S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Delta Softpro Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Delta Softpro Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. The Director's Report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B.

   (g) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the current year and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by Section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

BHASKAR SEN Digitally signed by BHASKAR SEN
Date: 2022.05.17 20:44:14 +05'30'

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 22096985AJDAHK2691

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Delta Softpro Private Limited** on the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2022)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (a) (B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification between book records and the physical inventories. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the property, plant and equipment is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed (state any other relevant document which evidences title) provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Property, Plant and Equipment') (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

(e) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable.

(ii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital or working capital limits in excess of Rs. 50 million, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties. Further, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans which are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) - (f) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable with respect to guarantees given. Further, the Company has not given any loans and made any investments as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year, had no unclaimed deposits at the beginning of the year and there are no amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable. The operations of the Company during the year, did not give rise to any liability for provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no such transactions which were not recorded in the books of account earlier and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender, government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (c) of the Order are not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, since the Company does not have subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (e) of the Order are not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, since the Company does not have subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (f) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally). Accordingly, provisions of clause3 (x) (b) of the order are not applicable.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, since no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit, accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors, or any person connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial or housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ("CIC") as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year, the details of which are given below:

(Amounts in INR millions)

Cash losses incurred during the financial year	**Cash losses incurred during the immediately preceding financial year**
10.58	1.56

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Since the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company, accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xx) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

BHASKAR SEN Digitally signed by BHASKAR SEN
Date: 2022.05.17 20:44:47 +05'30'

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 22096985AJDAHK2691

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Delta Softpro Private Limited** on the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31st March 2022)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Delta Softpro Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the company's business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI") and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

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Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 22096985AJDAHK2691

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investment property	3	62.69	63.49
Total non-current assets		**62.69**	**63.49**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	0.82	0.34
Other current assets	5	0.01	-
Total current assets		**0.83**	**0.34**
Total assets		**63.52**	**63.83**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	79.76	79.76
Other equity	7	(40.62)	(29.24)
Total equity		**39.14**	**50.52**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	8	9.75	9.75
Total non-current liabilities		**9.75**	**9.75**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9	5.00	3.00
Trade payables			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	9.57	0.55
Other current liabilities	11	0.06	0.01
Total current liabilities		**14.63**	**3.56**
Total liabilities		**63.52**	**63.83**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

BHASKAR SEN Digitally signed by BHASKAR SEN Date: 2022.05.17 19:01:29 +05'30'

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership Number.: 096985
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited

Arijit Chatterjee Digitally signed by Arijit Chatterjee Date: 2022.05.17 18:21:17 +05'30'

Arijit Chatterjee
Director
DIN: 07284184
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

RAJNEESH GUPTA Digitally signed by RAJNEESH GUPTA Date: 2022.05.17 18:19:34 +05'30'

Rajneesh Gupta
CFO, NDTV Group
DIN: 08557954
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

BASKER KASINATHAN Digitally signed by BASKER KASINATHAN Date: 2022.05.17 18:12:21 +05'30'

Basker Kasinathan
Director
DIN: 05172301
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Income			
Other income	12	-	0.12
Total income		**-**	**0.12**
Expenses			
Finance costs	13	1.55	1.34
Depreciation and amortisation	14	0.80	0.96
Operations and administration expenses	15	9.03	0.26
Total expenses		**11.38**	**2.56**
Loss for the year		**(11.38)**	**(2.44)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(11.38)**	**(2.44)**
Loss per share			
Basic loss per share (INR)	18	(1.43)	(0.31)
Diluted loss per share (INR)	18	(1.43)	(0.31)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

BHASKAR SEN Digitally signed by BHASKAR SEN
Date: 2022.05.17 19:02:03 +05'30'

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership Number.: 096985
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited

Arijit Chatterjee Digitally signed by Arijit Chatterjee
Date: 2022.05.17 18:21:39 +05'30'

Arijit Chatterjee
Director
DIN: 07284184
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

RAJNEESH GUPTA Digitally signed by RAJNEESH GUPTA
Date: 2022.05.17 18:19:52 +05'30'

Rajneesh Gupta
CFO, NDTV Group
DIN: 08557954
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

BASKER KASINATHAN Digitally signed by BASKER KASINATHAN
Date: 2022.05.17 18:12:49 +05'30'

Basker Kasinathan
Director
DIN: 05172301
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before income tax	(11.38)	(2.44)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.80	0.96
Finance costs	1.55	1.34
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(0.12)
Bad debts and doubtful advances written off	-	0.04
Cash used in operations before working capital changes	**(9.03)**	**(0.22)**
Working capital adjustments :		
Change in other assets	(0.01)	0.02
Change in trade payables	9.02	(0.05)
Cash generated from /(used) in operating activities	**0.03**	**(0.25)**
Income taxes paid (net)	-	-
Net cash generated from /(used) in operating activities (A)	**0.03**	**(0.25)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short term borrowings	2.00	1.00
Finance cost paid	(1.55)	(1.34)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities (B)	**0.45**	**(0.34)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	0.48	(0.59)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 4)	0.34	0.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 4)	**0.82**	**0.34**
Notes to the statement of cash flows:		
Components of cash and cash equivalents:-		
Cash on hand	0.01	0.02
Balance with banks:		
- in current accounts	0.81	0.32
Balances per statement of cash flows	**0.82**	**0.34**
(a) Movement in financial liabilities*		
Opening balance (including current maturities of long term debt)	3.00	2.00
Proceeds from short term borrowings	2.00	1.00
Interest expense on borrowings	0.54	0.33
Interest on lease liability	1.01	1.01
Finance cost paid	(1.55)	(1.34)
Closing balance	**5.00**	**3.00**

***Amendment to Ind AS 7**: Effective 01 April 2017, the Company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which require the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

(b) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

BHASKAR SEN Digitally signed by BHASKAR SEN Date: 2022.05.17 19:02:41 +05'30'

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership Number.: 096985
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited

Arijit Chatterjee Digitally signed by Arijit Chatterjee Date: 2022.05.17 18:21:57 +05'30'

Arijit Chatterjee
Director
DIN: 07284184
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

RAJNEESH GUPTA Digitally signed by RAJNEESH GUPTA Date: 2022.05.17 18:20:13 +05'30'

Rajneesh Gupta
CFO, NDTV Group
DIN: 08557954
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

BASKER KASINATHAN Digitally signed by BASKER KASINATHAN Date: 2022.05.17 18:13:16 +05'30'

Basker Kasinathan
Director
DIN: 05172301
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

I) Equity share capital

1) Current reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
79.76	-	**79.76**	-	**79.76**

2) Previous reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
79.76	-	**79.76**	-	**79.76**

II) Other equity

Particulars	**Reserves and surplus**	
	Retained earnings	**Total**
Balance as at 1 April 2020	(26.80)	**(26.80)**
Loss for the year	(2.44)	**(2.44)**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**(29.24)**	**(29.24)**
Loss for the year*	(11.38)	**(11.38)**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**(40.62)**	**(40.62)**

*The Company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

BHASKAR SEN Digitally signed by BHASKAR SEN Date: 2022.05.17 19:03:12 +05'30'

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership Number.: 096985
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited

Arijit Chatterjee Digitally signed by Arijit Chatterjee Date: 2022.05.17 18:22:25 +05'30'

Arijit Chatterjee
Director
DIN: 07284184
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

RAJNEESH GUPTA Digitally signed by RAJNEESH GUPTA Date: 2022.05.17 18:20:32 +05'30'

Rajneesh Gupta
CFO, NDTV Group
DIN: 08557954
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

BASKER KASINATHAN Digitally signed by BASKER KASINATHAN Date: 2022.05.17 18:13:44 +05'30'

Basker Kasinathan
Director
DIN: 05172301
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

Reporting entity

Delta Softpro Private Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated on 4 September 2006 in India, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 with its registered office situated in New Delhi. .

The Company was acquired by New Delhi Television Limited ("NDTV"), the holding Company, w.e.f. 24 February 2012. The Company owns an industrial plot in Noida (U.P.) and currently has no other operations.

Note 1 Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company has incurred losses in the current year and in the previous year, though the Company has a positive net worth as on 31 March 2022. The Board of Directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare these accounts on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue to be in existence in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the Company will be able to use or realise its assets at least at the recorded amounts and discharge its liabilities in the usual course of business.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 17 May 2022.

b. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets	Fair value

d. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing the financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

(i) *Judgements:*

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management exercises judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

(ii) *Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:*

The areas involving critical estimates are:

- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies;
- Impairment test of non-financial assets;

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

e. Current versus non-current classification:

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

An asset is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when:

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

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

f. Measurement of fair values

A number of accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognize transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further the information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the respective notes:

- investment property; and
- financial instruments.

Note 2 Significant accounting policies

a. Financial instruments

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of the entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) *Recognition and initial measurement:*

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) *Classification and subsequent measurement:*

Financial assets
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:
- amortized cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
− the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
− the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
− the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
− the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

(iii) *Derecognition:*

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its Balance Sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in profit or loss.

(iv) *Offsetting:*

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

b. Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Upon initial recognition, an investment property is measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Company has taken a plot of land in Noida (UP) on lease. The lease deed specifies lease term to be 90 years. Accordingly, the Company depreciates investment property over a period of 90 years on a straight-line basis.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is recognized in profit or loss.

The fair values of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values is determined by an independent valuer who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

c. Impairment

(i) *Impairment of financial instruments*

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on:
-financial assets measured at amortized cost; and
-financial assets measured at FVOCI.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 180 days or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses:

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the Balance Sheet:

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off:

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(ii) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets (e.g., central office building for providing support to various CGUs) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or company of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

d. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

e. Lease

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. An arrangement is, or contains, a lease if the arrangement conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether an arrangement conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the arrangement involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

f. Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

The ‘effective interest rate’ is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:
- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

g. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) *Current tax:*
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) *Deferred tax:*
Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for :

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

h. Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

i. Earnings per share

(i) *Basic earnings per share:*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:
- the profit / (loss) attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) *Diluted earnings/(loss) per share:*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:
- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

Contingent assets are not recognized however are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable. Contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

k. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA Amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below.

Ind AS 16 - Property, Plant & Equipment: The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of item produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be reccognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'cost that relate directly to the contract'. Cost that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental cost of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an examples would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3. Investment property

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Total
At Cost (gross carrying value)	
At 1 April 2020	67.47
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**67.47**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**67.47**
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 April 2020	3.02
Depreciation for the year	0.96
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**3.98**
Depreciation for the year	0.80
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**4.78**
Carrying amount (net)	
Balance as at 31 March 2021	63.49
Balance as at 31 March 2022	62.69

During the financial year 2017-18, with the prior approval of Noida Authority, the Company has mortgaged the land with Union Bank of India (erstwhile Corporation Bank) and Canara Bank (erstwhile Syndicate Bank) against the loan availed by New Delhi Television Limited, the holding company.

Fair value	
Balance as at 31 March 2021	222.75
Balance as at 31 March 2022	232.88

B. Measurement of fair values

The fair value of investment property has been determined by external, independent property valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

The fair value arrived at is based on market survey and comparison of property prices in similar neighbouring localities. The prevailing land rates in the area is arrived at by diligent and judicious verbal inquiries from local and dependable estate agents.

C. **Leased assets**

The Company has property under lease arrangement. The gross and net value of the property under lease is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Investment property		
Cost / deemed cost	67.47	67.47
Accumulated depreciation	4.78	3.98
Net carrying amount	**62.69**	**63.49**

D. Benami Property -

The Company does not have any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cash on hand	0.01	0.02
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	0.81	0.32
Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheet	**0.82**	**0.34**

Note 5: Other current assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Advances recoverable	0.01	-
	0.01	**-**

Advances recoverable ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 March 2022					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Advance receivables -considered good	0.01	-	-	-	-	**0.01**
	0.01	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6: Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Authorised		
10,000,000 (previous year 10,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	100.00	100.00
	100.00	**100.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
7,976,123 (previous year 7,976,123) equity shares of INR 10 each	79.76	79.76
	79.76	**79.76**

A. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2020	7,976,123	79.76
Balance at 31 March 2021	7,976,123	79.76
Balance at 31 March 2022	7,976,123	79.76

B. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company in proportion of the number of equity shares held.

C. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Name of shareholder	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
New Delhi Television Limited (including nominees) - Holding Company*	7,976,123	100.00%	7,976,123	100.00%

*Subsequent to the Balance sheet date, On April 19, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company has approved the execution of Share Purchase Agreement between New Delhi Television Limited (“Holding Company”) and Bathla Teletech Private Limited and its affiliates (“the Purchasers”) for sale of 100% shares held by Holding Company in the Company to the Purchasers for a consideration of INR 300 million. Share Purchase Agreement has executed between the Holding Company and Purchasers on April 22, 2022 subject to condition precedent to be fulfilled before the transfer of shares.

D. Details of shareholding of promoters as given below:

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year as at 31 March 2022			% Change during the year
Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	
New Delhi Television Limited (including nominees) - Holding Company	7,976,123	100.00%	0.00%

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year as at 31 March 2021			% Change during the year
Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	
New Delhi Television Limited (including nominees) - Holding Company	7,976,123	100.00%	0.00%

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Retained earnings[a]	(40.62)	(29.24)
	(40.62)	**(29.24)**

a) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	(29.24)	(26.80)
Loss for the year	(11.38)	(2.44)
Closing balance	**(40.62)**	**(29.24)**

Retained earnings are the profits/ (loss) that the Company has earned/ (incurred) till date.

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8: Non-current- other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Lease liability (refer note 23)	9.75	9.75
	9.75	**9.75**

Note 9: Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Secured		
Loan from related parties*	5.00	3.00
Total current borrowings	**5.00**	**3.00**

*Loan of INR 5 million (31 March 2021: INR 3 million) is taken from NDTV Worldwide Limited, a group company. The loan has been availed at an interest rate of 12% repayable at demand.

a. Wilful Defaulter: The Company is not declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

b. There are no charges which are yet to be registered or satisfaction beyond the statutory period as defined in the Act.

Type of Borrower	**As at 31 March 2022** Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	**As at 31 March 2022** % to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans	**As at 31 March 2021** Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	**As at 31 March 2021** % to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Related Parties	5.00	-	3.00	-

Note 10: Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade payables		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (see note below)	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises#	9.57	0.55
	9.57	**0.55**

 # Of the above, trade payables to related parties are as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
New Delhi Television Limited	0.60	0.46
NDTV Worldwide Limited	0.13	0.03
	0.73	**0.49**

Trade Payable ageing schedule
Actual

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 March 2022				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Others	0.28	-	0.25	0.24	**0.77**
	0.28	**-**	**0.25**	**0.24**	**0.77**

Provision

Particulars	Provision for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 March 2022				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Others	8.80	-	-	-	**8.80**
	8.80	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.80**

Actual

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 March 2021				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Others	-	0.25	0.03	0.21	**0.49**
	-	**0.25**	**0.03**	**0.21**	**0.49**

Provision

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as at 31 March 2021				
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Others	0.06	-	-	-	**0.06**
	0.06	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.06**

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note:

Disclosures in relation to Micro and Small enterprises "Suppliers" as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with their customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the said Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosures in below respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at the year end has been made based on information received and available with the Company.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(i) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
(ii) the interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year	-	-
(iii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	0.01
(iv) the amount of the payment made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	0.01
(v) 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 the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(vi) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(vii) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note 11 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Statutory dues payable	0.06	0.01
	0.06	**0.01**

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 12: Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	0.12
	-	**0.12**

Note 13: Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on loan from related party	0.54	0.33
Interest on lease liability	1.01	1.01
	1.55	**1.34**

Note 14: Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Depreciation on investment property	0.80	0.96
	0.80	**0.96**

Note 15: Operations and administration expenses

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2022		For the year ended 31 March 2021
Rent		1.57		-
Electricity and water		0.08		-
Auditors' remuneration (excluding taxes) [a]		0.06		0.07
Rates and taxes		7.15		0.03
Doubtful advances written off	-		0.04	
Less: Adjusted against loss allowance on doubtful advances	-	-	-	0.04
Legal, professional and consultancy		0.16		0.03
Miscellaneous expenses		0.01		0.09
		9.03		**0.26**

(a) Auditors remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
As auditors:		
Audit fee	0.05	0.05
Reimbursement of expenses#	0.01	0.02
	0.06	**0.07**

#This reimbursement of previous year pertains to previous auditor.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: Capital management

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to its shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of "Net Debt" to "Total Equity". For this purpose, Net Debt is defined as total liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises of equity share capital and other equity. During the financial year ended 31 March 2022, no significant changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the Company's capital structure.

The Company's Net Debt to Total Equity ratio is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total borrowings	14.75	12.75
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(0.82)	(0.34)
Net debt	**13.93**	**12.41**
Equity share capital	79.76	79.76
Other equity	(40.62)	(29.24)
Total Equity	**39.14**	**50.52**
Net Debt to Total Equity ratio	**0.36**	**0.25**

Note 17: Financial instruments-fair values measurements and financial risk management

A. Accounting classifications and fair values
The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(i) As on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Note	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets - Current								
Cash and cash equivalents**	4	-	-	0.82	0.82	-	-	0.82
Total		-	-	**0.82**	**0.82**	-	-	**0.82**
Financial liabilities - Non current								
Lease liabilities #	8	-	-	9.75	9.75	-	-	9.75
Financial liabilities - Current								
Borrowings #	9	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	-	5.00
Trade payables**	10	-	-	9.57	9.57	-	-	9.57
Total		-	-	**24.32**	**24.32**	-	-	**24.32**

(ii) As on 31 March 2021

Particulars	Note	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets - Current								
Cash and cash equivalents**	4	-	-	0.34	0.34	-	-	0.34
Total		-	-	**0.34**	**0.34**	-	-	**0.34**
Financial liabilities - Non current								
Lease liabilities #	8	-	-	9.75	9.75	-	-	9.75
Financial liabilities - Current								
Borrowings	9	-	-	3.00	3.00	-	-	3.00
Trade payables**	10	-	-	0.55	0.55	-	-	0.55
Total		-	-	**13.30**	**13.30**	-	-	**13.30**

** The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents and trade payables & borrowings approximates the fair values due to their short-term nature.
# These liabilities represent finance lease obligation. The carrying value of such obligation approximates fair value.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There has been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the fair value of investment in quoted investment in equity shares and mutual fund is based on the current bid price of respective investment as at the Balance Sheet date.
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow method.

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk ;
- Market Risk - Interest rate

(i) Risk management framework
The Company's key management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risks limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market condition and the Company's activities. The Company through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which employees understand their roles and obligations.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	0.82	0.34

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration of risks.
Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally deals with banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company’s approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company’s reputation.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable equity investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next six months. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The contractual cash flow amounts are gross and undiscounted.

As at 31 March 2022	Carrying amount	Less than one year	Between one and three years	More than three years	Contractual cash flow
Lease liability	9.75	9.75	-	-	9.75
Current borrowings	5.00	5.00	-	-	5.00
Trade payables	9.57	9.57	-	-	9.57
	24.32	**24.32**	**-**	**-**	**24.32**

As at 31 March 2021	Carrying amount	Less than one year	Between one and three years	More than three years	Contractual cash flow
Lease liability	9.75	9.75	-	-	9.75
Current borrowings	3.00	3.00	-	-	3.00
Trade payables	0.55	0.55	-	-	0.55
	13.30	**13.30**	**-**	**-**	**13.30**

(iv) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company’s exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company’s borrowings with floating interest rates.

Delta Softpro Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18: Loss per equity share ('LPS')

The calculations of loss attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for purposes of loss per share calculations are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Loss for the year - (A)	(11.38)	(2.44)
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	7,976,123	7,976,123
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	7,976,123	7,976,123
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year - (B)	7,976,123	7,976,123
Face value of each equity share (INR)	10	10
Basic and diluted loss per equity share (in absolute terms) (INR) - (A)/(B)	(1.43)	(0.31)

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19: Related Party Disclosures

(a) List of related parties and nature of relationship where control exists

Related parties where control exists	
New Delhi Television Limited	Holding Company
NDTV Worldwide Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Key Management Personnel ("KMP") and their relatives	
Arijit Chatterjee	Director
Basker Kasinathan	Director
Rajneesh Gupta	Director

(b) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Holding company		Fellow Subsidiary	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
i) Interest paid				
NDTV Worldwide Limited	-	-	0.54	0.33
ii) Loan received				
NDTV Worldwide Limited	-	-	2.00	1.00
iii) Corporate guarantee				
New Delhi Television Limited (refer note i)	-	-	-	-

Note :
(i) The company has given corporate gurantee for the working capital loan availed by New Delhi Television Limited, the holding company from Canara Bank (erstwhile Syndicate Bank) and Union Bank of India (erstwhile Corporation Bank), the outstanding loan as on 31 March 2022 is INR 39.74 million (31 March 2021: INR 497.29 million).

(C) Outstanding balances

Particulars	Holding company		Fellow Subsidiary	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade payables	0.60	0.46	0.13	0.03
Borrowings	-	-	5.00	3.00

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19: Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	5.67%	9.55%	-40.60%	Increase in current borrowing in current year
Debt-equity ratio	Current & Non-current Borrowing	Total Equity	12.77%	5.94%	115.13%	Increase in current borrowing in current year
Debt service coverage ratio	Cash Profit used in Operations before working Capital Changes + Interest earned	Interest expenses + Repayment of borrowings	-582.58%	-16.42%	3448.45%	On account of increase in cash loss in current year
Return on equity ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Average Total Equity	-25.38%	-4.72%	438.28%	On account of increase in cash loss in current year
Inventory turnover ratio			Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Operating and Admin Expenses	Average Trade Payables	1.78	0.41	335.85%	Change on account of operating expenses
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Total Revenue	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Return on capital employed	Profit before tax and interest	Tangible Networth (Total Equity)) + Current and Non-current Borrowings	-25.78%	-4.56%	465.50%	On account of increase in cash loss in current year
Return on investment	Change in Company's share in Net worth of Investment Company	Opening Company's share in Net worth of Investment Company	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	

Note 20: Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transaction during the year or investment, receivable from , payable to or its Shares held by or any other outstanding with Stuck off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 21: Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") as required under Ind AS 108. The CODM is considered to be Board of directors who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. No business has been conducted by the Company during the current year. Accordingly, there is no reportable segment.

Note 22 : Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Non-current assets			
Investment property	3	62.69	63.49
Total non current financial assets		**62.69**	**63.49**
Total assets pledged as security		**62.69**	**63.49**

Note 23: Leases

The Company's lease asset primarily consists of land taken on 90 year lease from Noida authority.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property are presented within investment property.

The right-of-use 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. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the prevailing borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and investment property consisting of land taken on lease have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

On application of Ind AS 116, there has been no change in the nature of expenses recognised in the previous periods.

The details of the lease liability of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning	9.75	9.75
Finance cost accrued during the period	1.01	1.01
Deletion	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.01)	(1.01)
Balance at the end	**9.75**	**9.75**

Interest on lease liabilities is INR 1.01 million (31 March 2021: INR 1.01 million) for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Impact of COVID-19
The lease that the Company has entered towards investment property is long term in nature and no impact in terms of such lease is expected due to COVID-19.

(All amounts in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Note 24 : Taxation

A) The reconciliation of estimated income tax to income tax expense is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022		For the year ended 31 March 2021	
Loss for the year		**(11.38)**		**(2.44)**
Tax using the Company's applicable tax rate	26.00%	(2.96)	25.89%	(0.63)
Effect of :				
Non deductible expenses	-21.70%	2.47	-25.21%	0.61
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	-4.31%	0.49	-0.68%	0.02
Effective tax		**0.00**		**(0.00)**

B) Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of following items:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Tax loss carry forwards	0.64	0.65
Total deferred tax assets	**0.64**	**0.65**

As at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, the Company did not recognize deferred tax assets on tax losses and other temporary differences because a trend of future profitability is not yet clearly discernible. Further, deferred tax assets have been recognized only to the extent of deferred tax liabilities. The above tax losses expire at various dates ranging from 2022 to 2030.

Note 25: There are no transactions that has been surrendered or disclosed under the Income Tax Act (such as, survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961) which were not recorded in the books of accounts.

Note 26: No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 27: No funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 32(19) to the Standalone financial statements) The company has not declared and paid any dividend during the year.

Note 28: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The Company does not have adequate profits in preceding three financial years and hence, does not meet the criteria to spend 2% of the profit on CSR.

Note 29: Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

Note 30 : Impact of Covid-19

In view of the pandemic relating to COVID-19, the Company has considered internal and external information and has performed an analysis based on current estimates while assessing the provision towards investment property and other financial assets, for any possible impact on the financial statements. The Company has also assessed the impact of this whole situation on its capital and financial resources, liquidity position and internal financial reporting controls and is of the view that based on its present assessment this situation does not materially impact these financial statements. However, the actual impact of COVID-19 on these financial results may differ from that estimated due to unforeseen circumstances and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

BHASKAR SEN Digitally signed by BHASKAR SEN Date: 2022.05.17 19:04:11 +05'30'

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership Number.: 096985
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Delta Softpro Private Limited

Arijit Chatterjee Digitally signed by Arijit Chatterjee Date: 2022.05.17 18:22:50 +05'30'

Arijit Chatterjee
Director
DIN: 07284184
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

RAJNEESH GUPTA Digitally signed by RAJNEESH GUPTA Date: 2022.05.17 18:19:07 +05'30'

Rajneesh Gupta
CFO, NDTV Group
DIN: 08557954
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022

BASKER KASINATHAN Digitally signed by BASKER KASINATHAN Date: 2022.05.17 18:14:05 +05'30'

Basker Kasinathan
Director
DIN: 05172301
Place: New Delhi
Date: 17 May 2022