Dish Infra Services Private Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipments	5	2,37,844	2,77,473
Capital work-in-progress	6	61,763	74,546
Goodwill	7	2,36,405	2,36,405
Other intangible assets	8	14,812	17,147
Intangible assets under development	9	52,500	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	10	715	2,296
Deferred tax assets (net)	11	12,698	89,989
Current tax assets (net)	12	4,130	2,820
Other non current assets	13	72,202	4,107
		6,93,069	**7,04,783**
Current assets			
Inventories	14	2,179	2,232
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	15	2,132	3,048
Cash and cash equivalents	16	10,548	2,122
Other bank balances	17	569	6,956
Loans	18	398	540
Other financial assets	19	1,368	2,924
Other current assets	20	36,363	57,391
		53,557	**75,213**
Total assets		**7,46,626**	**7,79,996**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	21	3,11,801	3,11,801
Other equity	22	1,42,643	23,254
Total Equity		**4,54,444**	**3,35,055**
LIABILITIES			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	23	1,20,995	1,23,927
Provisions	24	1,587	1,635
Other non current liabilities	25	1,118	2,119
		1,23,700	**1,27,681**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	26	13,851	18,751
Trade payables	27		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		86	143
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		10,778	13,360
Other financial liabilities	28	97,645	2,40,072
Other current liabilities	29	45,981	44,769
Provisions	30	141	165
		1,68,482	**3,17,260**
Total equity and liabilities		**7,46,626**	**7,79,996**

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-54)

This is the Standalone Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For **B. S. Sharma & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128249W

Sd/-
B. S. Sharma
Proprietor
Membership No. 031578

Place : Mumbai
Dated: 23 July 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dish Infra Services Private Limited

Sd/-
Dr. (Mrs.) Rashmi Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 07181938

Sd/-
Kartik Bansal
Director
DIN: 07971137

Sd/-
Anil Kumar Dua
Group Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Rajeev K. Dalmia
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary
Membership No. A35025

Place : Noida
Dated: 23 July 2020

Dish Infra Services Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year 31 March 2020
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	31	2,16,527	2,34,889
Other income	32	528	2,213
Total Income		**2,17,055**	**2,37,102**
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		255	1,780
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	33	53	(1,337)
Operating expenses	34	26,618	42,073
Employee benefits expense	35	10,778	14,331
Finance costs	36	25,291	42,344
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	37	1,11,047	1,11,725
Other expenses	38	26,454	21,005
Total expenses		**2,00,496**	**2,31,921**
Profit before tax		**16,559**	**5,181**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	1,323
Current tax -prior years		-	381
Deferred tax		77,287	713
(Loss)/Profit for the year		**(60,728)**	**2,764**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of gains/(loss) on defined benefit plan		15	518
Income-tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(4)	(181)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**11**	**337**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(60,717)**	**3,101**
Earnings per share (EPS) (face value Rs. 10)			
Basic	50	(1.95)	1.83
Diluted	50	(1.95)	1.83

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-54)

This is the standalone statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

For **B. S. Sharma & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128249W

Sd/-
B. S. Sharma
Proprietor
Membership No. 031578

Place : Mumbai
Dated: 23 July 2020

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Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary
Membership No. A35025

Place : Noida
Dated: 23 July 2020

DISH INFRA SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	16,559	5,181
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,11,047	1,11,725
Loss on sale/discard of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress	564	1,020
Profit on redemption of units of mutual funds	-	(25)
Share based payment to employees	35	(5)
Expense for financial guarantee contract	2,604	4,538
Impairment on financial assets	940	(63)
Bad debts and balances written off	-	(3)
Liabilities written back	(17)	(51)
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	1,841	(883)
Interest expense	21,296	27,187
Interest income	(279)	(658)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,54,591**	**1,47,963**
Changes in working capital		
Decrease in inventories	53	1,334
(Increase) in trade receivables	(24)	(1,167)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables	(2,639)	1,558
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	142	(3,437)
(Increase) in other assets	(99,646)	(24,235)
(Decrease) in provisions	(72)	(959)
Increase in other current liabilities	77,235	55,590
Cash generated from operations	**1,29,639**	**1,76,647**
Income taxes (paid) (net of refund)	(1,310)	(2,420)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**1,28,329**	**1,74,227**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment (including adjustment for creditors for fixed assets,work in progress and capital advances)	(92,721)	(73,928)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equiment	230	76
Purchase of current investments	-	20,515
Proceeds from sale of current investments	-	(20,490)
Net decrease in fixed deposits	6,671	6,108
Interest received	528	941
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(85,292)**	**(66,778)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(22,708)	(31,896)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	64,951	2,17,534
Repayments of long term borrowings	(71,954)	(2,79,792)
Repayment of short term borrowings(net)	(4,900)	(14,169)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(34,611)**	**(1,08,323)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	8,426	(874)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,122	2,996
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**10,548**	**2,122**

DISH INFRA SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Cash and cash equivalents includes:		
Cash on hand	-	1
Balances with scheduled banks :		
- in current accounts	10,548	2,121
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 16)	**10,548**	**2,122**

(a). The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 (Ind AS-7) on "Statements of Cash Flows"

(b). Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets include movements of capital work-in-progress, intangible assets under development, capital advances and creditors for capital goods respectively during the year.

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-54)

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

For B. S. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128249W

Sd/-
B. S. Sharma
Proprietor
Membership No. 031578

Place : Mumbai
Dated: 23 July 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dish Infra Services Private Limited

Sd/-
Dr. (Mrs.) Rashmi Aggarwal
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Group Chief Executive Officer

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Rajeev K. Dalmia
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary
Membership No. A35025

Place : Noida
Dated: 23 July 2020

Dish Infra Services Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2018	11,801
Changes in equity share capital during the year	3,00,000
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**3,11,801**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**3,11,801**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Other Components of Equity (OCE)	Total other equity
	Retained earnings	Equity contribution from holding company	
Balance as at 1 April 2018	**8,970**	**5,494**	**14,464**
Restatement pursuant to Ind AS 115 (refer note 31)	(1,944)	-	(1,944)
Restated balance as at 1 April 2018	**(1,944)**	**-**	**(1,944)**
Profit for the period	2,764	-	2,764
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)	337	-	337
Total comprehensive income for the year	**3,101**	**-**	**3,101**
Other Adjustments with holding company	-	7,633	7,633
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**10,127**	**13,127**	**23,254**
Profit for the period	(60,728)	-	(60,728)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)	11	-	11
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(60,717)**	**-**	**(60,717)**
Other adjustments with holding company	-	1,80,106	1,80,106
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**(50,590)**	**1,93,233**	**1,42,643**

Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information forming part of the standalone financial statements (1-54)

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For B. S. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128249W

Sd/-
B. S. Sharma
Proprietor
Membership No. 031578

Place : Mumbai
Dated: 23 July 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dish Infra Services Private Limited

Sd/-
Dr. (Mrs.) Rashmi Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 07181938

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Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary
Membership No. A35025

Place : Noida
Dated: 23 July 2020

Dish Infra Services Private Limited
Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

1. Background

Dish Infra Services Private Limited ('Dish Infra' or 'the Company) (formerly known as Xingmedia Distribution Private Limited) was incorporated on 13 February 2014. The company is inter-alia engaged in the business of providing infrastructure and back end support services to the Direct to Home (DTH) Service providers and their subscribers along with other ancillary services. Its registered office is at Essel House, B-10 Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110035, India.

2. General Information and Statement Of Compliance With Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As)

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended and other provisions of the Act . The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

The financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2020 were authorised and approved for issue by Board of Directors on 23 July 2020.

3. Recent accounting pronouncement

Standard issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. However, there are no such notifications which have been issued but not yet effective or applicable from 1 April 2020.

4. Significant accounting policies

a) Overall considerations

These financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below.

These accounting policies have been used throughout all periods presented in these financial statements, except where the Company has applied certain accounting policies and exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

b) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets, financial liabilities and share based payments which are measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies.

c) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current, wherever applicable as per the operating cycle of the Company and other criteria set out in the Act. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

d) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred by the Group to obtain control of a subsidiary is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred, liabilities incurred, the equity interests issued and fair value of contingent consideration issued. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as and when incurred.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed are generally measured at their acquisition-date fair values.
Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently re-measured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised either in profit or loss or as a change to OCI.

If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is measured as excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the resulting gain on bargain purchase is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through other comprehensive income.

e) Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at the cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use upto the date when the assets are ready for use. Any trade discount, recoverable taxes and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. All other repairs and maintenance are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Consumer premises equipment (CPE) are treated as part of capital work in progress till the time of activation thereof, post which the same gets depreciated. Capital work in progress is valued at cost.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less depreciation and impairment loss. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set out below) prescribed in Schedule II, of the Act, as under:

Asset category	**Useful life (in years)**
Plant and machinery	7.5
Office equipment except mobile	5
Mobiles	2.5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8
Computers	
Laptops, desktops and other devices	3
Servers and networks	6

In case of Consumer Premise Equipments (CPE), life of the assets have been assessed based on technical advice taking into account the nature, estimated usage of the assets, the operating conditions of assets, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes etc. and accordingly CPEs are depreciated over their useful life of five years, as estimated by management.

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 statement of profit and loss when the respective asset is derecognised.

f) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

g) Other Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets are recognised if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. These assets are valued at cost which comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use.

Cost of computer software includes license fees, cost of implementation and directly attributable system integration expenses. These costs are capitalized as intangible assets in the year in which related software is implemented.

Subsequent measurement (amortisation)

Software are amortised over an estimated life of one year to five years.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, 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 and 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. Impairment losses previously recognized are accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

i) 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 is required to consider –

i) All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.

ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

The Company applies simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from the date of initial recognition of receivables.

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.

j) Inventories

Inventories of customer premises equipment (CPE) related accessories and spares are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories includes all costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue 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 nature of the sales transaction as set out below.

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Indian Accounting Standard -115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" (Ind AS 115) which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 'Construction contracts'. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application i.e. 1 April 2018. The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the standalone statement of profit and loss is not restated The effect on adoption of Ind-AS 115 was insignificant (refer note 31).

i) Revenue from rendering of services
   - Revenue from subscription services is recognised prorata over the subscription pack period during the period when the services are rendered. Revenue is recognised net of taxes collected from the customer, collection charges and any discount given. Consideration received in advance for subscription services is initially deferred and included in other liabilities.
   - Lease rental is recognised as revenue as per the terms of the contract over the period of lease on a straight line basis.
   - Activation fee is recognised on an upfront basis considering the level of services rendered on activation, the corresponding cost incurred and separate consideration charged for the subsequent continuing services.
   - Infrastructure support fees is recognised on the basis of fixed rate agreement on the basis of active customers over the period when services are delivered.

ii) Revenue from sale of goods
   - Revenue from sale of stock-in-trade is recognised when the products are dispatched against orders to the customers in accordance with the contract terms and the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards.
   - Sales are stated net of rebates, trade discounts, sales returns and taxes on sales.

iii) Interest income
   - Income from deployment of surplus funds is recognised on accrual basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

l) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising on such conversion and settlement at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

m) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs related to a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use is worked out on the basis of actual utilization of funds out of project specific loans and/or other borrowings to the extent identifiable with the qualifying asset and is capitalized with the cost of qualifying asset, using the effective interest method. All other borrowing costs are charged to statement of profit and loss.

In case of significant long-term loans, other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds are amortised over the period of respective loan.

n) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, pension fund, gratuity and compensated absences

Defined contribution plan

The Company deposits the contributions for provident fund and employees' state insurance to the appropriate government authorities and these contributions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the financial year to which they relate.

Defined benefit plan

The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year by an independent actuary, using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans is based on the market yields on Government Securities for relevant maturity. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

iii) Other long term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's compensated absences constitute other long-term employee benefits. The liability in respect of compensated absences is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method at the year end. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, and bonus, etc., are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

o) Employee stock option scheme

The fair value of options granted under Employee Stock Option Plan of the Company is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in statement of profit and loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received are allocated to share capital up to the par value of the shares issued with any excess being recorded as share premium.

p) Leases

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset, (2) the Company has substantially all of the conomic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a Right of use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements under which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases and low value leases. For short-term leases and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an expense on a straightline basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ROU assets are depreciated from the date of commencement of the lease on a straight -line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. For leases under which the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the date of commencement of the lease in determining the present value of lease payments. Lease liabilities are re measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment as to whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature. Rental income is recognized on straight line basis over the lease term except where scheduled increase in rent compensates the Company with expected inflationary costs.

q) Earnings/(loss) per share

Basic earning/loss per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

q) Equity, reserves and dividend payment

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Retained earnings include current and prior period retained profits. All transactions with owners of the Company are recorded separately within equity.

r) Taxation

Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and corresponding amount used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets on unrealised tax loss are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss 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. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Unused tax credit such as (Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') credit entitlement) is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which such credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as unused tax credit. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of unused tax credit to the extent it is not reasonably certain that the Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period.

s) Operating cycle

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 aquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

t) Operating expenses

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

u) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). Basis the review of operations being done by the CODM, the operations of the Company fall under Direct to Home ('DTH') and teleport services, which is considered to be the only reportable segment.

s) Provisions, contingent liabilities, commitments and contingent assets

The Company recognises a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is more likely than not that there will be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle such obligations and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are discounted to their present value (where time value of money is material) and are determined based on the management's estimation of the outflow required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that have arisen from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of future events, not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed for the present obligations that have arisen from past events in respect of which it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

When there is an obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed except when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

t) 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 instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets

Subsequent measurement

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
b) 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.

Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 Separate Financial Statements.

Investments in mutual funds

Investments in mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Derivative instruments – derivatives such as options and forwards are carried at fair value through profit and loss with fair gains/losses recognised in profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognized 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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet 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.

x) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as investments, 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 at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

• Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

• Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

• Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

u) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash at bank and in hand, cheques in hand and short term investments that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value..

z) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting periods. Although these estimates are based upon management's knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates and revisions, if any, are recognised in the current and future periods.

Significant management judgements

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

Recognition of deferred tax assets: The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of 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.

Classification of leases: The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset. The Company has also factored in overall time period of rent agreements to arrive at lease period to recognise rental income on straight line basis.

Contingent liabilities: At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Significant estimates

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

Impairment of financial assets: At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables.

Impairment of goodwill: At each balance sheet date, goodwill is tested for impairment. The recoverable amount of cash generating unit (CGU) is determined based on the higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. Key assumptions on which the management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. The cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent the management's best estimate about future developments. Cash flow projections based on financial budgets are approved by management.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO): Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurements: Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets: Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software, customer relationships, IT equipment and other plant and equipment.

5 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and equipments	Consumer premises equipments	Computers	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Electrical Installations	Total
Gross carrying amount							
As at 1 April 2018	31	4,71,145	395	27	16	1	4,71,615
Additions	4	90,322	144	48	26	1	90,545
Disposal/ adjustments	-	-	42	1	-	-	43
As at 31 March 2019	**35**	**5,61,467**	**497**	**74**	**42**	**2**	**5,62,117**
Additions	0	67,807	10	65	6	-	67,888
Disposal/ adjustments	-	-	10	0	2	-	12
As at 31 March 2020	**35**	**6,29,274**	**497**	**139**	**46**	**2**	**6,29,993**
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 April 2018	25	1,75,241	128	10	0	-	1,75,404
Charge for the year	4	1,09,130	120	14	4	1	1,09,273
Disposal/ adjustments	-	-	33	-	-	-	33
As at 31 March 2019	**29**	**2,84,371**	**215**	**24**	**4**	**1**	**2,84,644**
Charge for the year	2	1,07,390	89	24	5	0	1,07,510
Disposal/ adjustments	-	-	5	0	0	-	5
As at 31 March 2020	**31**	**3,91,761**	**299**	**48**	**9**	**1**	**3,92,149**
Net block as at 31 March 2019	**6**	**2,77,096**	**282**	**50**	**38**	**1**	**2,77,473**
Net block as at 31 March 2020	**4**	**2,37,513**	**198**	**91**	**37**	**1**	**2,37,844**

('0' represent amount less than Rs. 50,000 rounded off to Rs. lacs)

Property, plant and equipment pledged as security
Refer note 23 and 26 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

Contractual obligation
Refer note 51 (b) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Capitalised borrowing cost
The borrowing cost has not been capitalised during the year 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Capital work in progress

Particulars	Amount
Gross carrying amount	
As at 1 April 2018	**61,823**
Additions	1,03,268
Transfer to property, plant & equipment	90,545
As as 31 March 2019	**74,546**
Additions	55,105
Transfer to property, plant & equipment	67,888
As at 31 March 2020	**61,763**

Capital work in progress

Refer note 23 and 26 for information on capital work in progress pledged as security by the Company.

7 Goodwill

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	2,36,405	2,36,405
Impairment of Goodwill	-	-
Closing balance	**2,36,405**	**2,36,405**

Impairment tests for goodwill

Goodwill is monitored by management at the level of D2h division acquired pursuant to merger of the Company with erstwhile Videocon D2h Limited

A summary of goodwill allocation and carrying value is presented below,

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
D2h Infra CGU	2,36,405	2,36,405
D2h CGU	**2,36,405**	**2,36,405**

Impairment testing of the goodwill (allocated to the D2H Infra CGU) is being performed at each balance sheet date. The recoverable amount of cash generating unit is determined based on the higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. Value in use is determined basis cash flow projections which is being prepared taking in to account past experience and represent the management's best estimate about future developments. Cash flow projections based on financial budgets are approved by management. Key assumptions on which the management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. The impairment loss, if any, determined as a result of the assessment is first applied to the carrying value of Goodwill allocated to D2H Infra CGU and then to the other assets consisting in the CGU in accordance with the manner prescribed in Ind AS 36. Based on above, at the current reporting date, there are no impairment in carrying value of goodwill.

A summary of value in use and amount of impairment of D2h division during the financial year is given below:

Particulars	D2h Infra CGU	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Present value of discounted cash flows over 5 years	1,80,527	1,80,466
Present value of terminal cash flow	3,01,134	2,40,839
Total value in use	**4,81,661**	**4,21,305**
Less: Net working capital	(17,662)	(1,31,644)
Less: Carrying value of PPE at reporting date	1,16,335	1,43,394
Less: Borrowing	77,597	1,23,990
Net recoverable amount	**3,05,391**	**2,85,565**
Opening carrying value of goodwill of D2h CGU	2,36,405	2,36,405
Provision for impairment	-	-
Closing carrying value of goodwill	**2,36,405**	**2,36,405**

Key assumptions used for value in use calculation are as fallows:

-The Company prepares its cash flow forecast based on the most recent financial budget approved by management with projected revenue growth rate. Average Monthly Revenue per user is expected to grow at 3% till 2022 and at 4% post 2020.

-Terminal growth rate is assumed at 4% and is based on industry growth rate and projected growth of Indian economy.

-The EBIDTA margin is expected to be at the same level through out the projected period.

-The free cash flow arrived at were discounted to present value using weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The sum of the discounted cash flows along with the discounted terminal value is the estimated Enterprise Value.

8 Other intangible assets

Particulars	License fee	Software	Customer & Distributor Relationship	Total
Gross carrying amount				
As at 1 April 2018	119	3,015	14,778	**17,912**
Additions	422	1,612	-	**2,034**
As at 31 March 2019	**541**	**4,627**	**14,778**	**19,946**
Additions	633	(0)	775	1,408
Disposal/adjustment	-	264	-	264
As at 31 March 2020	**1,174**	**4,363**	**15,553**	**21,090**
Accumulated amortisation				
As at 1 April 2018	36	311	-	347
Charge for the year	77	821	1,554	2,452
As at 31 March 2019	**113**	**1,132**	**1,554**	**2,799**
Charge for the year	275	931	2,330	3,536
Disposal/ adjustments	-	57	-	57
As at 31 March 2020	**388**	**2,006**	**3,884**	**6,278**
Net block as at 31 March 2019	428	3,495	13,224	17,147
Net block as at 31 March 2020	786	2,357	11,669	14,812

Contractual obligation

Refer note 51 (b) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets

9 Intangible assets under development

During the year, in line with the business plan of investing in new technologies, inter alia, Watcho, the OTT platform of the Company, networking equipment, customer premises equipments (CPE), the Company has made significant progress in augmenting these new age technologies. The Company has contracted with aggregators for content and related infrastructure and recorded Rs. 52,500 lacs as intangible assets under development and Rs. 69,300 lacs as related capital advances as of 31 March 2020. The management is confident of concluding all the planned investments by the first half of FY 2020-21. As further described in note 40, the management is confident of the view that COVID-19 will not have any significant negative impact on the ability of the Company to implement the business plans related to these new investments and therefore has concluded that no material adjustments is required in the carrying value of intangible assets under development and the related capital advances.

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Other non current assets

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Capital advances (refer note 9)	69,523	267
Advances other than capital advances:		
Balance with government / statutory authorities	2,640	2,926
Prepaid expenses	39	914
	72,202	**4,107**

14 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Stock-in trade (at the lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Customer premises equipment related accessories and spares	2,179	2,232
	2,179	**2,232**

(Inventories have been pledged as security, refer note 23 and 26)

15 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade receivables - considered good, unsecured	2,132	3,048
Trade receivables - credit impaired	983	43
	3,115	**3,091**
Less: allowances for expected credit loss	(983)	(43)
	2,132	**3,048**

(Trade receivable have been pledged as security, refer note 23 and 26)
All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balances with banks:-		
In current accounts	10,548	2,121
Cash in hand	-	1
	10,548	**2,122**

17 Other bank balances

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	569	6,956
	569	**6,956**

18 Loans (current)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Security deposits (Unsecured, considered good)*		
Others	398	540
	398	**540**

* The carrying value are considered to be reasonable approximation of fair value

19 Other financial assets (current)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated*		
Others		
Income accrued but not due on fixed deposits	67	316
Unamortised corporate guarantee fee	1,301	2,608
	1,368	**2,924**

* The carrying value are considered to be reasonable approximation of fair value

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

20	**Other current assets**	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
	Advances other than capital advances:		
	Advances against goods, services & others:		
	Related parties	1,212	1,212
	Others	30,392	47,065
	Others:		
	Balance with government / statutory authorities	3,861	8,195
	Prepaid expenses	45	74
	Unamortised borrowing costs	806	575
	Unamortised premium on forward contracts	47	270
		36,363	**57,391**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

10 Other financial assets (non-current)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Others		
Bank deposits with of more than 12 months maturity	14	298
Unamortised corporate guarantee charges	701	1,998
	715	**2,296**

11 Deferred tax assets/liabilities (net) (refer note 45)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) arising on account of :		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	49,815	77,329
Provision for employee & others liabilities deductible on actual payment	957	706
Unabsorbed depreciation	7,006	10,944
Receivables, financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	(45,080)	(313)
MAT Credit entitlement	-	1,323
	12,698	**89,989**

Movement in deferred tax assets/liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2020	As at 1 April 2019	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Recognised / reversed through OCI	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	77,329	(27,514)	-	49,815
Provision for employee & others liabilities deductible on actual payment	706	255	(4)	957
Unabsorbed depreciation	10,944	(3,938)	-	7,006
Receivables, financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	(313)	(44,767)	-	(45,080)
MAT credit entitlement	1,323	(1,323)	-	-
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	**89,989**	**(77,287)**	**(4)**	**12,698**

Movement in deferred tax assets/liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2019	As at 1 April 2018	Recognised / reversed through profit and loss	Adjustment in business transfer agreement	Recognised / reversed through OCI	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to:					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,02,245	(12,883)	(12,033)	-	77,329
Provision for employee & others liabilities deductible on actual payment	1,310	(423)	-	(181)	706
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	10,944	-	-	10,944
Receivables, financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	(639)	326	-	-	(313)
MAT credit entitlement	-	1,323	-	-	1,323
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	**1,02,916**	**(713)**	**(12,033)**	**(181)**	**89,989**

12 Current tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Income-tax (net of provision and advance tax)	4,130	2,820
	4,130	**2,820**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

21 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorised		
3,120,000,000 (31 March 2019: 3,120,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,12,000	3,12,000
	3,12,000	**3,12,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
3,118,010,000 (31 March 2019: 3,118,010,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	3,11,801	3,11,801
	3,11,801	**3,11,801**

Footnotes:

a) **Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding**

	Nos	Nos
Shares at the beginning of the year	3,11,80,10,000	11,80,10,000
Add: Further issued during the year	-	3,00,00,00,000
Shares at the end of the year	**3,11,80,10,000**	**3,11,80,10,000**

b) **Detail of equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up held by the holding company**

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
Name of shareholder	**Number of shares**	**% holding in the Company**	**Number of shares**	**% holding in the Company**
Dish TV India Limited	**3,11,80,10,000**	**100%**	**3,11,80,10,000**	**100%**

c) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company**

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
Name of shareholder	**Number of shares**	**% holding in the Company**	**Number of shares**	**% holding in the Company**
Dish TV India Limited	**3,11,80,10,000**	**100%**	**3,11,80,10,000**	**100%**

22 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,127	8,970
Restatement of prior period items (Ind AS 115)	-	(1,944)
Add: Profit/ (loss) for the year	(60,728)	2,764
	(50,601)	**9,790**
Items of the other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
-Remeasurement of post employment benefits (net of taxes)	11	337
Balance at the end of the year	**(50,590)**	**10,127**
Equity contribution from Dish TV India Limited		
Balance at the beginning of the year	13,127	5,494
Add: Received during the period	1,80,106	7,633
Balance at the end of the year	**1,93,233**	**13,127**
	1,42,643	**23,254**

Nature and purpose :

Retained earnings
Retained earnings are created from the profit / loss of the Company, as adjusted for distributions to owners, transfers to other reserves, etc.

Other component of equity
Equity contribution represents the corporate guarantee transaction with holding Company

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
23	**Borrowings (non-current)**		
	From banks (Secured)		
	Term Loans	1,20,101	1,71,450
	Buyers' Credits	14,647	35,232
	From others (Unsecured)		
	Long Term Borrowings from others	64,951	-
		1,99,699	**2,06,682**
	Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	(78,704)	(82,755)
		1,20,995	**1,23,927**

Repayment terms, rate of interest and nature of security for the outstanding long term borrowing as on 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019

A) Term loans-Secured

Term loan of Rs. 1,20,101 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 1,71,450 lacs)

(i) Term loan of Rs. 38,652 lacs from Axis Bank (31 March 2019: Rs. 44,066 lacs) , balance amount is repayable in 13 quarterly instalments. Last instalment due in the month of June 2023. The rate of interest is linked to 12 months marginal cost of funds-based lending rate (MCLR) plus a spread of 1%per annum.

(ii) Term loan of Rs. 25,648 lacs from Axis Bank (31 March 2019: Rs. 51,795 lacs) , balance amount is repayable in 4 quarterly instalments. Last instalment due in the month of March 2021. The rate of interest is linked to 12 months MCLR plus a spread of 1%per annum.

(iii) Term loan of Rs. 31,085 lacs from Axis Bank (31 March 2019: Rs. 36,147 lacs) , balance amount is repayable in 13 quarterly instalments. Last instalment due in the month of June 2023. The rate of interest is linked to 12 months MCLR plus a spread of 1%per annum.

(iv) Term loan of Rs. 10,067 lacs from RBL Bank (31 March 2019: 20,910), balance amount is repayable in 4 quarterly instalments. Last instalment due in the month of March 2021. The rate of interest is linked to 1 month MCLR.

(v) Term loan of Rs. 14,649 lacs from RBL Bank (31 March 2019: 17,925) , balance amount is repayable in 13 quarterly instalments. Last instalment due in the month of June 2023. The rate of interest is linked to 1 month MCLR.

(vi) Term Loan of NIL from ING Vysya Bank, (31 March 2019: Rs. 607 Lac) has been fully repaid during the current year hence, there is no outstanding as at 31 March 2020

Above facilities (i) to (v) are secured by:

(a) First pari passu charge over all, present future, moveable fixed assets and current assets of the Borrower subject to a minimum asset cover ratio of 1.25 time.

(b) Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate guarantee of Dish TV India Limited.

(c) Charge on debt service reserve account

(d) In future, if the gross block of immovable properties crosses Rs. 50 crore, the same shall be charged to be lenders on pari passu basis. The charges to be created in favour of the Security Trustee for the benefit of the lenders and the Trustee would give NOC for creating first/second charge to the other lenders after taking necessary approval from lenders. Any additional collateral security other those mentioned herein above offered by borrower to other lenders (in case of pari passu charge) shall also be available to the bank.

B) Buyer's credits-Secured

(i) Facility of Rs. 13,559 lacs from ICICI Bank (31 March 2019: Rs. 24,767 lacs)

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Buyer's credit of Rs. 13,559 lacs comprises of several loan transactions starts ranging between December 2015 to September 2017 and repayable in full on maturity dates falling between April 2020 to September 2020.

Interest on buyer's credit is payable in half yearly instalments ranging from Libor plus 64 bps to Libor plus 85 bps.

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Buyer's credit of Rs. 24,767 lacs comprises of several loan transactions starts ranging between December 2015 to September 2017 and repayable in full on maturity dates falling between December 2019 to September 2020.

Interest on buyer's credit is payable in half yearly instalments ranging from Libor plus 64 bps to Libor plus 85 bps.

Above facility is secured by:

(a) First pari-passu charge on consumer premises equipment (CPE) (both present and future).

(b) First pari-passu charges by way of hypothecation on the Company's entire current assets which would include stock of raw materials, semi finished and

(c) First pari-passu charge on all movable fixed assets of the Company.

(d) Assignment of insurance policies pertaining to CPE charged, current assets and movable fixed assets.

(e) Corporate guarantee is given by Dish TV India Limited.

(ii) Facility of Rs. 1,088 lacs from Yes Bank (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,003 lacs)

For the year ended 31 March 2020

Buyer's credit of Rs. 1,088 lacs comprises of several loan transactions ranging between April 2017 to September 2017 and repayable in full on maturity dates falling in April 2020.

Interest on buyer's credit is payable in half yearly instalments ranging from Libor plus 65 bps to Libor plus 75 bps.

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Buyer's credit of Rs. 5,003 lacs comprises of several loan transactions ranging between April 2017 to September 2017 and repayable in full on maturity dates falling ranging between December 2019 to April 2020.

Interest on buyer's credit is payable in half yearly instalments ranging from Libor plus 65 bps to Libor plus 75 bps.

Above facility is secured by:
(a) First pari-passu charges on consumer premises equipment (CPE) (both present and future).
(b) First pari-passu charges on all current assets including stock of raw materials, semi finished and finished goods, consumable stores and spares and such
(c) First pari-passu charges on all movable and immovable fixed assets (both present and future).
(d) Assignment of insurance policies pertaining to CPE charged, current assets and movable fixed assets.
(e) Corporate guarantee is given by Dish TV India Limited.

(iii) Facility of Nil from Kotak Mahindra Bank (31 March 2019: Rs. 2,311 lacs)
For the year ended 31 March 2019
Buyer's credit of Rs. 2,311 lacs comprises of several loan transactions ranging between May 2017 to June 2017 and repayable in full on maturity dates falling between March 2020 to April 2020.
Interest on buyer's credit is payable in half yearly instalments ranging from Libor plus 64 bps to Libor plus 65 bps.

Above facility is secured by:
(a) First pari-passu charges on consumer premises equipment (CPE), (both present and future), of the Group.
(b) First pari-passu charges on all current assets and fixed assets of the Group (both present and future).
(c) Assignment of insurance policies pertaining to CPE charged, current assets and movable fixed assets of the Group.
(d) DSRA to be created upfront for one Quarter interest;
(e) Corporate guarantee is given by Dish TV India Limited.

(iv) Facility of Nil from IndusInd Bank (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,151 lacs)
For the year ended 31 March 2019
Buyer's credit of Rs. 3,151 lacs comprises of several loan transactions ranging between October 2017 and repayable in full on maturity dates falling on April 2019.
Interest on buyer's credit is payable in half yearly instalments ranging from Libor plus 35 bps.

Above facility is secured by:
(a) First pari-passu charges on entire current assets and fixed assets of the Group (both present and future).
(b) Corporate guarantee is given by Dish TV India Limited.

C) Borrowings from other
An amount of Rs 2,45,023 Lacs payable to Dish TV India Limited has been converted in to long term interest free Loan repayble on 31st March 2030. In accordance with the guidance given in Ind AS 109, present value of the loan amount is Rs. 64,951 lacs shown under borrowing non-current and the balance amount of Rs. 1,80,072 is shown as equity contribution from Dish TV India Limited shown in note 22.

24 Provisions (non-current)	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Provisions for employee benefits		
Leave encashment (refer note 41)	575	567
Gratuity (refer note 41)	1,012	1,068
	1,587	**1,635**

25 Other non current liabilities	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Income received in advance	1,118	2,119
	1,118	**2,119**

26 Borrowings (current)	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
From banks (secured)		
Cash credits	13,851	18,751
	13,851	**18,751**

A) <u>Cash credit</u>

(i) The Company has taken cash credit facility of Rs. 4,020 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 4,025 lacs) from Axis bank for general business purposes. The rate of interest is 3 month MCLR+ 1.70%.
Above facility is secured by:
(a) 'First pari-passu charges on all movable and immovable fixed assets (both present and future);
(b) First pari-passu charges on all current assets including stock of raw materials, semi finished and finished goods, consumable stores and spares and such other movable including book debts, bills, outstanding monies receivables (both present and future);
(c) Corporate guarantee is given by Dish TV India Limited.

(ii) The Company has taken cash credit facility of Rs. 9,831 lacs from RBL Bank (31 March 2019: Rs. 14,726 lacs) for general business purposes. The rate of interest is 3 months MCLR + 1.00%.
Above facility is secured by:
(a) First pari-passu charges on consumer premises equipment (CPE) (both present and future);
(b) First pari-passu charges on all current assets including stock of raw materials, semi finished and finished goods, consumable stores and spares and such other movable including book debts, bills, outstanding monies receivables (both present and future);
(c) 'First pari-passu charges on all movable and immovable fixed assets (both present and future);
(d) Assignment of insurance policies pertaining to CPE charged, current assets and movable fixed assets.

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

27.1 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Borrowings (non-current)	Borrowings (current)
As at 1 April 2018	**2,67,662**	**32,920**
Cash flows:		
Proceeds from borrowings	2,17,534	15,448
Repayment of borrowings	(2,79,792)	(29,617)
Non-cash:		
Foreign currency fluctuation impact	1,446	-
Impact of borrowings measured at amortised cost	(168)	-
As at 31 March 2019	**2,06,682**	**18,751**
Cash flows:		
Proceeds from borrowings	64,951	-
Repayment of borrowings	(71,954)	(4,900)
Non-cash:		
Foreign currency fluctuation impact	800	-
Impact of borrowings measured at amortised cost	(780)	-
As at 31 March 2020	**1,99,699**	**13,851**

27 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note below)	86	143
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10,778	13,360
	10,864	**13,503**

Dues to small and micro enterprises pursuant to section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006#:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	86	143
ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	-	-
iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-

The management has identified micro and small enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) on th basis of information made available by the supplier or vendors of the Company. Based on the information available with the Company, as at the year end, dues towards micro and small Enterprises that are reportable under the MSMED Act, 2006 has been disclosed above.

28 Other financial liabilities (current)*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	933	1,565
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 23 and 28.1)	78,704	82,755
Advances from related parties	1	1,02,093
Employee related liabilities	1,135	1,317
Capital creditors	14,709	50,378
Commission accrued	2,776	2,370
Derivatives not designated as hedge - principal swap	(613)	(406)
	97,645	**2,40,072**

* The carrying values are considered to be reasonable approximation of fair values.

28.1 Current maturities of long term borrowings

From banks		
Term loans	64,057	56,985
Buyers' credits	14,647	25,770
	78,704	**82,755**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

29 Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Income received in advance	22,405	21,687
Statutory dues payable	2,804	1,989
Advances/ deposits received	20,772	21,093
	45,981	**44,769**

30 Provisions (current)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provisions for employee benefits		
Leave encashment (refer note 41)	61	68
Gratuity (refer note 41)	80	97
	141	**165**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

31 Revenue from operations

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Income from direct to home (DTH) subscribers:		
-Subscription revenue	1	-
-Infra support services	2,01,757	2,06,312
-Lease rentals	3,904	7,884
Sales of customer premises equipment (CPE) and accessories	187	7,785
Advertisement income	4,612	7,295
Other operating income	6,066	5,613
	2,16,527	**2,34,889**

Disclosure of revenue pursuant to Ind AS 115- Revenue from contract with customers

A. Reconciliation of revenue from rendering of service and sale of goods with the contracted price

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Contracted price	2,16,527	2,34,889
	2,16,527	**2,34,889**

B. Disaggregation of revenue

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from operation*		
Subscription revenue	1	-
Infra support services	2,01,757	2,06,312
Lease rentals	3,904	7,884
Sales of customer premises equipment (CPE) and accessories	187	7,785
Advertisement income	4,612	7,295
Operating revenue	**2,10,461**	**2,29,276**
Other operating revenue (service spare revenue)	6,066	5,613
Total revenue covered under Ind AS 115	**2,16,527**	**2,34,889**

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

C. Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contract with customers

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customer(Income received in advance and other advance)	44,295	44,899
	44,295	**44,899**
Receivables		
Trade receivables	3,115	3,091
Less: allowances for expected credit loss	(983)	(43)
	2,132	**3,048**

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance.

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

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Opening balance	44,899	67,671
Addition during the year	42,176	34,164
Revenue recognised during the year	42,780	56,936
Closing balance	**44,295**	**44,899**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

E. The Company has applied Ind AS 115 prospectively from 1 April, 2018 and the adoption of this standard have the following impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	
	Amount as per Ind AS 115	Amount as per Ind AS 18
Revenue from operations (including activation, subscription, bandwidth, advertisement, teleport	2,34,889	2,37,868

32 Other income

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Interest income from:		
- fixed deposits/ margin accounts	279	658
Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	-	883
Gain on mutual funds (net)	-	25
Liabilities written back	17	51
Miscellaneous income	232	596
	528	**2,213**

33 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade (CPE related accessories / spares)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Opening stock	2,232	895
Less: Closing stock	2,179	2,232
	53	**(1,337)**

34 Operating expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Programming and other costs	7	-
Call center charges	19,995	24,531
Other operating expenses	6,616	17,542
	26,618	**42,073**

35 Employee benefit expenses

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Salaries	10,050	13,399
Contribution to provident and other funds	474	660
Share based payments to employees	35	(5)
Staff welfare expenses	219	277
	10,778	**14,331**

36 Finance costs

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Interest on:		
-Debentures	-	1,027
-Term loans from banks	16,132	18,873
-Buyer's credits from banks	2,366	3,828
-Others	2,798	3,459
Expense for financial guarantee contract	2,605	4,540
Other borrowing costs	1,390	10,617
	25,291	**42,344**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

37	**Depreciation and amortisation expenses**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**	**Year ended 31 March 2019**
	Depreciation	1,07,510	1,09,273
	Amortisation	3,536	2,452
		1,11,047	**1,11,725**

38	**Other expenses**	**Year ended 31 March 2020**	**Year ended 31 March 2019**
	Electricity charges	234	351
	Rent	1,550	1,562
	Repairs and maintenance		
	- Plant and machinery	74	92
	- Consumer premises equipments	2,694	1,403
	- Building	10	24
	- Others	46	121
	Insurance	94	70
	Rates and taxes	311	191
	Legal and professional fees (refer note 49)	489	538
	Printing and stationary	119	154
	Communication expenses	953	1,173
	Travelling and conveyance	1,379	2,043
	Service and hire charges	988	1,669
	Advertisement and publicity expenses	671	492
	Business promotion expenses	5,651	3,926
	Customer support services	-	280
	Commission	7,173	5,227
	Bad debts and balances written off	-	(3)
	Provision for expected credit loss	940	(63)
	Foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	1,841	-
	Loss on sale/ discard of capital work-in-progress	580	1,020
	Miscellaneous expenses	657	735
		26,454	**21,005**

39 Group structure

Particulars	**Country of incorporation**	**Percentage of ownership**
Name of the holding company		
Dish TV India Limited	India	100%

40 Subsequent to the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) and consequential lock down across the Country, the Company has continued to operate and provide 'Direct to Home' (DTH) services to its customer without any disruptions. The Company has evaluated its liquidity position and of recoverability and carrying value of its assets, including planned investments and has concluded that no material adjustments is required at this stage in the financial statements. However, given the uncertainties in the economic environment, management's impact assessment is subject to significant estimation uncertainties, and accordingly, the actual results in future may be different from those estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions and consequential impact on its business/operations.

41 Disclosure pursuant to Indian Accounting Standard 19 on "Employee Benefits"

Defined contribution plans

An amount of Rs. 452 lacs (previous year Rs. 626 lacs) and Rs. 3 lac (previous year Rs. 6 lacs) for the year, have been recognized as expenses in respect of the Company's contributions to Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance Fund respectively, deposited with the government authorities and have been included under "Employee benefits expenses".

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on superannuation, death or permanent disablement, in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act or as per the Company's Scheme, whichever is more beneficial.

Risk exposure

The defined benefit plans are typically based on certain assumptions and expose company to various risk as follows:

a) Salary risk- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
b) Investment risk – If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
c) Discount rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
d) Mortality – Actual deaths and disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

e) Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact plan's liability.

The following table sets forth the status of the gratuity plan of the Company and the amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Changes in present value of obligation		
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	1,165	1,808
Interest cost	89	141
Current service cost	172	182
Benefits paid	(319)	(448)
Actuarial loss/(gain) on obligation	(15)	(518)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	**1,092**	**1,165**
Short term	80	97
Long term	1,012	1,068

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	172	182
Interest cost on benefit obligation	89	141
	262	**323**

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Expenses recognized in the Statement of other comprehensive income		
Net actuarial loss/(gain) recognised in the year	(15)	(518)
	(15)	**(518)**
Bifurcation of actuarial Gain		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from change in demographic assumption	1	(234)
Actuarial loss arising from change in financial assumption	72	32
Actuarial gain arising from experience adjustment	(88)	(316)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Retirement age (years)	**60**	**60**
Discount rate	6.80%	7.65%
Salary escalation rate (per annum)	10.00%	10.00%
Withdrawal rates		
Age- Upto 30 years	20.00%	20.00%
31-44 years	12.50%	12.50%
Above 44 years	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)

These assumptions were developed by the management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers.

Discount rate: The discount rate is estimated based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.

Salary escalation rate: The estimates of salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, promotion and other relevant factors.

Maturity Profile of defined benefit obligation:

	Year	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
a)	0 to 1	80	97
b)	1 to 2	107	106
c)	2 to 3	125	125
d)	3 to 4	101	120
e)	4 to 5	70	75
f)	5 to 6	58	63
g)	6 year onwards	551	579

Sensitivity analysis of the defined benefit obligation for significant actuarial assumptions

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	1,092	1,165
Decrease in liability due to increase of 0.50 %	(44)	(45)
Increase in liability due to decrease of 0.50 %	47	49
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	1,092	1,165
Increase in liability due to increase of 0.50 %	46	47
Decrease in liability due to decrease of 0.50 %	(43)	(45)

Other long term employment benefits

The liability towards compensated absence for the year ended 31 March 2020 base on the actuarial valuation carried out by using projected unit credit method stood at Rs. 636 lacs (previous year Rs. 635 lacs).

The principal assumptions used in determining compensated absences are shown below:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Retirement age (years)	60	60
Mortality rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2006-08)
Ages		
Withdrawal rates		
Age- Upto 30 years	20.00%	20.00%
31-44 years	12.50%	12.50%
Above 44 years	8.00%	8.00%
Leave		
Leave availment rate	3%	3%
Leave Lapse rate while in service	Nil	Nil
Leave Lapse rate on exit	Nil	Nil
Leave encashment rate while in service	5%	5%

42 Financial instruments measured at fair value

A. Fair value hierarchy

The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are divided in to three levels of fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in active market is determined using valuation technique which maximise the use of observable market data rely as low as possible on entity specific estimate.

Level 3: if one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particulars		31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
		Carrying	Fair value	Carrying	Fair value
Financial assets					
Financial guarantee assets	Level 3	701	633	1,998	1,783
Other financial assets	Level 3	14	14	298	298
Total financial assets		**715**	**647**	**2,296**	**2,081**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings (including interest)	Level 3	1,20,995	1,20,995	1,23,927	1,23,927
Total financial liabilities		**1,20,995**	**1,20,995**	**1,23,927**	**1,23,927**

The above disclosures are presented for non-current financial assets and liabilities. The carrying value of current financial assets and liabilities (cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables and other current financial liabilities) represents the best estimate of fair value.

43 A. Financial instruments by category

Particulars	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised
Financial assets						
Financial guarantee assets	-	-	701	-	-	1,998
Trade receivables	-	-	2,132	-	-	3,048
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	10,548	-	-	2,122
Other financial assets	-	-	2,349	-	-	10,718
Total financial assets	-	-	**15,730**	-	-	**17,886**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	2,14,483	-	-	2,26,998
Trade payables	-	-	10,864	-	-	13,503
Other financial liabilities	-	-	18,008	-	-	1,55,752
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**2,43,355**	-	-	**3,96,253**

B. Risk management

The Company is exposed to various risk 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.

This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the Company manages the risk and the related impact in these standalone financial statements.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation to the company causing a 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.

Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets. The Company continuously monitors defaults of the counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

A: Low credit risk

B: Moderate credit risk

C: High credit risk

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

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

Asset group	Basis of categorization	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Investment, cash and cash equivalents, Loans, security deposits, other bank balances and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Trade receivables	Life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	Trade receivables	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	Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Low credit risk	Investment, cash and cash equivalents, Loans, security deposits, other bank balances and other financial assets	13,598	14,838
Moderate credit risk	Trade receivables	2,132	3,048
High credit risk	Trade receivables	983	43

Concentration of trade receivables

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

b) Expected credit losses

Provision for expected credit losses

The company recognises lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables using a simplified approach and uses historical information to arrive at loss percentage relevant to each category of trade receivables.

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. Further, the Company has analysed expected credit loss separately for carriage revenue customer and other than carriage revenue customer primarily because the characteristics and historical losses trend was different in these two streams.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	3,115	(983)	2,132

As at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	3,091	(43)	3,048

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision – Trade receivable

Particulars	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Loss allowance on March 31, 2019	**(43)**
Changes in loss allowance	(940)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2020	**(983)**

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.

31 March 2020	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Later than 5 years**
	Rs. in lacs	**Rs. in lacs**	**Rs. in lacs**
Borrowing	93,488	1,20,995	-
Trade Payable	10,864		-
Other financial liabilities	18,008	-	-

31 March 2019	**Less than 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Later than 5 years**
	Rs. in lacs	**Rs. in lacs**	**Rs. in lacs**
Borrowing	1,03,071	1,23,927	-
Trade Payable	13,503	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,55,752	-	-

c) Market Risk

i. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk exposure:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	
	Currency type	
	EURO	**USD**
Financial assets (A)	-	-
Loans and borrowings	-	15,611
Trade payables	1,860	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	1,731
Financial liabilities (B)	**1,860**	**17,342**
Net exposure (A-B)	**(1,860)**	**(17,342)**

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	
	Currency type	
	EURO	**USD**
Financial assets (A)	-	-
Loans and borrowings	-	74,189
Trade payables	1,447	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	34,298
Financial liabilities (B)	**1,447**	**1,08,487**
Net exposure (A-B)	**(1,447)**	**(1,08,487)**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts, foreign exchange option contracts designated as cash flow hedges.

Particulars	31 March 2020	
	Impact on Profit/(Loss)	
	Currency type	
	EURO	USD
Foreign exchange rate increased by 5% (previous year 5%)	(93)	(867)
Foreign exchange rate decreased by 5% (previous year 5%)	93	867

Particulars	31 March 2019	
	Impact on Profit/(Loss)	
	Currency type	
	EURO	USD
Foreign exchange rate increased by 5% (previous year 5%)	(72)	(5,424)
Foreign exchange rate decreased by 5% (previous year 5%)	72	5,424

ii. Interest rate risk

Liabilities

a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Variable rate borrowings	2,13,550	2,25,433
Total borrowings	**2,13,550**	**2,25,433**

b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates

Particulars	Increase/(decrease) in profit before tax	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (31 March 2019 50 bps)	(1,068)	(1,127)
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (31 March 2019 50 bps)	1,068	1,127

Assets

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at fixed rate. Therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

iii. Price risk

The exposure to price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet either as fair value through OCI or at fair value through profit or loss.

Further the company is not exposed to any price risk as none of the equity securities held by the company are classified as fair value through profit and loss or fair value through OCI.

44 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

As at 31 March, 2020, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has reasonable debt. The Company's net debt consists interest bearing borrowings. Consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company allocates its capital for distribution as dividend or re-investment into business based on its long term financial plans.

The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net debt	2,13,550	2,25,433
Total equity	4,54,444	3,35,055
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.47**	**0.67**

The company has not declared dividend in current year and previous year

45 Taxation

The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 from the current financial year. Accordingly, the Company has re-measured the deferred tax assets/liabilities on the basis of the rates prescribed in that section. This has resulted in a reversal of deferred tax assets to the extent of Rs. 24,856 lacs on account of re-measurement of deferred tax assets/ liabilities pertaining to the previous period. Additionally MAT credit entitlement of Rs. 1,323 has been reversed due to implementation of tax ordinance.

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current tax expense (including earlier years)	-	1,704
Excess Provision in earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax (including earlier years)	77,287	713
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**77,287**	**2,417**

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Profit before tax	16,559	5,181
Income-tax using company's domestic tax rate*	25.168%	34.944%
Expected tax expense (A)	4,168	1,810
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income-tax expense		
Tax impact of exempted income	-	-
Tax impact of expenses on account of permanent differences	727	1,412
Adjustments in respect of capital gain tax rate	-	-
Tax impact of utilisation of brought forward capital losses	-	-
Tax pertaining to prior years	24,856	(1,001)
Tax impact on MAT - Credit restricted	1,323	-
Others	46,213	195
Total Adjustments (B)	73,119	606
Total Income tax expense	**77,287**	**2,417**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

*Domestic tax rate applicable to the Company has been computed as follows:

Basic tax rate	22.00%	30.00%
Surcharge (% of tax)	10.00%	12.00%
Cess (% of tax)	4.00%	4.00%
Applicable rate	25.168%	34.944%

46 Segmental information

The Company is in the business of providing Direct to Home ('DTH') and teleport services primarily in India. As the Company's business activity primarily falls within a single business and geographical segment, disclosures in terms of Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segments" are not applicable.

47 Related party disclosures

a) Related parties where control exists: **Holding Company**
Dish TV India Limited

b) Other related parties with whom the Company had transactions:

Key management personnel (KMP)	Mr. Jawahar Lal Goel
Relative of key management personnel	Mr. Gaurav Goel
Enterprises over which key management personnel/ their relatives have significant influence	ITZ Cash Card Limited Cyquator Media Services Private Limited (referred to as Cyquator) Interactive Financial & Trading Services Private Limited Evenness Business Excellence Services Limited (formarly, known as Essel Business Excellence Services Limited) Essel Realty Developers Limited (formerly, Know as Rama Associates Limited) Veena Investment Private Limited E-City Property Management & Services Private Limited

c) Transactions during the year with related parties:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
(i) With holding company		
Revenue from operations and other income (net of taxes)		
Dish TV India Limited	8,405	8,400
Purchase of services		
Dish TV India Limited	5,160	5,160
Sale of property, plant and equipment		
Dish TV India Limited	3,149	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		
Dish TV India Limited	5	-
Reimbursement of expenses received		
Dish TV India Limited	532	425
Short Term loan Received		
Dish TV India Limited	-	-
Repayment of Short Term loans Received		
Dish TV India Limited	-	-

Loan received		
Dish TV India Limited	-	19,535
Repayment of loan received		
Dish TV India Limited	-	-
Amount collected on behalf of holding Company		
Dish TV India Limited	62,303	27,847
Amount remitted out of collections made on behalf of holding company (Net)		
Dish TV India Limited	42,479	38,641
Equity share issued		
Dish TV India Limited	-	3,00,000
Adjustment on account of assignment of payables		
Dish TV India Limited	1,23,107	90,000
Deferred tax adjustment		
Dish TV India Limited	-	12,033
Conversion of payable into loan		
Dish TV India Limited	2,45,023	-
Corporate Guarantee Taken (Surrendered)		
Dish TV India Limited	(81,044)	2,15,402
Expenses on account of financial guarantee contract and deferred payments		
Dish TV India Limited	2,605	4,538
ESOP From Holding Company		
Dish TV India Limited	35	12
(ii) With other related parties		
Revenue from operations and other income (Net of Taxes)		
Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited	-	359
Zee Media Corporation limited	7	-
Purchase of goods & services		
ITZ Cash Card Limited	-	-
Evenness Business Excellence Services Limited	402	635
Essel Realty Developers Limited (Formerly Know as Rama Associates Limited)	-	1
E-City Property Management & Services Private Limited	14	16
Rent paid		
Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited	-	252
Essel Realty Developers Limited (Formerly Known as Rama Associates Limited) (^ Rs. 30,000)	^	^
Evenness Business Excellence Services Limited	-	12
Zee Media Corporation limited	9	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited	-	223
Evenness Business Excellence Services Limited	66	7
Zee Media Corporation limited	7	-

Loans received		
Veena Investment Private Limited	-	1,600
Interest on Inter Company Deposited		
Veena Investment Private Limited	5	-
Loans repaid		
Veena Investment Private Limited	600	1,000
Loans		
ITZ Cash Card Limited	-	6
Cyquator Media Services Private Limited	**	*
(** Rs. 3,290 & * Rs 20,610)		
Refund received against loan given		
Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited	-	9

d) Balances at the year end:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
(i) With Holding Company		
Issue of equity shares		
Dish TV India Limited	3,11,801	3,11,801
Equity contribution received		
Dish TV India Limited	1,93,233	13,127
Loan received		
Dish TV India Limited	64,951	1,02,093
(ii) With other related parties:		
Loans received		
Veena Investment Private Limited	-	600
Loans given		
Cyquator Media Service Private Limited	1,099	1,099
ITZ Cash Card Limited	296	296
Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited	-	-
Trade payables (Including provisions)		
Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited	-	23
Evenness Business Excellence Services Limited	89	35
E-City Property Management & Services Private Limited	1	3
Essel Realty Developers Limited (Formerly Know as Rama Associates Limited)	$$	$
Zee Media Corporation limited	17	-
Trade receivables (Including accruals)		
Zee Media Corporation limited	2	-
Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited	-	158

e) Guarantees etc. given by related parties in respect of secured loans:

i) As at 31st March 2020, personal guarantees by key managerial personal amounting to Rs. 30,000 lacs (previous year Rs. 30,000 lacs) are outstanding as at the year end.

ii) As at 31st March 2020, corporate guarantee by Dish TV India Limited amounting to Rs. 3,84,796 lacs (previous year Rs. 4,65,840 lacs) are outstanding at the year end.

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

48 Leases

a) Company as a lessee

The Company has entered into lease arrangements for various offices and warehouse that are renewable on a periodic basis with approval of both lessor and lessee.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right of use asset can only be used by the Company. These leases are cancellable operating lease agreements that are renewable on a periodic basis at the option of both the lessee and the lessor. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. For leases over office buildings and warehouses the Company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

The Company does not have any long ter lease contract. Company only have short term lease contract for various offices and warehouses.

The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases of expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis.

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Lease rental charges during the year	1,550	1,562

b) Group as a lessor

The Company has leased out assets by way of operating lease. The gross book value of such assets at the end of the year, their accumulated depreciation and depreciation for the year are as given below:

Particulars	**As at**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Gross value of assets	2,11,004	2,08,987
Accumulated depreciation	1,24,144	88,539
Net block	86,860	1,20,447
Depreciation for the year	35,605	29,568

The lease rental income recognised during the year in respect of non-cancellable operating leases and minimum obligations on long term non-cancellable operating lease receivable as per the rentals stated in the agreements are as follows:

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Lease rental income recognised during the year	3,904	7,884

Particulars	**Total future minimum lease rentals receivable as at**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
Within one year	1,373	3,888
Later than one year and not later than five years	564	1,820

49 Payment to auditor

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2020	**31 March 2019**
As auditors		
-Statutory audit and limited review of quarterly results	24	24
-Reimbursement of expenses	1	2
Total	**25**	**26**

(All amounts in Rs. lacs, unless otherwise stated)

50 Earnings per share

Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (A)	(60,728)	2,764
Weighted-average number of equity shares (B) (nos)	3,11,80,10,000	15,08,86,712
Nominal value of equity share (in Rs.)	10	10
Basic & diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) (A/B)	**(1.95)**	**1.83**

51 Contingent liabilities, litigations and commitments

a) Claims against the Company (including unasserted claims) not acknowledged as debt:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Claim against the Company not acknowledged as debt	424	424
Customs duty	42,686	-
Sales tax and Value added tax	7,856	6,020

b) Commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account	22,360	34,464

c) Others

The Company, has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under the law/Ind AS for the material foreseeable losses on such long term contract(including derivative contracts) has been made in the books of accounts.

52 During the previous year, the Company has issued 3,00,00,00,000 equity share to its holding company Dish TV India Limited against their dues as consideration for issue (refer note 21)

53 Particulars of loans, guarantee or investment under section 186 of the Companies Act 2013.

The Company has provided following loans, guarantee or investment pursuant to section 186 of Companies Act, 2013.

Loan given

There are no outstanding, loan given by the Company.

Loans, Security or guarantee against loan

Nil

Investment

There are no investments by the Company.

54 Previous period's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current period's classification / disclosure.

This is the standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date.

For B. S. Sharma & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128249W

Sd/-
B. S. Sharma
Proprietor
Membership No. 031578

Place : Mumbai
Dated: 23 July 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dish Infra Services Private Limited

Sd/-
Dr. (Mrs.) Rashmi Aggarwal
Director
DIN: 07181938

Sd/-
Kartik Bansal
Director
DIN: 07971137

Sd/-
Anil Kumar Dua
Group Chief Executive Officer

Sd/-
Rajeev K. Dalmia
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Kamna Tomar
Company Secretary
Membership No. A35025

Place : Mumbai
Dated: 23 July 2020