

**IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited**  
**Financial Statements**  
**2020-21**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To The Members of IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited  
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

we have audited the standalone financial statements of IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Financial Position for the period from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024, and the related disclosures, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other legal requirements applicable in India.

In our opinion, the standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and the related disclosures are in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") and other accounting standards applicable in India and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and other legal requirements applicable in India.

**Basis for Opinion**

we conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and other legal requirements applicable in India. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit was conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and other legal requirements applicable in India. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit was conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and other legal requirements applicable in India.

**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 for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

we have not audited the other information and we do not express an opinion thereon. Our responsibility is limited to the audit of the standalone financial statements and our report thereon.

In addition, we have also audited the standalone financial statements of IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited for the period from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024, and the related disclosures, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and other legal requirements applicable in India.

we have also audited the standalone financial statements of IndiaCast Media Distribution Private Limited for the period from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024, and the related disclosures, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and other legal requirements applicable in India.

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

the management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") and other accounting standards applicable in India and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and other legal requirements applicable in India. The management is also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal control systems to prevent and detect errors or frauds that could result in material misstatements in the standalone financial statements. The management is also responsible for providing us with access to all the information and documents that we require for the purpose of our audit.





□

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in  
in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3  
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**ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INDIACAST MEDIA DISTRIBUTION PRIVATE 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”)**

Indiacast Media Distribution Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31st March 2013 and for the period ended on that date.

**Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company’s management is responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal financial controls in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and other legal and regulatory requirements. It is also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal financial controls that are necessary to ensure the reliability of the financial reporting process and the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal financial controls that are necessary to ensure the reliability of the financial reporting process and the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Auditor’s Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls based on the audit of the internal financial controls system. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Guidance Note on Internal Financial Controls issued by the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. The audit was conducted in accordance with the standards prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Guidance Note on Internal Financial Controls issued by the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. Our opinion is based on the audit of the internal financial controls system.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment based on the assessed risk.

Our opinion is based on the audit of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

Internal financial controls over financial reporting are those policies and procedures that are designed to ensure the reliability of the financial reporting process and the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Internal financial controls over financial reporting are those policies and procedures that are designed to ensure the reliability of the financial reporting process and the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



**ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INDIACAST MEDIA DISTRIBUTION PRIVATE 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) All the fixed assets have been physically verified by the Management during the year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any immovable properties 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of making investments. The Company has not granted any loans or provided guarantees and securities.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public in accordance with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder 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.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
  - (a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
  - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) □ Details of dues of Goods and Services Tax which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2021 on account of disputes are given below:

<b>Name of Statute</b>	<b>Nature of Dues</b>	<b>Forum where Dispute is Pending</b>	<b>Period to which the Amount Relates</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. In Lakh)</b>
The Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	Central Board of Excise and Customs - Goods and Services Tax *	July-17 and October -17	51.40
The Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	Central Board of Excise and Customs - Goods and Services Tax *	April-18 and June-18	5.4

\*The company is in the process of filing appeal with Commissioner (Appeals-II), Mumbai.

- (viii) □ In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions and government and has not issued debentures.
- (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 hence 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 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 as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (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 to the Company.
- (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 and subsidiary companies or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

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

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

**Manoj H. Dama**  
(Partner)  
(Membership No. 107723)  
(UDIN: 21107723AAAAGM5756)

Mumbai, 19 April 2021





## Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

		(₹ in lakh)	
	Notes	2020-21	2019-20
<b>Income</b>			
Income from operations		888	6
Income from other operations		8.6	-
<b>Total income</b>		<b>28,829</b>	<b>29,527</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of operations		6	-
Depreciation		86	6
Income tax		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation		8	-
Other expenses		6	8
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>28,394</b>	<b>29,355</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>435</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Income tax		-	-
<b>Profit/ (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>330</b>	<b>(137)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive income</b>			
Income tax		22	(26)
<b>Total other comprehensive income (Net of tax)</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>(26)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>352</b>	<b>(163)</b>
<b>Earnings per Equity Share of Face Value of ₹ 10</b>			
Basic	₹	352	(163)
Diluted	₹	352	(163)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year		8	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year		8	-

# Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

In

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Manoj H. Dama**

Director

**Rahul Joshi**

Director

Director

**Jyoti Deshpande**

Director

Director

**Anuj Gandhi**

Director

**Sanjay Jain**

Director

**Tushar Hassija**

Director

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## Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Drifted from the operations of the company during the period		
<b>Adjusted for :</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation		8
Reversal of provisions and other adjustments		
Change in provisions for doubtful debts and other receivables		
Change in provisions for other receivables	8	
Liabilities / provisions no longer required written back (CY ₹)		
through Profit or Loss (CY ₹ (43,593))		
Increase in		
Decrease in		
Operating profit before working capital changes	601	760
<b>Movement in working capital :</b>		
Drifted from the operations	688	6
Drifted from the operations	8	8
<b>Cash generated from/ (used in) operations</b>	4,684	(1,092)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities	4,475	(2,598)
<b>B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Change in investments		
Drifted from the operations		
Drifted from the operations		
Increase in		8
<b>Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities</b>	(112)	45
<b>C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Receipts from		
Change in		
Change in		
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	(217)	(260)
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	4,146	(2,813)
<b>Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	668	8
Change in		6
<b>Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer note 10)</b>	10,809	6,678

	(₹ in lakh)	
		Borrowings Non-Current
	(Refer Note 18)	
Change in		
Change in		
<b>Closing Balance as at 31st March, 2020</b>		
Change in		
Change in		
<b>Closing Balance as at 31st March, 2021</b>		





## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

### c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Assets are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate intangible asset if it is probable that the cash inflows are expected to exceed the cash outflows. Assets are depreciated over their useful lives.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Asset	Useful Life
Computer hardware	3 years
Motor vehicle	5 years
Office furniture and fixtures	
- Office furniture	3 years
- Office equipment	3 years
- Office appliances	6 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of useful life or 8 years
Intangible assets	8 years

PPE individually costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.

Impairment losses are recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a property, plant and equipment is the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, recognized in the profit and loss statement.

### d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Cost includes purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Intangible assets are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate intangible asset if it is probable that the cash inflows are expected to exceed the cash outflows. Assets are amortized over their useful lives.

Gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset is the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset, recognized in the profit and loss statement.

The company's intangible assets include software licenses which are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

The company's intangible assets also include patents which are amortized over their useful lives.

The company's intangible assets also include trademarks which are amortized over their useful lives.

The company's intangible assets also include customer lists which are amortized over their useful lives.



## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

### i) Provisions and Contingency

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

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

Contingent liabilities are those that arise from past events, the occurrence of which depends on uncertain future events, and whose amount, timing, or whether they will be paid is uncertain. Contingent assets are those that arise from past events, the occurrence of which depends on uncertain future events, and whose amount, timing, or whether they will be received is uncertain.

### j) Employee Benefits

#### Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are those benefits that are payable within 12 months after the reporting date. These benefits are recognized as a liability when the company has a present obligation to pay or provide the benefits to its employees, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

#### Long Term Employee Benefits

Long term employee benefits are those benefits that are payable more than 12 months after the reporting date. These benefits are recognized as a liability when the company has a present obligation to pay or provide the benefits to its employees, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

#### Post-Employment Benefits

##### Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan under which the company pays contributions into a separate entity (a fund or insurance policy) to which the employee also contributes. The company's obligation is recognized as an expense in the period in which the contributions are made.

##### Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a plan under which the company promises to pay a specified amount to the employee on retirement, death, or disability. The company's obligation is recognized as a liability when the company has a present obligation to pay or provide the benefits to its employees, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans is measured using the projected benefit method and is based on the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, less the fair value of plan assets.

Risks associated with defined benefit plans in respect of the company's employees are managed by the company through various means.





## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

### B. Subsequent measurement

#### a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (AC)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are those that are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and are held for a long term. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the amortised cost and the face value is recognised in profit or loss over the term of the asset.

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

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are those that are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and are held for a long term. They are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Any difference between the fair value and the face value is recognised in profit or loss over the term of the asset.

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

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are those that are held for the purpose of trading or are designated at fair value through profit or loss. They are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Any difference between the fair value and the face value is recognised in profit or loss over the term of the asset.

### C. Investment in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment. They are held for the purpose of controlling the investee.

### D Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company assesses the expected credit loss (ECL) for financial assets measured at amortised cost, FVTOCI and FVTPL.

The Company uses the expected credit loss (ECL) model to measure the impairment of financial assets. The ECL model is based on the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD). The Company uses a simplified approach to measure the ECL for financial assets measured at amortised cost, FVTOCI and FVTPL.

For trade receivables, the Company uses a simplified approach to measure the ECL. The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the ECL for trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on the historical credit loss experience and adjusted for current and past-forward-looking information.

#### ii Financial liabilities

##### A. Initial recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the financial instrument. They are measured at fair value at initial recognition, less transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability.

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

### B. Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments are measured at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to settle an instrument in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of financial instruments is determined based on the following hierarchy:

#### iii. Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial instruments are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the instrument expire or the instrument is transferred to another party. The derecognition of financial instruments is based on the following criteria:

#### iv. Offsetting

Financial instruments and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is recognized in the balance sheet if the company has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends to settle the net amount.

#### o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, including the effect of potential dilutive securities. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the following assumptions:

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

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions. The most significant estimates and assumptions are related to the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities, and the recognition and measurement of expenses and income. The Company's financial statements are prepared on the basis of the following assumptions:

#### Depreciation/ amortisation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives. The useful life of an asset is the period over which the asset is expected to be available for use by the company. The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is based on the following assumptions:





### Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

#### 3. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

(₹ in lakh)

Description	Gross Block			Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Block		
	As at 1st April, 2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2021	As at 1st April, 2020	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
<b>Own Assets:</b>										
Buildings	8			8				6	8	
Right-of-use assets					6			6	6	6
Leasehold land	6			8			8		8	
Motor vehicles										
Other assets	8			8				6	8	6
<b>Sub -Total</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Right-of-Use Assets:</b>										
Right-of-use assets	6			6				8		8
<b>Sub -Total</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>573</b>
Previous year	998	590	18	1,570	709	288	0	997	573	
<b>Intangible Assets:</b>										
Software	6			6		8				
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>49</b>
Previous year	274	1	13	262	193	20	-	213	49	
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>622</b>
Previous year	1,272	591	31	1,832	902	308	0	1,210	622	
<b>Intangible Assets Under Development</b>									<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

		(₹ in lakh)			
		As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
4	Investments- Non Current	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
	<b>Investments Measured at Cost</b>				
	<b>In equity Shares of Subsidiary Companies, Unquoted, Fully Paid up</b>				
	Indi	6		6	
	Indi				
	<b>Total of Non Current Investments (measured at Cost)</b>		<b>103</b>		<b>103</b>

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
5	<b>Other Financial Assets- Non Current</b>		
	in		
	in	8	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>123</b>

6 **The component of the deferred tax assets are as follows:**

Deferred Tax Assets in relation to:		(₹ in lakh)			
		in		in	
		in	in	in	in
	in				
	in				
	in	8	6		
	in	8			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>481</b>

6 In the above table, the amount of ₹ 6 is related to the unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies, unquoted, fully paid up, measured at cost. The amount of ₹ 8 is related to the unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies, unquoted, fully paid up, measured at cost.

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
7	<b>Other non-current assets</b>		
	in		
	in		
	in		88
	in		
	in		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>4,127</b>

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
<b>8</b>	<b>Investments</b>		
	Investments Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FTVPL)		
	Investments in Mutual Funds	100	-
	<b>Total Investments- Current (unquoted)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>
		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
<b>9</b>	<b>Trade receivables</b>		
	Trade receivables	22,301	20,782
	Trade receivables in credit period	6	8
	Trade receivables in credit period	6	6
	Trade receivables in credit period	6	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,301</b>	<b>20,782</b>
		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Movement in allowance for receivables having significant increase in credit risk</b>		
	At the beginning of the year	639	1,179
	Movement during the year	-	-
	<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>1,179</b>
		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
<b>10</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
	Cash	6	6
	Balances with banks	-	-
	Deposits with banks	8	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,809</b>	<b>6,678</b>

Investments in Mutual Funds are held in the name of the company.

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
<b>11 Other financial Assets</b>			
Income tax refund receivable		8	6
Income tax refund receivable		8	-
Income tax refund receivable		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,604</b>	<b>11,630</b>

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
<b>12 Other current assets</b>			
Income tax refund receivable		-	-
Income tax refund receivable		-	-
Income tax refund receivable		6	8
Income tax refund receivable		6	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,344</b>	<b>2,585</b>

□ This includes Income Tax refund receivable amounting to Rs 919 Lakh (PY Nil) (Refer note 27)

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at		As at	
	31st March 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
<b>13 Share capital</b>				
<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,00,00,000	1,100	1,00,00,000	1,100
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up:</b>				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	4,56,000	46	4,56,000	46

### 13.1 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

(i) The Company has one class of shares, Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each. The Company has no special rights attached to its Equity Shares. The Company has no restrictions on the transfer of its Equity Shares. The Company has no restrictions on the dividend payment to its Equity Shareholders. The Company has no restrictions on the voting rights of its Equity Shareholders.

(ii) Dividend is paid to the Equity Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31st March 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number of Shares	% Holding	Number of Shares	% Holding
8% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares	8,00,000	0.00	8,00,000	0.00
8% Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	8,00,000	0.00	8,00,000	0.00

(iii) Redemption of 8% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors and the Shareholders.

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31st March 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
8% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares	4,56,000	46	4,56,000	46
8% Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	4,56,000	46	4,56,000	46
Equity Shares	4,56,000	46	4,56,000	46

(iv) Dividend is paid to the Equity Shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	As at		As at	
	31st March 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Number of Shares	% Holding	Number of Shares	% Holding
8% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares	8,00,000	0.00	8,00,000	0.00
8% Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	8,00,000	0.00	8,00,000	0.00
Equity Shares	4,56,000	0.00	4,56,000	0.00

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
<b>14 Other Equity</b>			
<b>A. Reserves and Surplus</b>			
i) Reserve			
Reserve for contingencies	6	6	
	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	
ii) Reserve for depreciation			
Reserve for contingencies			
	<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,392</b>	
iii) Retained Earnings			
Reserve for contingencies		6.8	
Additional provisions			
Additional provisions for depreciation			6
Reserve for contingencies			
	<b>807</b>	<b>455</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>1,973</b>	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
<b>15</b>	<b>Other Financial Liabilities- Non Current</b>		
	Reserve for contingencies	-	66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>166</b>

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
<b>16</b>	<b>Provisions- Non-current</b>		
	Provision for doubtful debts	828	762
	Provision for doubtful loans	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>762</b>

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
<b>17</b>	<b>Trade payables due to:</b>		
	Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Company Limited	11,436	17,387
	Other Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Companies	-	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,436</b>	<b>17,387</b>

The amount due to Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Company Limited is in respect of the amount due to the company for the services rendered by the company to the Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Company Limited. The amount due to other Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Companies is in respect of the amount due to the company for the services rendered by the company to the other Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Companies.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the amount due to the company will be paid to the company.

		(₹ in lakh)	
		As at	As at
		31st March 2021	31st March, 2020
<b>17.1</b>	<b>Trade payables due to:</b>		
	Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Company Limited	11,436	17,387
	Other Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Companies	-	8
	Trade payables due to:		
	Trade payables due to Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Company Limited	11,436	17,387
	Trade payables due to other Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Companies	-	8
	Trade payables due to:		
	Trade payables due to Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Company Limited	11,436	17,387
	Trade payables due to other Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Companies	-	8
	Trade payables due to:		
	Trade payables due to Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Company Limited	11,436	17,387
	Trade payables due to other Microfinance and Micro-Insurance Companies	-	8



## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>21 Revenue from operations</b>		
Revenue from operations	8	6
Revenue from operations	68	8
Revenue from operations	8	6
Revenue from operations		8
Revenue from operations		
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,629</b>	<b>29,325</b>

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>22 Other income</b>		
Other income		88
Other income		
Other income	6	
Other income	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>131</b>
Unrealised Gain/ (Loss) (CY ₹ 43,593)		
Unrealised Gain/ (Loss) (CY ₹ 13,570)		
Miscellaneous income		8
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>202</b>

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>23 Distribution expenses</b>		
Distribution expenses	6	6
Distribution expenses	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>24 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Employee benefits expense		8
Employee benefits expense		6
Employee benefits expense		6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,864</b>	<b>6,498</b>



## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

**(IV) Actuarial assumptions**

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2020-21	2019-20
Maruti Limited	₹ 6,816	₹ 6,818
Indian Overseas Marine	₹ 8	₹ 8
Discount rate in annum	8%	8%
Retirement in annum	8%	8%

The discount rate is based on the credit of Government of India securities of similar tenure and risk. The mortality rate is based on the experience of the company. The salary increase is based on the historical trend and the expected inflation rate. The retirement rate is based on the historical trend and the expected inflation rate.

**(V) Sensitivity Analysis**

The sensitivity analysis is based on the change in the discount rate, salary increase, mortality rate and retirement rate. The impact of change in discount rate is shown in the table below.

Retention of assets and liabilities is based on the historical trend and the expected inflation rate. The impact of change in salary increase is shown in the table below.

(₹ in lakh)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
<b>a. Impact of Change in Discount Rate</b>		
Gratuity liability	675	595
i. 10% increase	6	6
ii. 10% decrease	8	8
<b>b. Impact of Change in Salary Increase</b>		
Gratuity liability	675	595
i. 10% increase	6	6
ii. 10% decrease	8	8
<b>c. Impact of Change in Mortality Rate</b>		
Gratuity liability	675	595
i. Impact due to Increase of 10% (CY ₹ (6739) PY ₹ (3116) )	6	6
ii. Impact due to Decrease of 10% (CY ₹ 6814 PY ₹ 3154)	8	8
<b>d. Impact of Change in Retirement Increase</b>		
Gratuity liability	675	595
i. 10% increase	6	6
ii. 10% decrease	8	6



## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>25 Finance costs</b>		
Interest	8	8
Interest on finance lease	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>26 Other Expenses</b>		
Director's remuneration	8	8
Director's remuneration	8	8
Remuneration of employees	8	8
Rent	8	8
Interest	8	8
Interest on finance lease	6	6
Travelling and conveyance (CY ₹ 12,632)	88	88
Advertisement and publicity	88	8
Insurance	8	8
Rent	8	8
Printing and stationery	8	8
Repairs and maintenance	8	8
Advertisement and publicity	8	8
Interest	68	68
Interest on finance lease	6	6
Director's remuneration	6	6
Interest	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,158</b>	<b>6,995</b>

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>26.1</b> Reimbursement of expenses		
Director's remuneration	6	6
Interest	6	6
Reimbursement of expenses (PY ₹ 23,504)	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>







## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	(₹ in lakh)	
	2020-21	2019-20
<b>31.2 Details of transactions and balances with Related Parties</b>		
<b>(A) Transactions during the year</b>		
<b><u>Income from online services</u></b>		
<b>Fellow subsidiaries</b>		
Reliance Corporate Services Limited	1,000	1,000
Reliance Retail Limited	1,000	1,000
Reliance Retail Limited - MNC	600	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,950</b>
<b><u>Other Operating Income</u></b>		
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
India Infolabs Limited	600	800
India Infolabs Limited	100	100
<b>Joint Venturer</b>		
8 Mediatri Limited	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>333</b>
<b><u>Commission Income</u></b>		
<b>Joint Venturer</b>		
8 Mediatri Limited	100	100
<b>Holding Company</b>		
8 Retail Limited	600	600
<b>Joint Venture of Holding Company</b>		
Reliance Retail Limited	100	100
<b>Fellow subsidiaries</b>		
8 Mediatri Limited	100	100
<b>Associate of Holding Company</b>		
Reliance Retail Limited	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,199</b>	<b>7,099</b>







## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	(₹ in lakh)	
	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
<b>Trade payables</b>		
<b>Joint Venturer</b>		
8 Mediatri i d	6	6
<b>Holding Company</b>		
8 r d i d	86	6
<b>Joint Venture of Holding Company</b>		
i d	8	8
<b>Fellow subsidiaries</b>		
8 Mediatri i d	88	88
D r i d	6	8
D i i d	68	6
i d n r n i d	6	6
<b>Associates of Fellow subsidiaries</b>		
D r i d	6	6
D r i d	6	6
D r i d	6	8
i d	6	8
i d	6	8
i d	6	8
<b>Associate of Holding Company</b>		
i d	88	88
<b>Joint Venture of Fellow subsidiaries</b>		
i d	6	6
i d	6	6
i d	6	6
i d	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>10,740</b>
<b>Collections on behalf of Principals</b>		
<b>Holding Company</b>		
8 r d i d	24,926	20,610
<b>Associate of Holding Company</b>		
i d	86	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,926</b>	<b>20,610</b>

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

### 32 Capital risk management

Company's capital management objectives are to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations and to maintain a strong credit rating. The company's capital management strategy is to maintain a strong credit rating and to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

The company's capital management strategy is to maintain a strong credit rating and to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

The company's capital management strategy is to maintain a strong credit rating and to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

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The company's capital management strategy is to maintain a strong credit rating and to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Current liabilities	-	20
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>
Equity	6	6
Reserves	2,371	2,019
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>2,019</b>
<b>Debt Equity Ratio</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1%</b>

### 33 Financial Risk Management

The company's financial risk management objectives are to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations and to maintain a strong credit rating. The company's financial risk management strategy is to maintain a strong credit rating and to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

#### (a) Market risk

The company's market risk management strategy is to maintain a strong credit rating and to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

#### (i) Foreign exchange exposure/ currency risk

The company's foreign exchange exposure/ currency risk management strategy is to maintain a strong credit rating and to ensure that the company has sufficient resources to meet its obligations.

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

and

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Foreign Currency Denomination	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
		Foreign Currency	(₹ in lakh)	Foreign Currency	(₹ in lakh)
Trade Receivables	USD			6.8	6
	USD	6		8	66
	EUR	6	6	8.6.6	6
	NZD (₹ 14,938)			8	
	USD	6	6		
	IDR	6.8		6.6.8	
	MUR				
Trade Payables	USD	86			8
	USD		6	8	8
	USD	8.6			
Inventory	USD	6		6	
Other Financial Instruments	USD			8.8.8	6
	AUD (PY ₹ 14,930)				
	MYR (₹ 46,857)	6.8			
	USD				
	USD			8	
Other Financial Instruments	USD		8	6.6	
	USD	6	8	6.6	

**Sensitivity Analysis:**

The sensitivity analysis shows that the change in the fair value of the financial instruments is ₹ 28 lakh for the year ended 31 March 2021 and by ₹ 28 lakh for the year ended 31 March 2020.

In the event of a change in the fair value of the financial instruments, the change in the fair value of the financial instruments is ₹ 28 lakh for the year ended 31 March 2021 and by ₹ 28 lakh for the year ended 31 March 2020.

## Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

### (b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of default by the counterparty to a financial instrument or the risk of default by the issuer of a financial instrument. The credit risk is managed by the Company through its credit risk management policies and procedures.

The Company's credit risk is managed by the Company through its credit risk management policies and procedures. The Company's credit risk is managed by the Company through its credit risk management policies and procedures.

The Company's credit risk is managed by the Company through its credit risk management policies and procedures. The Company's credit risk is managed by the Company through its credit risk management policies and procedures.

### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's liquidity risk is managed by the Company through its liquidity risk management policies and procedures.

### 34 Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy:

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31st March 2021			As at 31st March, 2020				
	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	800			800				
Other Receivables	800			668				
Other Financial Assets								
<b>Financial Assets</b>								
<b>At FTVPL</b>								
Investment Securities								
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
<b>At Amortised Cost *</b>								
Trade Payables	600			800				
Other Financial Liabilities	600							

The Company's financial instruments are classified into Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 based on the inputs used in the valuation process.

#### 34.1 Valuation Methodology

The Company's financial instruments are valued at fair value. The fair value is determined based on the market price of the instrument.

The Company's financial instruments are valued at fair value. The fair value is determined based on the market price of the instrument.

