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures
  - iv) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations
  - v) Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements
  - vi) Ind AS 12 Income Taxes
  - vii) Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

### 5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in lakh)

Description	Gross Block				Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1st April, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 1st April, 2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Intangible Assets										
Software	30.00	-	-	30.00	1.87	6.00	-	7.87	22.13	28.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>22.13</b>	<b>28.13</b>
Previous year	-	30.00	-	30.00	-	1.87	-	1.87	28.13	

(₹ in lakh)

**As at 31st March, 2020**      **As at 31st March, 2019**

### 6 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/ (LIABILITIES) - NET

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

At the beginning of the year	3.57	3.57
Credit/ (Charge) to the Statement of Profit and Loss	<u>(3.57)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>3.57</u></u>

(₹ in lakh)

**As at 31st March, 2020**      **As at 31st March, 2019**

#### 6.1 THE COMPONENT OF THE DEFERRED TAX ASSETS / (LIABILITIES) IS AS FOLLOWS:

Unused Tax Credit	<u>-</u>	<u>3.57</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>3.57</u></u>

- 6.2 In the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credit and unused tax losses can be utilised, the Company has not recognized the deferred tax assets (net) amounting to ₹ 22.25 lakh (Previous year ₹ 12.31 lakh) arising out of intangible assets, unabsorbed depreciation, brought forward tax losses, unused tax credits and other items. The same shall be reassessed at subsequent balance sheet date.

(₹ in lakh)

**As at 31st March, 2020**      **As at 31st March, 2019**

### 7 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Unsecured and Considered Good)

Prepaid Expenses	<u>1.48</u>	<u>2.47</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>1.48</u></u>	<u><u>2.47</u></u>

(₹ in lakh)

**As at 31st March, 2020**      **As at 31st March, 2019**  
Units      Amount      Units      Amount

### 8 INVESTMENTS - CURRENT

**INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)**

**In Mutual Fund- Unquoted**

Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth - Regular Plan	2,012	<u>6.39</u>	7,630	<u>22.81</u>
<b>Total Investments - Current</b>		<u><u>6.39</u></u>		<u><u>22.81</u></u>
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments		<u>6.39</u>		<u>22.81</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

	(₹ in lakh)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>9 TRADE RECEIVABLES</b>		
Unsecured and Considered Good (Previous year ₹ 69)	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>0</u>
		(₹ in lakh)
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		
<b>Balances with Bank</b>		
Current Accounts	0.03	0.60
<b>Total</b>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.60</u>
		(₹ in lakh)
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>11 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT</b>		
(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
Security Deposits	-	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.10</u>
		(₹ in lakh)
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>12 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
Advances to Vendor	2.38	-
Prepaid Expenses	1.54	1.36
Balance with Government Authorities	18.06	15.03
<b>Total</b>	<u>21.98</u>	<u>16.39</u>

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
<b>13 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL</b>				
<b>(a) AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL</b>				
Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each	1,00,00,000	100.00	1,00,00,000	100.00
<b>(b) ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP</b>				
<b>Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each</b>				
(i) Issued	99,00,000	99.00	99,00,000	99.00
(ii) Subscribed and fully paid up	99,00,000	99.00	99,00,000	99.00
<b>Total</b>	<u>99,00,000</u>	<u>99.00</u>	<u>99,00,000</u>	<u>99.00</u>

- 13.1** The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹ 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 liabilities, in proportion to their shareholding.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

### 13.2 Details of Shares held by each Shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Number of Shares	% Holding	Number of Shares	% Holding
e-Eighteen.com Limited *	99,00,000	100%	99,00,000	100%

\* Includes the shares held by the nominees of e-Eighteen.com Limited

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations, if any, received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

### 13.3 Details of Shares held by Holding Company:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
e-Eighteen.com Limited *	99,00,000	99.00	99,00,000	99.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,00,000</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>99,00,000</b>	<b>99.00</b>

\* Includes the shares held by the nominees of e-Eighteen.com Limited

13.4 There are no bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

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

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
Opening balance of Equity Shares	99,00,000	99.00	30,00,000	30.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	69,00,000	69.00
<b>Closing balance of Equity Shares</b>	<b>99,00,000</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>99,00,000</b>	<b>99.00</b>

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31st March, 2020      As at 31st March, 2019

## 14 OTHER EQUITY

### RESERVES AND SURPLUS

#### RETAINED EARNINGS

As per last Balance Sheet	(44.93)	(5.18)
Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(29.96)	(39.75)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(74.89)</b>	<b>(44.93)</b>

Figures in brackets “( )” represents debit balance.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

	As at 31st March, 2020	(₹ in lakh) As at 31st March, 2019
<b>15 BORROWINGS - CURRENT</b>		
<b>UNSECURED - AT AMORTISED COST</b>		
Loans and Advances from Related Parties (Refer Note 28)	25.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>-</u>
		(₹ in lakh)
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>15.1 REPAYMENT DETAILS FOR CURRENT BORROWINGS ARE AS FOLLOWS:</b>		
Loans from Related Parties repayable within a year	25.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>-</u>
		(₹ in lakh)
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>15.2 Maturity Profile</b>		
<b>Borrowings - Current</b>		
Less than 3 Months	-	-
3 Months - 6 Months	25.00	-
6 Months - 12 Months	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>-</u>
		(₹ in lakh)
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>16 TRADE PAYABLES DUE TO</b>		
Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-
Other Than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises *	1.58	2.16
<b>Total</b>	<u>1.58</u>	<u>2.16</u>
* Includes Trade Payables to Related Parties (Refer Note 28).		
<b>16.1</b> The details of amounts outstanding to Micro Enterprises, Small Enterprises and Medium Enterprises based on available information with the Company is as under:		
		(₹ in lakh)
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>i</b> Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	-	-
<b>ii</b> Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	-	-
<b>iii</b> Interest Paid	-	-
<b>iv</b> Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
<b>v</b> Amount of Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment excluding interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
<b>vi</b> Interest Accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
<b>vii</b> Amount of further Interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

	As at 31st March, 2020	(₹ in lakh) As at 31st March, 2019
<b>17 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT</b>		
Interest Accrued but not due on Borrowings	1.13	-
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	-	17.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>17.48</b>
	As at 31st March, 2020	(₹ in lakh) As at 31st March, 2019
<b>18 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Statutory Dues	0.19	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.29</b>
	As at 31st March, 2020	(₹ in lakh) As at 31st March, 2019
<b>19 PROVISIONS - CURRENT</b>		
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advance Tax) (Refer Note 25)	-	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.07</b>
	2019-20	(₹ in lakh) 2018-19
<b>20 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS DISAGGREGATED REVENUE</b>		
Commission Income	17.26	13.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.26</b>	<b>13.57</b>
	2019-20	(₹ in lakh) 2018-19
<b>21 OTHER INCOME</b>		
Net Gain/ (Loss) arising on Financial Assets designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		
Realised Gain/ (Loss)	0.50	1.05
Unrealised Gain/ (Loss)	0.13	0.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>1.87</b>
	2019-20	(₹ in lakh) 2018-19
<b>22 OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>		
Content and Production Expenses	27.75	26.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.75</b>	<b>26.00</b>
	2019-20	(₹ in lakh) 2018-19
<b>23 FINANCE COSTS</b>		
Interest Cost	1.25	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>-</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

	2019-20	2018-19
		(₹ in lakh)
<b>24 OTHER EXPENSES</b>		<b>2018-19</b>
Professional and Legal Fees	2.26	2.06
Rent	0.24	0.24
Payment to Auditors	1.50	1.00
Rates and Taxes	0.97	2.24
Other Repairs and Maintenance	3.46	1.20
Outsourced Manpower Cost	-	19.88
Other Establishment Expenses	0.85	0.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>27.32</b>
		(₹ in lakh)
<b>24.1 PAYMENT TO AUDITORS:</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
i Statutory Audit Fees	0.50	0.50
ii Limited Review Fees	0.50	0.50
iii Certification Fees	0.50	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.00</b>
		(₹ in lakh)
<b>25 TAXATION</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
<b>a Income Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>		
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax Reversal	3.57	-
<b>Total Income Tax Expenses recognised</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>-</b>
		(₹ in lakh)
<b>b The Income Tax Expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
Profit Before Tax	(26.39)	(39.75)
Applicable Tax Rate	26%	26%
Computed Tax Expense	(6.86)	(10.34)
<b>Tax effect of:</b>		
Expenses (Allowed)/ Disallowed	(0.76)	0.32
Unused Tax Losses	7.62	10.02
<b>Current Tax</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Deferred Tax Reversal	3.57	-
<b>Deferred Tax</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Tax Expenses Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>-</b>
The tax rate used for the reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profit under the Income tax law.		
		(₹ in lakh)
	<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
	<b>31st March, 2020</b>	<b>31st March, 2019</b>
<b>c Provision for Income Tax (net of Advance Tax)</b>		
At the start of year	(0.07)	(0.07)
Adjustments	0.07	-
<b>At end of the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

	2019-20	2018-19
<b>26 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)</b>		
i Net Profit/ (Loss) After Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in lakh)	(29.96)	(39.75)
ii Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic and Diluted EPS	99,00,000	65,35,068
iii Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	(0.30)	(0.61)
iv Face Value Per Equity Share (₹)	1.00	1.00

### 27 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Company does not have any Contingent Liabilities and commitments as on 31st March, 2020 (Previous year Nil)

### 28 RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

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

#### 28.1 List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Independent Media Trust	Enterprises Exercising Control
2	Adventure Marketing Private Limited *	
3	Colorful Media Private Limited *	
4	e-Eighteen.com Limited	
5	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	
6	RB Holdings Private Limited *	
7	RB Media Holdings Private Limited *	
8	RB Mediasoft Private Limited *	
9	RRB Mediasoft Private Limited *	
10	Teesta Retail Private Limited	
11	Watermark Infratech Private Limited *	
12	Reliance Industries Limited	Beneficiary/ Protector of Independent Media Trust
13	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	
14	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

\* Control by Independent Media Trust of which Reliance Industries Limited is the sole beneficiary

#### 28.2 Details of Transactions and balances with related parties

		(₹ in lakh)		
		Enterprises	Fellow	Total
		Exercising Control	Subsidiaries	
<b>A</b>	<b>Transactions during the year :</b>			
1	Expenditure for services received	1.20	-	1.20
		<i>1.20</i>	-	<i>0.24</i>
2	Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	0.24	0.24
		<i>19.88</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>20.12</i>
3	Interest expenses	1.25	-	1.25
		-	-	26.13
4	Loans taken	25.00	-	25.00
		-	-	
<b>B</b>	<b>Balances at the year end :</b>			
1	Loans and Advances payable (including interest accrued)	26.13	-	26.13
		-	-	
2	Trade Payables	0.11	0.07	0.18
		<i>1.24</i>	-	<i>1.24</i>

Figures in italic represents previous year amounts

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

### 28.3 Disclosure in respect of major related party transactions and balances during the year:

		(₹ in lakh)	
		2019-20	2018-19
<b>A</b>	<b>Transactions during the year</b>		
1	<b>Expenditure for services received</b>		
	e-Eighteen.com Limited	1.20	1.20
2	<b>Reimbursement of expenses paid</b>		
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	-	19.88
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	0.24	0.24
3	<b>Interest expenses</b>		
	e-Eighteen.com Limited	1.25	-
4	<b>Loans taken</b>		
	e-Eighteen.com Limited	25.00	-
		<b>As at</b>	<b>As at</b>
		<b>March, 2020</b>	<b>March, 2019</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Balances at the year end:</b>		
1	<b>Loans and Advances payable (including interest accrued)</b>		
	e-Eighteen.com Limited	26.13	-
2	<b>Trade Payables</b>		
	e-Eighteen.com Limited	0.11	-
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	-	1.24
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	0.07	-

## 29 CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### 29.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio.

The Capital Structure of the Company consists of Debt, Cash and Cash equivalent and Equity.

The Net Gearing Ratio at end of the financial year was as follows:

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at	As at
		31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Gross Debt		25.00	-
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent		0.03	-
Net Debts	(A)	24.97	-
Equity	(B)	24.11	-
Net Gearing Ratio	(A / B)	1.04	-

### 29.2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities exposes it mainly to credit risk and liquidity risk. The treasury team identifies and evaluates financial risk in close coordination with the Company's business teams.

#### i Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that customers or counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities which is primarily trade receivables.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business team subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customers receivables are regularly monitored.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date for major customers. Receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to receivables as low.

### ii Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on the due date. The Company maintains marketable securities and committed credit facilities. The Company accesses local financial markets to meet its liquidity requirements. It uses a range of products to ensure efficient funding from across well-diversified markets and investor pools. Treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's cash flow position and ensures that the Company is able to meet its financial obligation at all times including contingencies.

The Company's liquidity is managed by forecasting the cash and liquidity requirements. Treasury arranges to either fund the net deficit or invest the net surplus in the market.

### 30 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY:

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31st March, 2020				As at 31st March, 2019			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
<b>At Amortised Cost</b>								
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	0.03	-	-	-	0.60	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-
<b>At FVTPL</b>								
Investments	6.39	6.39	-	-	22.81	22.81	-	-
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
<b>At Amortised Cost</b>								
Borrowings	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	1.58	-	-	-	2.16	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	1.13	-	-	-	17.48	-	-	-

### 30.1 The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consist of the following three levels:

Level 1: Inputs are Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3: Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumption that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

### 30.2 Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

- The fair value of investment in quoted Equity Shares and Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or Net Asset Value (NAV), as applicable.
- The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined based on information about market participants, assumptions and other data that are available including using discounted cash flow analysis, as applicable.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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- 31** Details of Loan given, Investment made and Guarantee given covered u/s 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013
- (a) No Loan given by the Company to body corporate as at 31st March, 2020.
  - (b) No Investment made by the Company as at 31st March, 2020.
  - (c) No Guarantee has been given by the Company as at 31st March, 2020.
- 32** The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment 'Broking Commission'. Hence there are no separate reportable segments in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Since the Company's operations are primarily in India, it has determined single geographical segment. One customer represents more than 10% of the Company's total revenue during the year as well as previous year.
- 33** Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable to current year's figures.
- 34** The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 17<sup>th</sup> April, 2020.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
**Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited**

**Ratnesh Rukhariyar**  
Director  
DIN 00004615

**Sanjiv Kulshreshtha**  
Director  
DIN 06788866

Place: Noida  
Date: 17<sup>th</sup> April 2020