

Sumit Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its profit/loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.
5. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Cont'd)

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

7. 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 Consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
8. 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.
9. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

10. 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 Standards on Auditing will



Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Cont'd)

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.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for explaining our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current



Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Cont'd)

period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

15. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has not paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
17. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose 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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us;
 - c) the Consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 18th May 2019 as per Annexure II expressed unmodified opinion;
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company, as detailed to the Consolidated financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigation on its financial position as at 31 March 2019;

Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Cont'd)

- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2019;
- iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2019;
- iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these Consolidated financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Sumit Gupta & Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 022622N


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 513086
Place: Delhi
Date: 10/05/2019

Annexure II

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the company of as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on Internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). 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 the company's 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI. 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR included obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. 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 IFCoFR.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR 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

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Sumit Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN:, 022622N



CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 513086
Place: Delhi
Date: 18/05/2019

CONSOLIDATION QUESTIONNAIRE- ATTACHMENT VII		
1.	Have you ensured that list of Subsidiaries/Associates/Joint Ventures/Held for sale being considered for the consolidated financial statements for the yearended March 31, 2019 is complete and is based on the direct/ indirect shareholding/ control/and joint venture agreements with the respective entities?	YES
2.	Are you satisfied that in none of the companies, except for those disclosed to you, the shares were acquired and control held temporarily with a view to its subsequent disposal in the near future. Please provide us the names of all such entities which are acquired and control held temporarily with a view to its subsequent disposal in the near future.	YES N/A
3.	Are you satisfied that the consolidation of the Group has been done in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard 110 (Consolidated Financial Statements), Indian Accounting Standard 28 (Accounting for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures), Indian Accounting Standard 111 (Joint arrangements), Indian Accounting Standard 112 (Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities)?	YES
4	Where the consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of other entities of the Group- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was a figure of sub-group materiality established and communicated to the other auditors? b. Was contact established with the auditors of all sub-group components? c. Have you reviewed the working papers for all material sub-group components and detailed audit questionnaires for consolidation purposes were circulated? d. Have you reviewed all the financial statements of the entities under the sub group and consolidation questionnaires for all material sub-group components? e. Have you obtained satisfactory explanations for all points arising from your review? f. Have all intra-sub-group transactions, profits and balances been eliminated? g. Are all qualifications in audit reports of the individual components material to the sub-group repeated in your audit report? h. Where the sub-group parent component's consolidated financial statements include allowance against the value of investments in sub-group components, have such allowance been eliminated on sub-group consolidation? i. Where the accounting dates for the sub-group components and the consolidated are different, have transactions and events in the intervening periods been considered? j. In case there were any significant matters which you may have come across during the review of sub-group consolidation, please provide the details in this regard. 	YES YES YES YES YES YES N/A N/A N/A N/A

5.	Have you ensured that all the intercompany transactions have been eliminated at the time of consolidation and any unrealized profits arising on these transactions of sale/ purchase has been appropriately eliminated?	Yes
6.	Where any Scheme of amalgamation ("Scheme") have been effective during the reporting period, have you ensured that appropriate consolidation adjustments have been made by the Company in respect of the Scheme, wherever applicable, between the Company and its subsidiary companies/other entities of the Group.	N/A
7.	Have we confirmed that in case of the foreign entities of the Group, the conversion into the reporting currency (INR) has been appropriately done as per the notified Indian Accounting Standard 21 on 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' and impact of such conversion has been appropriately taken to the foreign currency fluctuation reserve as applicable?	N/A
8.	<p>Are we satisfied that appropriate and adequate provisions have been made in respect of goodwill impairment, wherever applicable based upon our audit procedures?</p> <p>Please provide details of instances where there any impairment provisions proposed were not recorded and these were waived from a materiality threshold.</p>	N/A
9.	Are you satisfied that the accounting policies applied have been consistent throughout the group or that necessary adjustments have been made on consolidation to align the policies?	Yes
10.	In case there are any other significant matters noticed during the audit of the consolidated financial statements of [Name of entity], request to provide the details in respect thereof.	N/A

92

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019
CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

		in million	
	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	4	0.62	0.62
b) Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	56.28	46.66
		56.90	47.27
Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	6	234.04	226.74
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	16.85	7.00
iii) Loans	8	620.52	0.61
iv) Others - unbilled revenue	9	-	12.50
b) Other current assets	10	73.14	267.91
		944.54	514.75
Total assets		1,001.44	562.03
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	11 (a)	0.10	0.10
b) Other equity	11 (b)	(27.71)	(11.49)
		(27.61)	(11.39)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	12	949.85	501.00
(b) Deferred tax liability (net)		1.08	1.08
		950.93	502.08
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
ii) Trade payables	13	5.51	5.15
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		5.51	5.15
b) Provisions	14	-	0.71
c) Other current liabilities	15	72.61	65.49
		78.12	71.34
Total equity and liabilities		1,001.44	562.03

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

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

For Sumit Gupta & Co

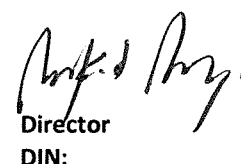
Firm Registration No:- 022622N

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


 Director
 DIN:


 Director
 DIN:

CA Sumit Gupta
 Partner

M.NO:- 513086

Place : New Delhi

Date:- 18.05.2019

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of Consolidated Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2019**

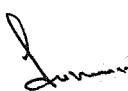
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	Note	in million March 31, 2019	in million March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	50.02	31.27
Other income	17	-	1.13
Total income		50.02	32.40
Expenses			
Finance costs			0.00
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets	18	-	0.48
Other expenses	19	64.78	20.40
Total expenses		64.78	20.88
Loss before exceptional item and tax		(14.76)	11.52
Exceptional item		-	-
Loss before tax		(14.76)	11.52
Tax expense			
Previous Year Tax		0.08	-
Loss for the year		(14.84)	11.52
OCI (40% Share of Associate Voice Snap Services Pvt Ltd.)		(1.37)	(4.38)
Total comprehensive income		(16.22)	7.14
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic (loss) per share	20	-1622	714.28
Diluted (loss) per share	20	-1622	714.28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the standalone statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For Sumit Gupta & Co
Firm Registration No:- 022622N
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMANT PVT LTD


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
M.NO:- 513086


Director
DIN:


Director
DIN:

Place : New Delhi
Date :- 18.05.2019

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

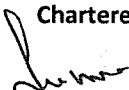
Consolidated Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

	in million	in million
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(16.22)	7.14
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets	-	0.48
Operating profit before working capital changes	(16.22)	7.62
Adjustments for changes in:		
Increase in trade receivables	(7.30)	(14.63)
(Increase)/decrease in other current and non-current assets	(412.65)	(213.94)
(Decrease)/increase in other financial liabilities	448.85	464.87
Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	6.42	(4.81)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	0.36	-
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	19.47	239.12
Income taxes paid		
Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities	19.47	239.12
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment (non- current, financial assets)	(9.63)	(1.62)
Net cash used in investing activities	(9.63)	(1.62)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds received against optionally fully convertible debentures issued	-	(234.00)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	-	(234.00)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	9.84	3.49
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	7.00	3.51
Cash and cash equivalents at close of the year	16.85	7.00
Notes :		
a. Cash and cash equivalents include :		
Cash on hand	16.85	0.00
Balances with banks - current accounts		7.00
	16.85	7.00

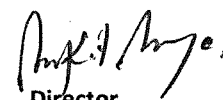
This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

For Sumit Gupta & Co
Firm Registration No:- 022622N
Chartered Accountants


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
M.NO:- 513086
Place : New Delhi
Date :- 18.05.2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMANT PVT LTD


Director
DIN:


Director
DIN:

Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. Nature of operations

Variety Entertainment Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') was incorporated in the state of Hyderabad on 14th July, 1998. The Company is in the business of providing Advertisement management services to the end consumers.

2. General information

Variety Entertainment Private Limited, is a private company incorporated and domiciled in India. Its registered office is at 6-2-935/2, Savithri Nilayam, Khairathabad, Hyderabad TG 500004, India. and is a wholly owned subsidiary of SITI Networks Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Parent Company')

3. Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

a) Overall consideration and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principals generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as stated in the accounting policies below.

These financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarised below. These accounting policies have been used consistently throughout all periods presented in these financial statements

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

b) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in currency Indian Rupee (₹), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

There has been no foreign currency transaction reported during the year

c) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable net of rebates and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction as set out below.

Revenue from rendering of services

Advertisement income is recognised when the related advertisement gets telecasted and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived. Other advertisement revenue for slot sale is recognised on period basis.

d) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the related service or as incurred.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price (net of CENVAT/GST credit availed), borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted.

Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

All the fixed assets are fully depreciated; Hence no depreciation charged for the year

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount) is included in the profit or loss when the respective asset is derecognised.

Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost and the same is accordingly reversed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

g) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments and are measured initially at:

- a) fair value, in case of financial instruments subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- b) fair value adjusted for transaction costs, in case of all other financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at amortised cost – the financial instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

All other debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or FVTPL based on Company's business model.

Equity investments – All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

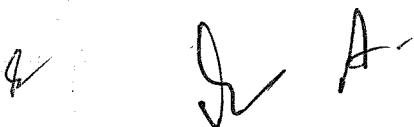
De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company consider the following –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

As a practical expedient the Company has adopted 'simplified approach' for recognition of lifetime expected loss on trade receivables. The estimate is based on three years average default rates observed over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. These average default rates are applied on total credit risk exposure on trade receivables at the reporting date to determine lifetime expected credit losses.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

h) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed when probable and recognised when realisation of income is virtually certain.

i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of mandatorily convertible instrument in compliance with Ind AS 33.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j) Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

k) Inventories

Stores and spares are valued at cost on weighted average basis or at net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. There has been no inventory held by the company.

l) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the periods. Although these estimates and assumptions used in accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of date of these standalone financial statements which in management's opinion are prudent and reasonable, actual results may differ from estimates and assumptions used in preparing accompanying financial statements. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively from the period in which results are known materialise in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards.

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect.

Recognition of deferred tax assets - The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on the assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of non-financial assets - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Property, plant and equipment - Management assess the remaining useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and believes that the assigned useful lives and residual values are reasonable.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below:

Recoverability of advances/receivables- The management from time to time reviews the recoverability of advances and receivables. The review is done at least once in a financial year and such assessment requires significant management judgement based on financial position of the counter-parties, market information and other relevant factors.

Contingencies- Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies, claim, litigations etc against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Company uses following measurement techniques:

- The fair value measurement for financial instruments where active market quotes are available is based on the quotes available in the principal market for selling the asset or transferring the liability.
- The Company uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.
- The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalent are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n) Equity and reserves

Share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued.

Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits

o) Recent accounting pronouncements (standards issued but not yet effective)

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, notifying new standards and amendments to certain issued standards. These amendments are applicable to the Company from April 01, 2019. The Company will be adopting the below stated new standards and applicable amendments from their respective effective date.

a) Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:

The Appendix clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement principles while recognizing current tax, deferred tax, taxable profits (losses), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates when there is uncertainty over tax treatments under Ind AS 12. As per the Appendix, the Company needs to assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used or a treatment which is being proposed to be used in its income tax filings. The impact of the Appendix on the Financial Statements, as assessed by the Company, is expected to be not material.

b) Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

The Company will apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. The impact on the Financial Statements, as assessed by the Company, is expected to be not material.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

4 Property, plant and equipment

	in million			
	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at April 01, 2017	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Additions				-
Disposals				-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Additions				-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at April 01, 2017	2.11	16.13	0.73	18.97
Charge for the year	0.11	0.33	0.05	0.49
Disposals				-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.22	16.45	0.78	19.46
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.22	16.45	0.78	19.46
Charge for the year				-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2.22	16.45	0.78	19.46
Net carrying amount as at April 01, 2017	0.53	0.51	0.06	1.10
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	0.42	0.18	0.00	0.62
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	0.42	0.18	0.00	0.62

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

		in million	
		31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
5	Investments		
	Investments in shares (Associate)	60.00	49.00
	Other Comprehensive Income (Profit from Associate)	(3.72)	(2.34)
		56.28	46.66
		56.28	46.66
6		31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	Unsecured, considered good	234.04	226.74
	Unsecured, considered doubtful	1.33	1.33
	Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1.33)	(1.33)
		234.04	226.74
	Classified as:		
	Non-current trade receivables		
	Current trade receivables	234.04	226.74
		234.04	226.74
7	Cash and cash equivalents	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	Cash on hand	0.04	0.00
	Balances with banks		
	on current accounts	13.28	7.00
	Cheques and drafts on hand	3.53	-
		16.85	7.00
	Other balances with banks		
	Deposits with maturity of upto three months		
		16.85	7.00
8	Loans (current, financial assets)	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Other Advances	620.52	0.61
		620.52	0.61
9	Others - unbilled revenue	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	Unbilled revenue	-	12.50
		-	12.50
10	Other current assets	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
	Prepaid Expenses	0.02	0.02
	Advance Received from Customers	-	0.20
	Tds recievable	0.71	-
	GST credit recievable	6.04	-
	Other recevables	66.37	267.69
		73.14	267.91

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019


A Equity share capital	Notes		in million	
	Notes	Amount	Notes	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2017		0.10		
Issued on conversion of warrants/OFCD		-		
Balance as at March 31, 2018		0.10		
Issued on conversion of warrants/OFCD		-		
Issued on exercise of employee stock options		-		
Balance as at March 31, 2019		0.10		
B Other equity				
	Reserves and surplus	Optionally fully convertible debentures (refer note 15(b))	Other comprehensive income (refer note 15(c))	Total other equity
	Securities premium reserve (refer note 15(c))	Money received against warrants	Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account	
	Retained earnings (refer note 15(c))		Employee shares based reserve	
	General reserve (refer note 15(c))			
Balance as at April 01, 2018	(11.49)	-	-	(11.49)
Loss for the year	(16.22)	-	-	(16.22)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(16.22)	-	-	(16.22)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(27.71)	-	-	(27.71)

* * Transaction with owner in capacity as owners

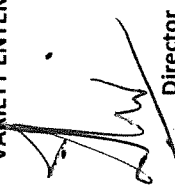
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

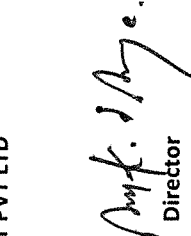
For Sumit Gupta & Co

Firm Registration No:- 022622N
Chartered Accountants


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
M.NO:- 513086
Place : New Delhi
Date :

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


Director
DIN:


Director
DIN:

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

	` in million	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
11 (a) Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
1000 (Previous year: 1000) equity shares of INR 10 each	0.10	0.10
Total authorised capital	0.10	0.10
Issued share capital		
1000 (Previous year: 1000) equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid up	0.10	0.10
Total issued capital	0.10	0.10
Subscribed and fully paid up capital		
1000 (Previous year: 1000) equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid up	0.10	0.10
Total paid up capital	0.10	0.10

(A) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	` in million	No. of shares	` in million
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,00	0.01	10,00	0.01
Add:				
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	10,000	0.01	10,000	0.01

(B) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(C) Details of shareholders holding more

Equity shares	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Siti Networks Ltd.	10,00	100%	10,00	100%

11 (b) Other reserve

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Retained earnings	(27.71)	(11.49)

A Notes:

Particulars

1 Retained earnings

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Opening balance	(11.49)	(18.63)
Addition during the year	(16.22)	7.14
Closing balance	(27.71)	(11.49)



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31,

	<u>As at</u> <u>31-Mar-19</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31-Mar-18</u>
12 Other financial liabilities		
Creditors for capital goods	949.85	501.00
	949.85	501.00
	<u>As at</u> <u>31-Mar-19</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31-Mar-18</u>
13 Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5.51	5.15
	5.51	5.15
	<u>As at</u> <u>31-Mar-19</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31-Mar-18</u>
14 Provisions (current) (refer note 34)		
Provision For Income Tax	-	0.71
	-	0.71
	<u>As at</u> <u>31-Mar-19</u>	<u>As at</u> <u>31-Mar-18</u>
15 Other (current, non-financial liabilities)		
Advance from customers	41.55	41.56
Statutory dues payable	0.28	2.51
Others Payable	30.79	21.42
	72.61	65.49

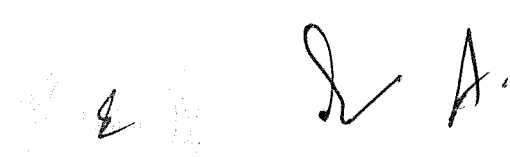
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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

	in million	in million
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
16 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services		
Advertisement income	62.52	18.77
Other Networking and management income	(12.50)	12.50
	50.02	31.27
17 Other income		
Interest on OCD' (Fair Value)	-	1.13
	-	1.13
18 Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	0.48
	-	0.48
19 Other expenses		
Auditors' remuneration*	0.10	-
Legal & professional expenses	0.30	0.02
Other operational expenses	64.38	18.55
Miscellaneous expenses	0.01	1.83
	64.78	20.40
20 Earnings (loss) per share		
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(16.22)	7.14
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (nos.)	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (nos.)	10,000	10,000
Effect of dilutive potential equity shares ~		
Nominal value of per equity share (`)	10	10
Loss per share (`)		
Basic	(1,621.68)	714.28
Diluted	(1,621.68)	714.28



21 Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

in million

	Notes	March 31, 2019		
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	5	-	56.28	56.28
Trade receivables	6	-	234.04	234.04
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	16.85	16.85
Loans & other recoverables	8	-	620.52	620.52
Other financial assets (current)		-	-	-
Total financial assets		-	927.69	927.69
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	12	-	949.85	949.85
Trade payables	13	-	5.51	5.51
Total financial liabilities		-	955.36	955.36
<hr/>				
	Notes	March 31, 2018		
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	5	-	46.66	46.66
Trade receivables	6	-	226.74	226.74
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	7.00	7.00
Loans & other recoverables	8	-	0.61	0.61
Other financial assets (current)	9	-	12.50	12.50
Total financial assets		-	293.51	293.51
<hr/>				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	12	-	501.00	501.00
Trade payables	13	-	5.15	5.15
Total financial liabilities		-	506.15	506.15

B. Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables present financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the Balance sheet in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
 Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly
 Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
 The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 as follows:

March 31, 2019	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
		-	-	-
<hr/>				
March 31, 2018	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
		-	-	-

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C. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost in million

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	56.28	56.28	46.66	46.66
Trade receivables	234.04	234.04	226.74	226.74
Cash and cash equivalents	16.85	16.85	7.00	7.00
Loans & other recoverables	620.52	620.52	0.61	0.61
Other financial assets (current)	-	-	12.50	12.50
Total financial assets	927.69	927.69	293.51	293.51
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	949.85	949.85	501.00	501.00
Trade payables	5.51	5.51	5.15	5.15
Total financial liabilities	955.36	955.36	506.15	506.15

D. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated in close co-operation with the board of directors, and focuses on securing

A. Credit risk

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

Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date

B: High credit risk

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

Asset group	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	12 month expected credit loss
High credit risk	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

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

Credit rating

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
A: Low credit risk (Investment, Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets except security deposits and amount recoverable)	73.13	53.66
B: High credit risk Trade receivables, security deposits and amount recoverable	854.56	239.84

Concentration of trade receivables

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

Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for followir

For the purpose of computation of expected credit loss, the Company has analysed the trend of provisions for doubtful debts created in earlier years. The average rate of provision has been computed based on the adjusted sales (excluding those where the Company does not have any historical provision) and provision for doubtful debtors created against those sales. As per this methodology, the Company has determined the expected credit loss as 5% for customers of subscription

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach
as at March 31, 2019

in million

Particulars	Estimated	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount
	gross carrying amount at default		net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	234.04	-	234.04
Advances recoverable	620.52	-	620.52

as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Estimated	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount
	gross carrying amount at default		net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	226.74	-	226.74
Advances recoverable	0.61	-	0.61

B. Liquidity risk

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

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. Short term liquidity requirements comprises mainly of trade payables and employee dues arising during normal course of business as on each balance sheet date. Long-

Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

March 31, 2019

Non-derivatives

Trade payables

Total non-derivative liabilities

	Less than one year	One to two years	More than two years
Trade payables	5.51	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	5.51	-	-

March 31, 2018

Non-derivatives

Trade payables

Total non-derivative liabilities

Trade payables	5.15	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	5.15	-	-

C. Market Risk

The Company has foreign currency borrowings in the form of buyers credit and is exposed to change in the exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a

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(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ` , are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Financial assets (A)	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-
Financial liabilities (B)	-	-
Buyer's credit	-	-
Payable to vendors for property, plant and	-	-
Net exposure (B-A)	-	-

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

	<u>Impact on loss after tax</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
(`)/USD and (`)/EURO increased by 5% (previous	-	-
(`)/USD and (`)/EURO decreased by 5% (previous	-	-

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. Other borrowings are at fixed

	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from

	<u>Impact on loss after tax</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points	-	-
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points	-	-

Related party transactions

(i) Names of related parties where control exists

Fellow Subsidiary companies

Siti Networks Limited	Holding Company
Indian Cable Net Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Central Bombay Cable Network Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siticable Broadband South Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Master Channel Community Network Private	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Vision Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jind Digital Media Communications Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jai Maa Durgee Communications Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Bhatia Network Entertainment Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jony Digital Cable Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Krishna Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Faction Digital Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Guntur Digital Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited (Subsidiary of Indian Cable Net	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Karnal Digital Media Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Siti Global Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Siri Digital Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Broadband Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Prime Uttaranchal Communication Private	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Sagar Digital Cable Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Saistar Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Godaari Digital Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Indinet Service Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Axom Communication & Cable Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

(ii) Associate companies

Voice Snap Services Private Limited w.e.f. September 19, 2016

(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Abhijet Dey
Ankit Kumar Arya
Venkata Nageswara Thrinath Itika

a) Purchase of services during the year

Holding companies

Siti Networks Limited

<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
64.38	18.55

22 Previous year's amounts have been regrouped

23 The breakup of year end deferred tax assets and liabilities into major components of the respective

in million

Particulars

	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Temporary difference in depreciation and amortisation of property, Gross deferred tax liabilities	1.08	1.08
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Gross deferred tax assets	-	-
Net deferred tax liability/(assets)	1.08	1.08

24 Information under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

There are no investments or loan given or guarantee provided or security given by the Company other than the investments and loans stated under note 6 in these standalone financial statements, which have been made predominantly for the purpose of business.

25 The Company predominantly operates in a single business segment of cable distribution in India only. Hence there are no separately reportable business or geographical segments as per Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') 108 on Operating

26 Post reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between March 31, 2019 and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

Sumit Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

23, IInd Floor, T-565,

Pragati Complex, Chamelian Road,

Near Idgah Circle, Delhi-110006

Ph. No.09953200212, 011-23510531

E-mail: sumitgca@gmail.com

emailsgco@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its profit/loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.
5. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.



We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
8. 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.
9. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

10. 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 Standards on Auditing will



Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Cont'd)

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.

11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for explaining our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current

Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Cont'd)

period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

15. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has not paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
17. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose 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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches not visited by us;
 - c) the standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 18th May 2019 as per Annexure II expressed unmodified opinion;
 - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company, as detailed to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigation on its financial position as at 31 March 2019;

Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Cont'd)

- ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2019;
- iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2019;

For **Sumit Gupta & Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 022622N

CA **Sumit Gupta**
Partner
Membership No.: 513086
Place: Delhi
Date: 18/05/2019

Annexure II

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the company of as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on Internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). 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 the company's 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI. 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR included obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. 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 IFCoFR.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR 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

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Sumit Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN:, 022622N


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 513086
Place: Delhi
Date: 18/05/2019

Sumit Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

23, IInd Floor, T-565,

Pragati Complex, Chamelian Road,
Near Idgah Circle, Delhi-110006

Ph. No.09953200212, 011-23510531

E-mail: sumitgca@gmail.com

emailsgco@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

To the Board of Directors of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

1. We have audited the accompanying statement of financial results ("Statement") of VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") for the quarter ended 31 March 2019 and the consolidated year to date results for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019, being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. This Statement has been prepared from the interim financial statements, which are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this Statement based on our audit of such interim financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 - Interim Financial Reporting specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, and SEBI Circulars CIR/CFD/CMD/15/2015 dated 30 November 2015 and CIR/CFD/FAC/62/2016 dated 5 July 2016 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement is free of material misstatement(s). An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts disclosed as financial results. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, this Statement:
 - (i) Includes the financial results for the quarter and year ended 31 Mar 2019, of the following entities:


S.No	Particulars	Nature	% of Holding
1	Voice Snap Services Private Limited	Associates Company	40.00%

- (ii) Has been presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, read with SEBI Circulars CIR/CFD/CMD/15/2015 dated 30 November 2015 and CIR/CFD/FAC/62/2016 dated 5 July 2016 in this regard; and

Independent Auditor's Report on Quarterly Financial Results and Year to Date Results of the Company Pursuant to the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Cont'd)

- (iii) Gives a true and fair view of the net profit/loss(including other comprehensive income) and other financial information in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India for the quarter ended 31 March 2019 as well as the consolidated year to date results for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

For **Sumit Gupta & Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 022622N


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 513086
Place: Delhi
Date: 18/05/2019

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Variety Entertainment Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Annexure I

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets comprising of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and other intangible assets, except for Set Top Boxes capitalized/installed at customer premises.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the fixed assets (other than Set top boxes installed at customer premises and those in transit or lying with the distributors/ cable operators and distribution equipment comprising overhead and underground cables, physical verification of which is infeasible owing to the nature and location of these assets) have been physically verified by the management during the year in a phased periodical manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of the assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of 'fixed assets'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 in respect of investments. Further, in our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act in respect of loans, guarantees and security.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, GST, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Variety Entertainment Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

- (b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution during the year. The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year.
- (ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, the term loans were applied for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) The provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company since the Company is not a public company as defined under Section 2(71) of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, in our opinion, the Company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company did not make any private placement and preferential allotment of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Sumit Gupta & Co**
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 022622N



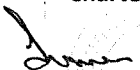
CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
Membership No.: 513086
Place: Delhi
Date: 10/05/2019

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019
CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

		As at	in million
	Note	March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	4	0.62	0.62
b) Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	60.00	49.00
		<u>60.62</u>	<u>49.62</u>
Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Trade receivables	6	234.04	226.74
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	16.85	7.00
iii) Loans	8	620.52	0.61
iv) Others - unbilled revenue	9	-	12.50
b) Other current assets	10	73.14	267.91
		<u>944.54</u>	<u>514.75</u>
Total assets		<u><u>1,005.16</u></u>	<u><u>564.37</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	11 (a)	0.10	0.10
b) Other equity	11 (b)	(23.99)	(9.15)
		<u>(23.89)</u>	<u>(9.05)</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	12	949.85	501.00
(b) Deferred tax liability (net)		1.08	1.08
		<u>950.93</u>	<u>502.08</u>
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
ii) Trade payables	13		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		5.51	5.15
b) Provisions	14	-	0.71
c) Other current liabilities	15	72.61	65.49
		<u>78.12</u>	<u>71.34</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>1,005.16</u></u>	<u><u>564.37</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the standalone balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

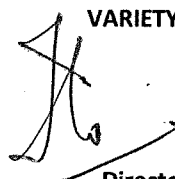
For Sumit Gupta & Co
Firm Registration No:- 022622N
Chartered Accountants

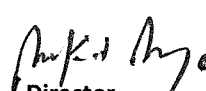

CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
M.NO:- 513086

Place : New Delhi

Date:- 18.05.2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


Director
DIN:


Director
DIN:

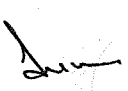
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of Standalone Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2019**

CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

	Note	in million March 31, 2019	in million March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	50.02	31.27
Other income	17	-	1.13
Total income		50.02	32.40
Expenses			
Finance costs			0.00
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets	18	-	0.48
Other expenses	19	64.78	20.40
Total expenses		64.78	20.88
Loss before exceptional item and tax		(14.76)	11.52
Exceptional item		-	-
Loss before tax		(14.76)	11.52
Tax expense			
Previous Year Tax		0.08	-
Loss for the year		(14.84)	11.52
OCI (40% Share of Associate Voice Snap Services Pvt Ltd.)		-	-
Total comprehensive income		(14.84)	11.52
Earnings (loss) per share			
Basic (loss) per share	20	-1484	1,151.93
Diluted (loss) per share	20	-1484	1,151.93

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the standalone statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

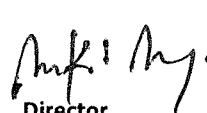
For Sumit Gupta & Co
Firm Registration No:- 022622N
Chartered Accountants


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
M.NO:- 513086

Place : New Delhi
Date :- 18.05.2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


Director
DIN:


Director
DIN:

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

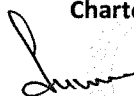
Standalone Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

CIN: U92132TG1998PTC029754

	in million	in million
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(14.84)	11.52
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets	-	0.48
Operating profit before working capital changes	(14.84)	12.00
Adjustments for changes in:		
Increase in trade receivables	(7.30)	(14.63)
(Increase)/decrease in other current and non-current assets	(412.65)	(213.94)
(Decrease)/increase in other financial liabilities	448.85	464.87
Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	6.42	(4.81)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	0.36	-
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	20.84	243.49
Income taxes paid		
Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities	20.84	243.49
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment (non- current, financial assets)	(11.00)	(6.00)
Net cash used in investing activities	(11.00)	(6.00)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds received against optionally fully convertible debentures issued	-	(234.00)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	-	(234.00)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	9.84	3.49
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	7.00	3.51
Cash and cash equivalents at close of the year	16.85	7.00
Notes :		
a. Cash and cash equivalents include :		
Cash on hand	16.85	0.00
Balances with banks - current accounts		7.00
	16.85	7.00

This is the cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

For Sumit Gupta & Co
Firm Registration No:- 022622N
Chartered Accountants


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
M.NO:- 513086
Place : New Delhi
Date :- 18.05.2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMANT PVT LTD


Director
DIN:


Director
DIN:

Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. Nature of operations

Variety Entertainment Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') was incorporated in the state of Hyderabad on 14th July, 1998. The Company is in the business of providing Advertisement management services to the end consumers.

2. General information

Variety Entertainment Private Limited, is a private company incorporated and domiciled in India. Its registered office is at 6-2-935/2, Savithri Nilayam, Khairathabad, Hyderabad TG 500004, India. and is a wholly owned subsidiary of SITI Networks Limited (hereinafter referred to as the 'Parent Company')

3. Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

a)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principals generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as stated in the accounting policies below.

These financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement basis summarised below. These accounting policies have been used consistently throughout all periods presented in these financial statements

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

b) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in currency Indian Rupee (₹), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

There has been no foreign currency transaction reported during the year

c) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable net of rebates and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction as set out below.

Revenue from rendering of services

Advertisement income is recognised when the related advertisement gets telecasted and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of consideration that will be derived. Other advertisement revenue for slot sale is recognised on period basis.

d) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the related service or as incurred.

e) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price (net of CENVAT/GST credit availed), borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted.

Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

All the fixed assets are fully depreciated; Hence no depreciation charged for the year

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount) is included in the profit or loss when the respective asset is derecognised.

Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost and the same is accordingly reversed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

g) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments and are measured initially at:

- a) fair value, in case of financial instruments subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- b) fair value adjusted for transaction costs, in case of all other financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Financial instruments at amortised cost – the financial instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

All other debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or FVTPL based on Company's business model.

Equity investments – All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

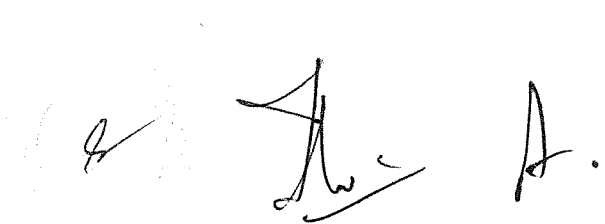
De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company consider the following –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

As a practical expedient the Company has adopted 'simplified approach' for recognition of lifetime expected loss on trade receivables. The estimate is based on three years average default rates observed over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. These average default rates are applied on total credit risk exposure on trade receivables at the reporting date to determine lifetime expected credit losses.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

h) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed when probable and recognised when realisation of income is virtually certain.

i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of mandatorily convertible instrument in compliance with Ind AS 33.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j) Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit.

k) Inventories

Stores and spares are valued at cost on weighted average basis or at net realisable value whichever is lower.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. There has been no inventory held by the company.

l) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the periods. Although these estimates and assumptions used in accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as of date of these standalone financial statements which in management's opinion are prudent and reasonable, actual results may differ from estimates and assumptions used in preparing accompanying financial statements. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively from the period in which results are known materialise in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards.

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.



Variety Entertainment Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect.

Recognition of deferred tax assets - The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on the assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of non-financial assets - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Property, plant and equipment - Management assess the remaining useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and believes that the assigned useful lives and residual values are reasonable.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below:

Recoverability of advances/receivables- The management from time to time reviews the recoverability of advances and receivables. The review is done at least once in a financial year and such assessment requires significant management judgement based on financial position of the counter-parties, market information and other relevant factors.

Contingencies- Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies, claim, litigations etc against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Company uses following measurement techniques:

- The fair value measurement for financial instruments where active market quotes are available is based on the quotes available in the principal market for selling the asset or transferring the liability.
- The Company uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.
- The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalent are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n) Equity and reserves

Share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued.
Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits

o) Recent accounting pronouncements (standards issued but not yet effective)

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019, notifying new standards and amendments to certain issued standards. These amendments are applicable to the Company from April 01, 2019. The Company will be adopting the below stated new standards and applicable amendments from their respective effective date.

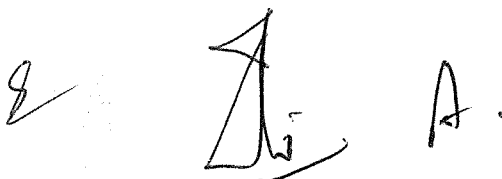
a) Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:

The Appendix clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement principles while recognizing current tax, deferred tax, taxable profits (losses), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates when there is uncertainty over tax treatments under Ind AS 12. As per the Appendix, the Company needs to assess whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used or a treatment which is being proposed to be used in its income tax filings. The impact of the Appendix on the Financial Statements, as assessed by the Company, is expected to be not material.

b) Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes:

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

The Company will apply these amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. The impact on the Financial Statements, as assessed by the Company, is expected to be not material.



VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

4 Property, plant and equipment

	in million			
	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at April 01, 2017	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Additions				-
Disposals				-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Gross carrying amount				
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Additions				-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2.64	16.64	0.78	20.06
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at April 01, 2017	2.11	16.13	0.73	18.97
Charge for the year	0.11	0.33	0.05	0.49
Disposals				-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.22	16.45	0.78	19.46
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.22	16.45	0.78	19.46
Charge for the year				-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2.22	16.45	0.78	19.46
Net carrying amount as at April 01, 2017	0.53	0.51	0.06	1.10
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	0.42	0.18	0.00	0.62
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	0.42	0.18	0.00	0.62

2

A.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019


	in million	
	Notes	Amount
A Equity share capital		
Balance as at April 01, 2017		0.10
Issued on conversion of warrants/OFCD		-
Balance as at March 31, 2018		0.10
Issued on conversion of warrants/OFCD		-
Issued on exercise of employee stock options		-
Balance as at March 31, 2019		0.10
B Other equity		
	Reserves and surplus	Other Components of Equity
	Securities premium reserve (refer note 15(c))	Other comprehensive Income (refer note 15(c))
	Retained earnings (refer note 15(c))	Foreign currency monetary item translation difference account
	General reserve (refer note 15(c))	Employee shares based reserve
		Money received against warrants
		Optionally fully convertible debentures (refer note 15(b))
Balance as at April 01, 2018	(9.15)	
Loss for the year	(14.84)	
Total comprehensive income for the year	(14.84)	
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(23.99)	
		Total other equity
		(9.15)
		(14.84)
		(14.84)
		(23.99)

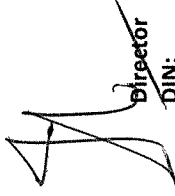
* * Transaction with owner in capacity as owners

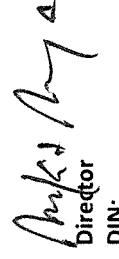
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.
This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Sumit Gupta & Co
Firm Registration No:- 022622N
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PVT LTD


CA Sumit Gupta
Partner
M.NO:- 513086
Place : New Delhi
Date :


Director
DIN:


Director
DIN:

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

		in million	
		31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
5	Investments		
	Investments in shares (Associate)	60.00	49.00
	Other Comprehensive Income (Profit from Associate)	-	-
		60.00	49.00
		60.00	49.00
6	Trade Receivables		
	Unsecured, considered good	234.04	226.74
	Unsecured, considered doubtful	1.33	1.33
	Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1.33)	(1.33)
		234.04	226.74
	Classified as:		
	Non-current trade receivables		
	Current trade receivables	234.04	226.74
		234.04	226.74
7	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand	0.03	0.00
	Balances with banks		
	on current accounts	13.28	7.00
	Cheques and drafts on hand	3.54	-
		16.85	7.00
	Other balances with banks		
	Deposits with maturity of upto three months		
		16.85	7.00
8	Loans (current, financial assets)		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Other Advances	620.52	0.61
		620.52	0.61
9	Others - unbilled revenue		
	Unbilled revenue	-	12.50
		-	12.50
10	Other current assets		
	Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
	Prepaid Expenses	0.02	0.02
	Advance Received from Customers	-	0.20
	Tds receivable	0.71	-
	GST credit receivable	6.04	-
	Other receivables	66.37	267.69
		73.14	267.91

E

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VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

	` in million	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
11 (a) Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
1000 (Previous year 1000) equity shares of INR 100 each	0.10	0.10
Total authorised capital	0.10	0.10
Issued share capital		
1000 (Previous year 1000) equity shares of INR 100 each	0.10	0.10
Total issued capital	0.10	0.10
Subscribed and fully paid up capital		
1000 (Previous year 1000) equity shares of INR 100 each	0.10	0.10
Total paid up capital	0.10	0.10
	0.10	0.10

(A) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	` in million	No. of shares	` in million
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,000	0.01	1,000	0.01
Add:				
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,000	0.01	1,000	0.01

(B) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(C) Details of shareholders holding more

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
Equity shares	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Siti Networks Ltd.	1,000	100%	1,000	100%

11 (b) Other reserve

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Retained earnings	(23.99)	(9.15)

A Notes:

Particulars

1 Retained earnings

	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Opening balance	(9.15)	(20.67)
Addition during the year	(14.84)	11.52
Closing balance	(23.99)	(9.15)

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31,

	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
12 Other financial liabilities		
Creditors for capital goods	949.85	501.00
	949.85	501.00
13 Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5.51	5.15
	5.51	5.15
14 Provisions (current) (refer note 34)		
Provision For Income Tax	-	0.71
	-	0.71
15 Other (current, non-financial liabilities)		
Advance from customers	41.55	41.56
Statutory dues payable	0.28	2.51
Others Payable	30.79	21.42
	72.61	65.49

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended March 31, 2019

	in million	in million
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
16 Revenue from operations		
Sale of services		
Advertisement income	62.52	18.77
Other Networking and management income	(12.50)	12.50
	50.02	31.27
17 Other income		
Interest on OCD' (Fair Value)	-	1.13
	-	1.13
18 Depreciation and amortisation of non-financial assets		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	0.48
	-	0.48
19 Other expenses		
Auditors' remuneration*	0.10	-
Legal & professional expenses	0.30	0.02
Other operational expenses	64.38	18.55
Miscellaneous expenses	0.01	1.83
	64.78	20.40
20 Earnings (loss) per share		
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(14.84)	11.52
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (nos.)	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (nos.)	10,000	10,000
Effect of dilutive potential equity shares ~		
Nominal value of per equity share (`)	10	10
Loss per share (`)		
Basic	(1,484.18)	1,151.93
Diluted	(1,484.18)	1,151.93

21 Fair value measurements

A. Financial instruments by category

in million

	Notes	March 31, 2019		
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	5	-	60.00	60.00
Trade receivables	6	-	234.04	234.04
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	16.85	16.85
Loans & other recoverables	8	-	620.52	620.52
Other financial assets (current)		-	-	-
Total financial assets		-	931.40	931.40
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	12	-	949.85	949.85
Trade payables	13	-	5.51	5.51
Total financial liabilities		-	955.36	955.36

	Notes	March 31, 2018		
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	5	-	49.00	49.00
Trade receivables	6	-	226.74	226.74
Cash and cash equivalents	7	-	7.00	7.00
Loans & other recoverables	8	-	0.61	0.61
Other financial assets (current)	9	-	12.50	12.50
Total financial assets		-	295.85	295.85
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	12	-	501.00	501.00
Trade payables	13	-	5.15	5.15
Total financial liabilities		-	506.15	506.15

B. Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following tables present financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the Balance sheet in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and liabilities into three levels based on the significance of Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2: inputs other than 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); and Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 as follows:

March 31, 2019	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
		-	-	-
March 31, 2018				
	Date of Valuation	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
		-	-	-

C. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost in million

	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Investment (Non Current, financial assets)	60.00	60.00	49.00	49.00
Trade receivables	234.04	234.04	226.74	226.74
Cash and cash equivalents	16.85	16.85	7.00	7.00
Loans & other recoverables	620.52	620.52	0.61	0.61
Other financial assets (current)	-	-	12.50	12.50
Total financial assets	931.40	931.40	295.85	295.85
Financial liabilities				
Other financial liabilities (non current)	949.85	949.85	501.00	501.00
Trade payables	5.51	5.51	5.15	5.15
Total financial liabilities	955.36	955.36	506.15	506.15

D. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Company's risk management is coordinated in close co-operation with the board of directors, and focuses on securing Company's short to medium term cash flows.

A. Credit risk

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

Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date

B: High credit risk

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

Asset group	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	12 month expected credit loss
High credit risk	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

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

Credit rating

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
A: Low credit risk (Investment, Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets except security deposits and amount recoverable)	76.85	56.00
B: High credit risk Trade receivables; security deposits and amount recoverable	854.56	239.84

Concentration of trade receivables

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

Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for followir

For the purpose of computation of expected credit loss, the Company has analysed the trend of provisions for doubtful debts created in earlier years. The average rate of provision has been computed based on the adjusted sales (excluding those where the Company does not have any historical provision) and provision for doubtful debtors created against those sales. As per this methodology, the Company has determined the expected credit loss as 5% for customers of subscription and carriage.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach
as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	in million		
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	234.04	-	234.04
Advances recoverable	620.52	-	620.52

as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	in million		
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	226.74	-	226.74
Advances recoverable	0.61	-	0.61

B. Liquidity risk

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

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than one	One to two	More than two
	year	years	years
March 31, 2019			
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	5.51	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	5.51	-	-
March 31, 2018			
Non-derivatives			
Trade payables	5.15	-	-
Total non-derivative liabilities	5.15	-	-

C. Market Risk

The Company has foreign currency borrowings in the form of buyers credit and is exposed to change in the exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency ('). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in ` , are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Financial assets (A)	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-
Financial liabilities (B)	-	-
Buyer's credit	-	-
Payable to vendors for property, plant and	-	-
Net exposure (B-A)	-	-

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

	<u>Impact on loss after tax</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
(`)/USD and (`)/EURO increased by 5% (previous	-	-
(`)/USD and (`)/EURO decreased by 5% (previous	-	-

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

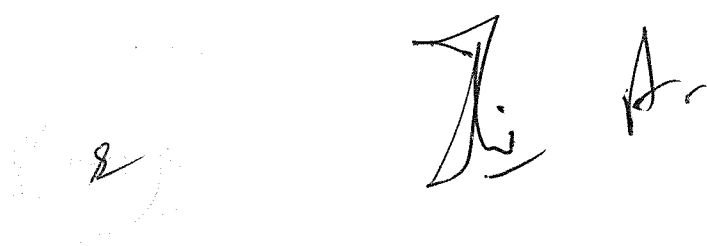
The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. The Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. Other borrowings are at fixed interest rates.

	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from

	<u>Impact on loss after tax</u>	
	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points	-	-
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points	-	-

A circular stamp with a signature inside is on the left. To the right, there are two large handwritten signatures, one appearing to be 'Ji' and the other 'Ar'.

22 Related party transactions

(i) Names of related parties where control exists

Fellow Subsidiary companies

Siti Networks Limited	Holding Company
Indian Cable Net Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Central Bombay Cable Network Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siticable Broadband South Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Master Channel Community Network Private Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Vision Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jind Digital Media Communications Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jai Maa Durgee Communications Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Bhatia Network Entertainment Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Jony Digital Cable Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Krishna Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Faction Digital Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Guntur Digital Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Maurya Cable Net Private Limited (Subsidiary of Indian Cable Net	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Karnal Digital Media Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Global Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Siri Digital Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Broadband Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Prime Uttaranchal Communication Private Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Sagar Digital Cable Network Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Saistar Digital Media Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Siti Godaari Digital Services Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Indinet Service Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Axom Communication & Cable Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

(ii) Associate companies

Voice Snap Services Private Limited w.e.f. September 19, 2016

(iii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Abhijet Dey
Ankit Kumar Arya
Venkata Nageswara Thrinath Itika

a) Purchase of services during the year

Holding companies

Siti Networks Limited

<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
64.38	18.55

23 Previous year's amounts have been regrouped

24 The breakup of year end deferred tax assets and liabilities into major components of the respective

Particulars	in million	
	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>March 31, 2018</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Temporary difference in depreciation and amortisation of property,	1.08	1.08
Gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1.08</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax liability/(assets)	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1.08</u>

25. Information under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

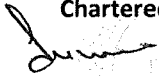
There are no investments or loan given or guarantee provided or security given by the Company other than the investments and loans stated under note 6 in these standalone financial statements, which have been made predominantly for the purpose of business.

26 The Company predominantly operates in a single business segment of cable distribution in India only. Hence there are no separately reportable business or geographical segments as per Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') 108 on Operating

27 Post reporting date events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between March 31, 2019 and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

For Sumit Gupta & Co
Firm Registration No:- 022622N
Chartered Accountants



CA Sumit Gupta
Partner

M.NO:- 513086

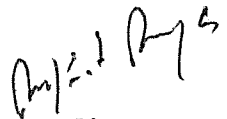
Place : New Delhi

Date :- 18.05.2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
VARIETY ENTERTAINMANT PVT LTD



Director
DIN:



Director
DIN: