



**R. S. AJWANI & CO.**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of M/s. **FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of M/s. **FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss, (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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and profit/loss, (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 Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Nil



## Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 implementation and maintenance of 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 statement 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. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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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.

## Other Matter

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Nil

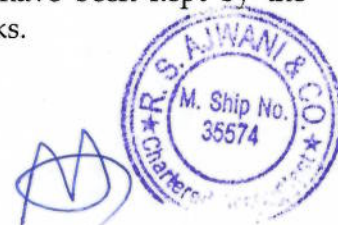
## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the 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 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (1) of Sub-section 3 of section 143 of the companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") is Not applicable to Company.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

NIL

- 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:  
The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- i) The Company did not have any Long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- ii) There is no amount required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company

For R.S.AJWANI & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No.: 131853W



Ravi Ajwani  
Partner (M.No. 035574)



Date: 24.05.2019  
Place: Mumbai

## ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the member of FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED for the year ended march 31<sup>st</sup>, March 2019.

- 1)
  - a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
  - b. The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.
  - c. The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- 2) Since no inventories are maintained by the company the said clause is not applicable.
- 3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013; In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- 5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- 6) As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.



- 7)
- a. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.
  - b. According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.
- 8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks. The Company has not taken any loan either from financial institutions or from the government..
- 9) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- 11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act;
- 12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 13) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- 14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment of shares during the year under review.
- 15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 16) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

**For R.S.AJWANI & Co**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
Firm Reg. No.: 131853W



**Ravi Ajwani**  
Partner (M.No. 035574)



Date: 24.05.2019  
Place: Mumbai

**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019**

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
(a) Other Non Current Assets	4	100.55	100.55
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>100.55</b>	<b>100.55</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>(a) Financial Assets</b>			
(a) Trade Receivables	5	68.50	68.50
(b) Cash and cash equivalent	6	9.33	1.93
(b) Other Current Assets	7	800.00	-
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>877.83</b>	<b>70.43</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>978.38</b>	<b>170.97</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	2,940.90	2,940.90
(b) Other equity	9	(2,781.17)	(2,771.03)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>159.73</b>	<b>169.87</b>
<b>Non Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Other Non Current Liabilities	10	-	-
<b>Total Non Current Liabilities</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>(a) Financial Liabilities</b>			
(a) Trade Payables	11	5.20	0.90
(b) Other Current Liabilities	12	813.45	0.20
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>818.65</b>	<b>1.10</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>978.38</b>	<b>170.97</b>

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our Report attached

For R. S. Ajwani & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 35574  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 24th May, 2019



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
Future Media (India) Limited

  
Vimal Dhruve  
Director  
[DIN:02243595]

  
Hemant Kumar Bhotica  
Director  
[DIN:00038169]

**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**  
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
<b>Income</b>			
(a) Revenue from Operations	13	-	-
(b) Other Income	14	-	-
<b>Total Income</b>		-	-
<b>Expenses</b>			
(a) Cost of Service and Others	15	-	-
(b) Employee Benefit Expenses	16	4.33	-
(c) Finance Costs	17	0.05	-
(d) Depreciation and Amortization Expense	18	-	-
(e) Other Expenses	19	5.76	5.59
<b>Total Expenses</b>		10.14	5.59
<b>Profit/(Loss) Before Tax</b>		(10.14)	(5.59)
Tax expense			
(a) Current Tax		-	-
(b) Deffered Tax		-	-
		-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) After Tax</b>		(10.14)	(5.59)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)</b>		(10.14)	(5.59)
<b>Earnings per Share for Continuing Operations</b>			
<b>Basic</b>		(0.00)	(0.02)
<b>Diluted</b>		(0.00)	(0.02)

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our Report attached

For R. S. Ajwani & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 35574  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 24th May, 2019



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
Future Media (India) Limited

  
Vimal Dhruve  
Director  
[DIN:02243595]

  
Hemant Kumar Bhotica  
Director  
[DIN:00038169]



**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**  
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
<b>(A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL</b>		
Opening Balance	2,940.90	2,940.90
Change during the year		-
Closing Balance	2,940.90	2,940.90
<b>(B) OTHER EQUITY</b>		
<b>(I) Capital Reserve</b>		
Opening Balance	600.00	600.00
On Account of Capital Reduction	-	-
Closing Balance	600.00	600.00
<b>(II) Securities Premium Reserve</b>		
Opening Balance	1,008.00	1,008.00
Change during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,008.00	1,008.00
<b>(III) Retained Earnings</b>		
Opening Balance	(4,379.03)	(4,374.43)
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(10.14)	(5.59)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	(4,389.17)	(4,379.03)
<b>Total Other Equity</b>	<b>(2,781.17)</b>	<b>(2,772.03)</b>

*The accompanying Notes form an integral part of financial statements.*

As per our Report attached

**For R. S. Ajwani & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

  
Proprietor  
Membership No. 35574  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 24th May, 2019



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**Future Media (India) Limited**

  
Vimal Dhruve  
Director  
[DIN:02243595]

  
Hemant Kumar Bhotica  
Director  
[DIN:00038169]

**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Profit before tax & extraordinary items	(10.14)	(5.59)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and impairment of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Gain on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Finance income	-	-
Finance costs	-	-
<b>Cash generated from Operations</b>	<b>(10.14)</b>	<b>(5.59)</b>
<b>Change in Assets and Liabilities:</b>		
Loans and Advances	(800.00)	0.39
Trade Receivables	-	37.36
Trade Payables, Other Liabilities and Provisions	817.55	(35.10)
<b>Net Cash Flows generated from Operating Activities</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>(2.94)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Interest received (finance income)	-	-
<b>Net Cash Flows used in Investing Activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities</b>		
Interest paid	-	-
Repayment of Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Convertible Preference Share Capital	-	-
Non Current Assets - Loans and Advances received back	-	(2.58)
<b>Net Cash Flows from/used in Financing Activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2.58)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the year	1.93	7.45
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalent	7.40	(5.53)
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalent at year end</b>	<b>9.33</b>	<b>1.93</b>

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our Report attached

For R. S. Ajwani & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
Future Media (India) Limited



Proprietor  
Membership No. 35574  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 24th May, 2019




Vimal Dhruve  
Director  
[DIN:02243595]



Hemant Kumar Bhotica  
Director  
[DIN:00038169]

## FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

#### 1 Corporate Information

Future Media (India) Limited (the Company) is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of The Companies Act. It is a Future Group's media venture, aimed at creation of media properties in the 'ambience of consumption™' and thus offers active engagement to brands and consumers. Enriched with a bouquet of varied consuming audience and powered with the knowledge of consumer behavior, the Company offers relevant engagement through its media properties like Future Visual Spaces, Future TV and Future Activation.

#### 2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

#### 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### a) Use of estimates

Application of Ind AS, like other GAAPs, requires the use of estimation. Ind AS 101 provides that an entity may need to make estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS that were not required at that date under previous GAAP. To achieve consistency with Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period, those estimates in accordance with Ind AS must reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition to Ind AS. In particular, estimates at the date of transition to Ind AS of market prices, interest rates or foreign exchange rates will reflect market conditions at that date. Care should be taken to identify previous GAAP estimates that are also required under Ind AS and adjust only for policy differences rather than adjusting the previous GAAP estimates.

##### b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss if any. Cost comprises of purchase price and cost directly attributable for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of Property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

##### c) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. The company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment.

Electronic Equipment	5 Years
Office Equipment	4 Years
Computers	3 Years
Other IT Equipments	5 - 7 Years
Furniture and Fittings	4 Years

Except Computers, useful life of other Property, Plant and Equipment is higher from those prescribed under Schedule II of the Act. These rates are based on evaluation of useful life by internal technical expert.

##### d) Intangible Assets

Advertisement Rights, Patents and Trade Marks and Television Software are considered as Intangible Assets. The Intangible Assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation. The cost of the Intangibles comprise of amount paid for acquiring such rights.

Advertisement Rights are amortised over the contract term on straight line basis. Television Software is amortised on straight line basis over 5 -7 years.

##### e) Leases

In case of leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019**

**f) Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing costs, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are charged in the period they occur in the statement of profit and loss.

**g) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of asset net selling price and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value at the weighted average cost of capital.

Previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reversed depending upon the changes in the circumstances. However the carrying value after reversal is not increased beyond the carrying value that would have prevailed by charging usual depreciation as if there was no impairment.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

**h) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised on fair value basis to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be realised.

**Sale of Services**

Revenue is recognised upon display or publication of advertisements and to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured.

The Company collects service tax on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

**Interest Income**

Interest income for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, it is recorded using Effective Interest Rate(EIR).EIR is the rate which exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows over the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in the head "Other Income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**i) Current versus Non-Current**

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

An Asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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



## FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

#### j) Cost of Services

Cost of services comprises the license fees recorded basis the revenue share earned from advertising rights as per the terms of arrangement.

#### k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are recognised as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which the related service is rendered.

Post-employment and other long term employee benefits are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which the employee has rendered services. The expense is recognised at the present value of the amounts payable determined using actuarial valuation techniques. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

#### l) Income Tax

Tax expense comprises of deferred tax. Deferred income tax reflects the impact of current year temporary differences between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of temporary differences of earlier years.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realised against future taxable profits.

At each Balance Sheet date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognised deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will not be available.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

#### m) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

#### n) Contingent Liabilities:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

#### o) Cash and Cash Equivalents:



**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**

**Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019**

Cash and Cash Equivalent for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprises of Cash at Bank and Cash in Hand and Short Term Investment with an original maturity of three months or less.

**p) Earnings Per Share**

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

**q) Segment Reporting**

The Company's operating segments are based on nature of services provided, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different services. The analysis of geographical segment is based on location of its customers. The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.



**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>4 Non Current Assets - Others</b>		
Balance with statutory authorities* (*Includes deduction/payment of Income Tax (Net of Provisions) and balances with statutory authorities)	100.55	100.55
Loans and Advances	100.55	100.55
<b>5 Trade Receivables</b>		
Unsecured , considered good	68.50	68.50
	68.50	68.50
<b>6 Cash &amp; Cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with bank		
In current account	9.33	1.93
	9.33	1.93
<b>7 Other Current Assets</b>		
Loans and Advances	800.00	-
	800.00	-



**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	As at 31-Mar-19	As at March 31, 2018
<b>Equity Share Capital</b>		
<b>Authorized Capital</b>		
35,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 35,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs 10/-each	3,500.00	3,500.00
4,800,000 (March 31, 2018: 4,800,000) 0.01% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares of Rs 100/- each	4,800.00	4,800.00
	8,300.00	8,300.00
<b>Equity Share Capital</b>		
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid-up shares		
29,409,040 (March 31, 2018: 29,409,040) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	2,940.90	2,940.90
<b>Total Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Equity Share Capital</b>	<b>2,940.90</b>	<b>2,940.90</b>

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

	31-Mar-19		March 31, 2018	
	No (In lakhs)	(Amount in Lakhs)	No (In lakhs)	(Amount in Lakhs)
At the beginning of the year				
Issued during the year	294.09	2,940.90	294.09	2,940.90
Outstanding at the end of the year	294.09	2,940.90	294.09	2,940.90

**(b) Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares**

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

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





**(c) Shares held by Holding/Ultimate Holding Company and/or their Subsidiaries/Associates**

Out of Equity Shares issued by the Company, Shares held by Holding/Ultimate Holding Company and/or their Subsidiaries/Associates are as below:

	31 March 2019	March 31, 2018
Future Enterprises Limited (formerly Known as Future Retail Limited)	2,738	2,738
27,378,742 (March 31, 2018: 27,378,746) Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up		

(Amount in Lakhs)

**(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

	31 March 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No	Holding %	No	Holding %
Future Enterprises Limited (formerly Known as Future Retail Limited)	27,378,742	93.10	27,378,746	93.10
Future Corporate Resource Private Limited	1,772,719	6.03	1,772,719	6.03

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

9

**Other Equity**

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>(I) Capital Reserve</b>		
Opening Balance	600.00	600.00
On Account of Capital Reduction	-	-
Closing Balance	600.00	600.00
<b>(II) Securities Premium Reserve</b>		
Opening Balance	1,008.00	1,008.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,008.00	1,008.00
<b>(III) Retained Earning</b>		
Opening Balance	(4,379.03)	(4,373.44)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(10.14)	(5.59)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	-
Closing Balance	(4,389.17)	(4,379.03)
<b>Total Other Equity</b>	<b>(2,781.17)</b>	<b>(2,771.03)</b>



**FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>10 Non Current Liabilities</b>		
Loans and Advances	-	-
	-	-
<b>11 Trade Payables</b>		
Liabilities For Expenses	0.90	0.90
Trade payables - other than related parties	4.30	-
	<b>5.20</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>12 Other Current Liabilities</b>		
Statutory Liabilities	0.35	0.20
Loans and Advances	8.77	-
Other Payables	804.33	-
	<b>813.45</b>	<b>0.20</b>



## FUTURE MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>13 Revenue from Operation</b>		
Sale of Services	-	-
	-	-
<b>14 Other income</b>		
Interest income	-	-
Sundry Balance written back, Net	-	-
Profit on Sales of Assets	-	-
	-	-
<b>15 Cost of Service and Others</b>		
Cost of Service	-	-
	-	-
<b>16 Employee benefit expenses</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	4.15	-
Company's contribution to provident and other funds	0.18	-
Staff welfare expenses		-
	<b>4.33</b>	-
<b>17 Finance Costs</b>		
Interest		-
Others	0.05	-
	<b>0.05</b>	-
<b>18 Depreciation and Amortization Expense</b>		
Depreciation of Tangible Assets		-
	-	-
<b>19 Other expense</b>		
Legal and Professional fees	2.47	3.48
Miscellaneous expenses	3.29	2.11
	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.59</b>
<b>Payment to Auditors</b>		
Audit fee	1.00	1.00
	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>



The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

#### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes receivables, payables, loans, borrowings and deposits.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to any Interest Rate Risk as at the reporting dates.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs 68.50 Lakhs and Rs 68.50 Lakhs as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 respectively. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the company's historical experience for customers.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

#### Liquidity Risk

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. Typically the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses and servicing of financial obligations.

## 21 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company has a defined policy of gearing ratio.

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade Payables	5.20	0.90
Borrowings other than convertible Preference shares		-
Other Payables	813.45	0.20
Less - Cash and Cash Equivalents	(9.33)	(1.93)
<b>Net Debt</b>	<b>809.32</b>	<b>(0.83)</b>
Equity	159.73	168.88
<b>Total Equity</b>	<b>159.73</b>	<b>168.88</b>
<b>Capital and Net Debt</b>	<b>969.05</b>	<b>168.05</b>
<b>Gearing Ratio</b>	<b>83.52%</b>	<b>-0.49%</b>



Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

21 Tax Expense

A reconciliation of Tax Expense is as follows:

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Profit Before Tax	(10.14)	(5.59)
Applicable tax rate	33.06%	33.06%
Computed expected tax expense	-	-
Effect of Non-deductible Expense	-	-
Effect of Additional deduction	-	-
Carried forward losses utilised	-	-
<b>Tax Expense charged to the Statement of Profit &amp; Loss</b>	-	-

Amount for Which Deferred Tax Asset is Not Recognised

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Unused tax losses / depreciation	0	-
Other items giving rise to temporary differences	0	-
Accelerated depreciation for tax purpose	0	-
Deferred tax asset / (liability)	0	-
<b>Deferred tax asset / (liability) recognised</b>	0	-

\* The Company has a Net Deferred Tax Asset situation on account of accumulated tax losses, Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised and there is no virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that these assets can be realised against future taxable profits, therefore the Company has not recognized deferred tax asset as at March 31, 2019.

22 Earnings per Share (EPS)

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Net Profit / (Loss) as per Statement of Profit & Loss for the purpose of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	(10.14)	(5.59)
Weighted Number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating basic earnings per share	2,940.90	294.09
<b>Effect of dilution:</b>		
Convertible preference shares	-	-
Weighted Number of equity shares for the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share	2,940.90	294.09
<b>Basic Earnings per share (face vale of ₹ 10/- each)</b>	(0.00)	(0.02)
<b>Diluted Earnings per share (face vale of ₹ 10/- each)</b>	(0.00)	(0.02)

23 Segment Information

a. Business Segment

The Company is in the business of providing Advertising and Media Services. The Company has considered "Advertising and Media Services" as primary segment for the disclosure in context with IND AS 108 as referred in the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules 2006, i.e. the Company operates in one business segment only. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

b. Geographical Segment

During the year, the Company has its operations only in India.

24 Related Party Disclosures

a. Name of the related parties where control exists and with whom transactions have occurred:

Holding Company	Future Enterprises Limited (formerly Known as Future Retail Limited)
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Vimal Kumudchandra Dhruve - Director Mr. Anil Kumar Bagri - Director Mr. Hemant Kumar Bhotica - Director



25 **Disclosure requirements in relation to Micro and Small Enterprises as required by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**

Based on current information /confirmation available with the Company, there are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at March 31, 2018. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

26 **Payment to Auditor**

	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Statutory Audit Fees (excluding Good Service Tax)	1.00	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>

27 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary.

As per our Report attached

For R. S. Ajwani & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

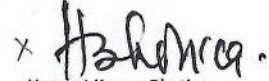


Proprietor  
Membership No. 35574  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 24th May, 2019



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
Future Media (India) Limited

  
Vimal Dhruve  
Director  
[DIN:02243595]

  
Hemant Kumar Bhotica  
Director  
[DIN:00038169]