

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Big Synergy Media Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **Big Synergy Media Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial statements").

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 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, its profit, 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 ("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 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 Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the Financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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, 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 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.

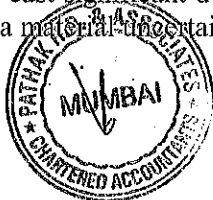
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 scepticism 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's



- report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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**, 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, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 prescribed 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 March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 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) 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.



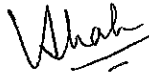
Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to any of its directors during the year. Hence, the requirement of the Company for compliance under this section is not applicable.

- 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:
- There were no pending litigations which would impact the financial position of the Company;
 - The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019.

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107783W



Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303



Place : Mumbai
Date : June 3, 2019

Annexure A to Auditors' Report

Referred to in our Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Big Synergy Media Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
- (b) As informed to us, the fixed assets have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical inventory have been noticed.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties, hence the reporting requirements under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) As explained to us, there is no physical inventory in existence and hence, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to any company, firm Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) Based on information and explanation given to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, the Company has complied with the provisions of 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 from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to information given to us, no cost records have been prescribed by the Central Government of India under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax, wealth-tax, service-tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess as at March 31, 2019 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute.



Pathak H.D. & Associates

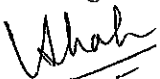
Chartered Accountants

- (viii) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, during the year the Company has not availed loan from financial institution or bank or debenture holders. Accordingly paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided any managerial remuneration as on March 31, 2019 and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.107783W



Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No.119303



Place: Mumbai

Date: June 3, 2019

Annexure – B to Auditor's report

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report referred under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the financial statements of Big Synergy Media Limited

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 Big Synergy Media Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 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 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 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 its 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 reporting 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 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 was 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 system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control 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 control 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 authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 control 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, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with respect to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303



Place : Mumbai
Date : June 03, 2019

Big Synergy Media Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Rs. thousand)

	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
1 Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	8,359.94	9,662.58
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	11	5,104.00	5,856.30
(ii) Other Financial Assets	4	1,22,899.99	85,159.40
(c) Deferred Tax Assets	5	3,431.46	5,190.00
(d) Non Current tax Assets(net)		9,307.58	10,373.39
		1,48,902.97	1,16,241.67
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	6	10,781.31	4,572.17
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	18,642.99	44,945.35
(ii) Trade Receivables	8	36,702.30	68,602.15
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	19,167.72	1,911.27
(iv) Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents above	10	15,475.46	4,210.88
(v) Loans	11	1,50,911.60	1,08,286.04
(vi) Other Financial Assets	4	5,102.12	5,219.17
(c) Other Current Assets	12	929.75	9,763.61
		2,57,713.25	2,47,510.64
TOTAL ASSETS		4,06,616.22	3,63,752.30
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	1,000.00	1,000.00
(b) Other Equity	14	3,31,599.67	2,74,343.56
		3,32,599.67	2,75,343.56
Liabilities			
1 Non current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	15	2,094.64	3,449.81
2 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
-total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	16	44,089.59	58,482.84
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	1,400.55	1,400.55
(b) Other Current Liabilities	18	26,075.69	25,075.54
(c) Provisions	15	356.08	-
		71,921.91	84,958.93
TOTAL EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES		4,06,616.22	3,63,752.30

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

Date: June 03, 2019

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Satish Kadakia

Director

DIN: 07004001

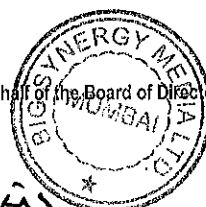
Date: June 03, 2019

Place: Mumbai

Shibasish Sarkar

Director

DIN: 03450533



Big Synergy Media Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2019

			(Rs. thousand)
	Note	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	19	6,41,248.31	5,81,870.37
Other Income	20	24,546.75	19,770.67
TOTAL		6,65,795.06	5,81,641.04
Expenses			
Cost of Production	21	4,58,347.17	4,49,588.75
Employee Benefit Expenses	22	49,960.33	40,049.31
Depreciation Expenses	3	1,550.06	1,485.57
Other Expenses	23	76,256.53	68,545.73
TOTAL		5,86,114.09	5,59,669.36
Profit before tax		79,680.97	21,971.68
Tax Expenses			
- Current Tax		21,261.50	9,030.00
- Deferred tax – Charge / (Credit) (Net)		1,592.96	422.78
- Income tax of earlier years		-	887.01
		22,854.46	10,339.79
Profit after tax		56,826.51	11,631.88
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans : Gains/(Loss)		595.18	18.64
- Income tax relating to the above		(165.58)	(6.22)
		429.60	12.42
Total Comprehensive Income		57,256.11	11,644.30
Earnings per Equity Share (Face value of Rs.100/- each)			
- Basic and Diluted	24	5,682.65	1,163.19

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

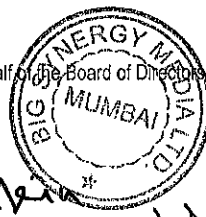
Membership No. 119303

Date: June 03, 2019

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



S. M. Kadakia

Satish Kadakia

Director

DIN: 07004001

Date: June 03, 2019

Place: Mumbai

J. Sarkar

Shibasish Sarkar

Director

DIN : 03450533

Big Synergy Media Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 13)

(Rs. thousand)

Particular	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2017	1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the Year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,000.00

Particular	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2018	1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the Year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1,000.00

B. Other Equity (Refer Note 14)

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			Total
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2017	1,20,000.00	45,100.00	97,599.26	2,62,699.26
Profit for the Year	-	-	11,644.30	11,644.30
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	12.42	12.42
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,20,000.00	45,100.00	1,09,255.98	2,74,355.98

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			Total
	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2018	1,20,000.00	45,100.00	1,09,243.56	2,74,343.56
Profit for the Year	-	-	56,826.51	56,826.51
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	429.60	429.60
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1,20,000.00	45,100.00	1,66,499.67	3,31,599.67

As per our report of even date attached

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership :119303

Date: June 03, 2019

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

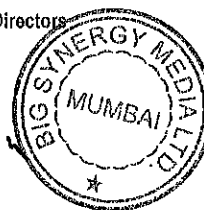
Satish Kadakia

Director

DIN: 07004001

Date: June 03, 2019

Place: Mumbai



Shibasish Sarkar

Director

DIN - 03450533

Big Synergy Media Limited

Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	(Rs. thousand)	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Amount	Amount
A Cash flow from operating activities:-		
Profit before Tax	79,680.97	21,971.68
Adjustment for :		
Depreciation	1,550.06	1,485.57
Excess Provision Written Back	1,670.63	-
Debit Balances Written Back	234.96	458.66
Loss on foreign currency translations and transactions	23.37	-
Loss on sale of Investments	393.64	-
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	13.89	-
Interest Income	(21,460.65)	(18,019.90)
Provision for Gratuity & Leave Encashment	(759.99)	1,212.98
Dividend Income	(224.01)	(1,166.26)
Fair Value Gain on financial instrument through FVTPL	(1,118.91)	(564.51)
Operating profits before working capital changes	60,003.96	5,378.22
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(6,209.15)	(1,149.48)
(Increase) / Decrease in Financial Assets & other Assets	40,813.07	(52,311.73)
Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities & other Liabilities	(14,707.64)	9,162.07
Cash generated from operation	79,700.25	(38,920.92)
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(18,049.61)	1,482.08
Net cash flow used in operating activities (A)	61,650.65	(37,438.84)
B Cash flow from investing activities:-		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(266.32)	(27.02)
Proceeds from disposals of Property, Plant & Equipment	5.00	-
(Purchase)/Sale of investments (net)	27,179.47	-
(Investment)/Redemption in Fixed Deposit with Banks (net)	(65,484.56)	27,344.21
Dividend received	72.17	274.74
Inter Corporate Deposit Repaid	(42,010.96)	-
Interest income Fixed Deposits and ICD	20,109.05	9,939.14
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(60,396.16)	37,531.07
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent - (A + B + C)	1,254.49	92.23
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	1,911.27	1,819.04
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year (Refer note below)	3,165.76	1,911.27
	1,254.49	92.23
Note :		
1) Cash and cash equivalents at year end comprises:		
- Cash on hand	345.32	352.33
- Balance with Banks in Current accounts	2,820.43	1,558.94
	3,165.76	1,911.27

The above Statement of cash flow should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes 1 to 37

As per our report of even date attached

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Satish Kadakia

Director

DIN: 07004001

Shibasish Sarkar

Director

DIN - 03450533



S. M. Kadakia
Shibasish Sarkar

1. General information

Big Synergy Media Limited (formerly known as Synergy Adlabs Media Limited ('Synergy' or 'the Company') was incorporated on February 24, 1988 as a private limited company and is currently a public limited Company. The Company is primarily engaged in production for television content for sale to various broadcasters. The Company is subsidiary of Reliance Media Works Financial Services Private Limited.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled in India and the registered office of the Company is located at 1501-1502, 15th Floor 'Grandeur', Veera Desai Road Extension, off New Link Road, Opp. Gundecha Symphony, Andheri (West), Mumbai 400053.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on June 3, 2019. Pursuant to the provisions of section 130 of the Act the Central Government, income tax authorities and other statutory regulatory body and section 131 of the Act the board of directors of the Company have powers to amend / re-open the financial statements approved by the board / adopted by the members of the Company.

2. Significant Accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies:

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and comply in all material aspects with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with relevant rules and other accounting principles. The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the years presented.

(ii) Basis of Preparation

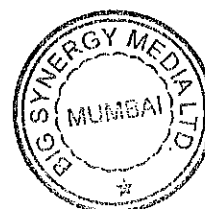
These financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts, are rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III to the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

(iii) Basis of Measurement - Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value; and
- defined benefit plans - planned assets measured at fair value.



(iv) New Standards and Interpretations not yet effective

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amended Rules, 2018 ("amended rules") which are applicable for all accounting periods commencing on or after April 01, 2019.

Amendments to Ind AS 116, 'Leases':

As per the amended rules, Ind AS 116 "Leases" will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 and related interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments" is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition-

- i) Full retrospective approach—Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8—Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and
- ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.



Amendment to Ind AS 12 Income taxes:

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

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the Ind AS financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:

The amendment is in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 109– Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation:

The amendment relates to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

(b) Segment reporting

The Company is engaged in "in production for television content" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

(d) Current v/s non-current classification

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



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Continued)

- 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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(e) Revenue recognition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" effective from April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115 superseded Ind AS 11 "Construction Contracts" and IND AS 18 "Revenue". The Company has applied Ind AS 115 using cumulative catch-up transition method and the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind-AS 115 was insignificant.

The Company recognize revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods or service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied.

Others

Interest Income on financial assets measured at amortized cost is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes to the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Continued)

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Property, Plant and Equipment have been depreciated under the straight line method as per the useful life and in the manner prescribed in Part "C" Schedule II to the Act.

Leasehold Improvements are amortised over the period of lease.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(h) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

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. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the statement of profit and loss. MAT paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is a convincing evidence that the



Company will pay normal tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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.

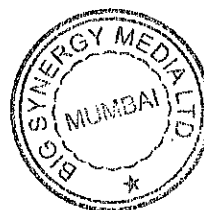
(j) Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.



A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non- recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

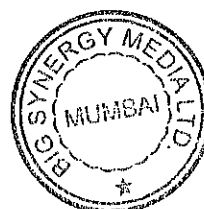
The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions of Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Note 27) and Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 28).

(k) Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair values on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price.



(i) Financial assets

Classification

The Company shall classify financial assets measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company is paid for the construction services partly by a financial asset and partly by an intangible asset, each component of the consideration received or receivable is accounted for separately and is recognised initially at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Subsequent measurement

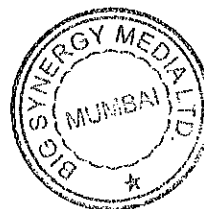
Debt instruments

- A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
 - a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
 - b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
- After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss.
- Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.



De-recognition

- A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.
- When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.
- Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

i. Financial liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost: After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(a) Trade and Other Payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The fair value of the liability portion of Compulsory convertible bonds is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until



extinguished on conversion or redemption of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the compound financial instrument. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently remeasured.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

(l) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses from settlement of these transactions and from translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, gain or loss relating to long term monetary items for financing acquisition of depreciable capital assets, is adjusted to the acquisition cost of such asset and depreciated over its remaining useful life.

(m) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the First-in-first-out (FIFO) basis. Also include Project in process (WIP) comprises of cost till date of the projects which is not billed.

(n) Cash flow Statement:

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



(o) Operating Leases

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially rests with the lessor are recognised as operating lease. Lease rentals under operating lease are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis.

(p) Employee benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iii. Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income(OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurement is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.



(q) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(r) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the events for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(s) Key estimates and assumptions

The Company's significant accounting policies are set out above. Not all of these policies require management to make subjective or complex judgements or estimates. The following is intended to provide further detail relating to those accounting policies that management consider particularly significant because of the level of complexity, judgement, or estimation involved in their application and their impact on the financial statements.

- **Fair valuation of financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgments to select a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date

- **Recoverability of trade receivable**

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the period of overdues, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and the probability of default.

- **Measurement of defined benefit obligations**

The measurement of defined benefit and other post-employment benefits obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.



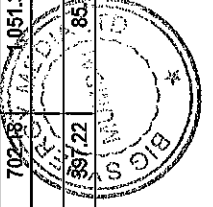
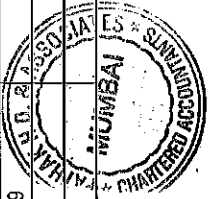
Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Note 3 : Property, Plant & Equipment

(Rs. Thousand)

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Office equipment	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Editing Machine	Total
Year Ended March 31, 2018								
Gross Carrying Amount	5,411.71	1,364.99	2,736.79	780.90	939.67	1,137.02	345.13	12,716.20
Additions	-	11.02	-	-	16.00	-	-	27.02
Closing gross carrying amount as on March 31, 2018	5,411.71	1,376.00	2,736.79	780.90	955.67	1,137.02	345.13	12,743.22
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	69.40	316.47	83.85	14.48	159.42	913.96	37.48	1,595.07
Depreciation charge during the year	534.08	256.35	223.69	77.89	261.72	62.81	69.03	1,485.57
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment as on March 31, 2018	603.48	572.82	307.54	92.37	421.14	976.77	106.51	3,080.64
Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2018	4,808.23	803.18	2,429.25	688.53	534.53	160.24	238.62	9,662.58
Year Ended March 31, 2019								
Gross Carrying Amount	5,411.71	1,376.00	2,736.79	780.90	955.67	1,137.02	345.13	12,743.22
Additions	-	-	-	71.50	194.82	-	-	266.32
Disposals	-	-	-	-	51.08	-	-	51.08
Closing gross carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	5,411.71	1,376.00	2,736.79	852.40	1,099.41	1,137.02	345.13	12,958.45
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	603.48	572.82	307.54	92.37	421.14	976.77	106.51	3,080.64
Depreciation charge during the year	529.15	261.98	223.68	78.47	313.23	74.53	69.03	1,550.06
Disposals	-	-	-	-	32.19	-	-	32.19
Closing accumulated depreciation and impairment as on March 31, 2019	1,132.63	834.81	531.22	170.83	702.33	1,051.30	175.54	4,598.51
Net carrying amount as on March 31, 2019	4,279.08	541.19	2,205.56	681.57	397.22	85.72	169.59	8,359.94



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Note 4 : Other Financial Assets

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
Bank Deposit With Original Maturity of More Than 12 Months	-	1,22,669.99	-	84,481.97
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	1,644.16	-	42.79	677.43
Interest Accrued on Inter corporate deposits	3,467.97	-	5,176.37	-
	5,102.12	1,22,669.99	5,219.17	85,159.40

Note 5 : Deferred Tax Assets

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets on account of :		
Property plant & Equipment	2,680.93	3,748.00
Provisions	770.53	1,442.00
Net Deferred Tax Assets	3,431.46	5,190.00

Note 6 : Inventories

(Rs. thousand)

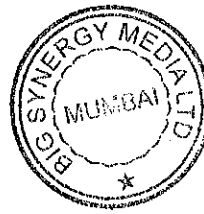
Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Tapes & Batteries	-	61.70
Project In Progress-		
Opening Balance	4,510.47	3,339.73
Less : Transfer From/(to) Cost of Production (net)	6,270.84	1,170.74
Closing Balance	10,781.31	4,510.47
(Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value)	10,781.31	4,572.17

Financial Assets :

Note 7 : Current Investments

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Face Value	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
		No. of Units	Amount	No. of Units	Amount
Investment in Mutual Fund Units At FVTPL - Quoted					
Birla Sun Life Dynamic Bond Fund-Growth-Regular Plan	10	73,575.58	2,325.73	73,575.58	2,205.97
Birla Sun Life Short Term Opportunities Fund - Growth-Regular Plan	10	2,16,603.06	6,895.86	2,16,603.06	6,250.15
BSL Medium Term Plan-Quarterly Dividend-Regular Plan	10	2,83,686.41	2,890.78	2,56,430.00	2,631.07
Franklin India Short Term Income Plan-Growth	1000	1,733.81	6,930.51	1,733.81	6,363.54
icici Prudential Corporate Bond Fund-QD	10	-	-	7,11,709.21	7,625.76
Birla Sun Life Dynamic Bond Fund - Retail Plan (D)	10	-	-	9,39,410.00	10,024.17
Birla Sun Life Dynamic Bond Fund - Retail Plan YD	10	-	-	4,16,241.00	4,751.68
UTI Dynamic Bond Fund	10	-	-	4,20,892.35	5,090.02
Total (A)			18,642.99		44,945.35
Unquoted					
Oswal's Art Fund Contemporary	10	16,000.00	1,800.00	16,000.00	1,600.00
Less:Provision for Diminution in value of Investment			(1,600.00)		(1,600.00)
Total (B)			-		-
			18,642.99		44,945.35
		Market Value	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value
Aggregate Amount of Quoted Investments		18,642.99	18,642.99	44,945.35	44,945.35
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments		-	1,800.00	-	1,600.00
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in value of Investments		-	1,800.00	-	1,600.00



Blg Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

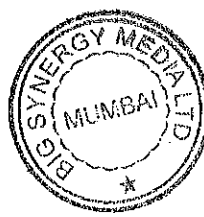
Note 8 : Trade Receivables			(Rs. thousand)
Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Trade Receivables	38,702.30	68,602.15	
	38,702.30	68,602.15	

Note 9 : Cash and Cash Equivalents			(Rs. thousand)
Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
Cash on Hand	346.32	352.33	
Balances with Banks	-	-	
in Current Accounts	2,820.43	1,558.94	
in Bank Deposits With Original Maturity of Less Than 3 Months	18,001.96	-	
	19,167.72	1,911.27	

Note 10 : Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents			(Rs. thousand)
Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
Bank Deposits With Original Maturity of More Than 3 Months But Less Than 12 Months	15,475.48	4,210.88	
	15,475.48	4,210.88	

Note 11 : Loans					(Rs. thousand)
Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)					
Inter Corporate Deposits Given	1,50,000.00	-	1,07,889.04	-	
Security Deposits	868.80	5,104.00	292.00	5,856.30	
Loans to Employees	43.00	-	5.00	-	
	1,50,911.80	5,104.00	1,08,286.04	5,856.30	

Note 12 : Other Current Assets			(Rs. thousand)
Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
Prepaid Expenses	829.75	2,884.06	
Advance to vendors	-	397.64	
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	100.00	5,881.91	
	929.75	9,763.61	



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Nota 13 : Equity Share Capital		(Rs. thousand)		
Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	20,000.00	2,000.00	20,000.00	2,000.00
each.	12,00,000.00	1,20,000.00	12,00,000.00	1,20,000.00
Issued, Subscribed & fully paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	10,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00
	-	-	-	-
	10,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00

Notes :

(a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000.00	1,000.00	10,000.00	1,000.00

(b) Equity Shares held by the shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Phantom films Private Limited	4,900.00	49.00	4,900.00	49.00
Reliance Media Works Financial Services Private Limited	5,100.00	51.00	5,100.00	51.00

(c) Equity Shares held by the holding company/ultimate holding company

Name of the Shareholder	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Reliance Media Works Financial Services Private Limited	5,100.00	51.00	5,100.00	51.00

(d) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to the equity shares

The Company has equity shares having par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each equity holder entitle to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of the Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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.

Nota 14 : Other Equity (Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Balance as per last Balance sheet	1,20,000.00	1,20,000.00
Add : Amount transfer during the year	-	-
Balance at the end	1,20,000.00	1,20,000.00
General Reserve		
Balance as per last Balance sheet	45,100.00	45,100.00
Add : Amount transfer during the year	-	-
Balance at the end	45,100.00	45,100.00
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per last Balance sheet	1,09,243.56	97,599.28
Profit for the year	57,258.11	11,644.30
Balance at the end	1,66,499.67	1,09,243.56
	3,31,599.67	2,74,343.56

Nature And Purpose of Reserve :

Capital Redemption Reserve: The Capital Redemption Reserve is required to be created on redemption of preference shares. The Company may issue fully paid up bonus shares to its members out of the capital redemption reserve account.



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Non Current Liabilities

Note 15 : Provisions

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 26)	63.21	-	-	3,449.81
Provision for Leave Encashment	292.07	2,094.64	-	-
	355.08	2,094.64	-	3,449.81

Current Financial Liabilities

Note 16 : Trade Payables

(Rs. thousand)

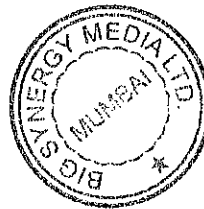
Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Total Outstanding dues of Micro & Small enterprises	-	-
Total Outstanding dues of Others	44,089.59	58,482.84
	44,089.59	58,482.84

Note 17 : Other Financial Liabilities - Current

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest Accrued on Borrowing (Refer Note 34)	1,400.55	1,400.55
	1,400.55	1,400.55

Note 18 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Statutory Dues Payable	3,858.90	4,182.23
Advances From Customers	-	-
Employee Payables	7,048.43	6,249.02
Bank Overdraft	1,056.99	-
Other Liabilities	14,113.47	14,644.29
	26,075.89	25,075.54



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Note 19 : Revenue from Operations

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Programme sales - Television Content/Web Series (Net of Goods and Service Tax)	6,41,248.31	5,61,870.37
	6,41,248.31	5,61,870.37

Note 20 : Other Income

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Interest Income On -		
- Bank Deposits	11,762.22	6,226.24
- Inter corporate deposits	9,698.43	8,425.50
- Income Tax Refund	-	3,368.16
Fair Value Gain on financial Instrument through FVTPL	1,118.91	564.51
Dividend Income	224.01	1,166.26
Excess Provision Written Back	1,670.63	-
Miscellaneous Income	72.55	20.00
	24,546.75	19,770.67

Note 21 : Cost of Production

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Equipment hire charges	46,328.80	64,779.77
Set expenses	6,998.58	16,594.22
Professional & technical fees	2,59,530.13	2,28,586.75
Research expenses	15,250.20	5,135.78
Production expenses	1,07,163.48	1,03,441.89
Unit transportation	30,338.84	33,919.68
	4,64,618.01	4,50,448.09
Transfer to/(from) project in progress (Not)	(6,270.84)	(1,170.74)
	4,58,347.17	4,49,277.35

Note 22 : Employee Benefit Expenses

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	47,632.51	38,908.26
Contributions to Provident and Other Fund	1,438.32	1,359.75
Contribution to Gratuity Fund (Refer Note 26)	831.27	1,689.50
Staff Welfare Expenses	268.23	63.80
	49,960.33	40,049.31

Note 23 : Other expenses

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Bank charges	45.47	82.95
Recruitment Expenses	4,268.01	-
Marketing Expenses	1,216.00	1,120.00
Business promotion	1,600.62	1,678.65
Rent	12,009.07	12,321.51
Rates and Taxes	5.56	610.47
Travelling and conveyance	1,098.78	886.92
Insurance	1,319.68	684.12
Auditor remuneration (excluding taxes)	500.00	500.00
Legal and professional fees	46,783.83	43,249.44
Loss on sale of current investments	393.84	-
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	13.99	-
Obill Balances written off	234.88	458.66
Miscellaneous expenses	3,070.63	1,309.32
Loss on foreign currency translations and transactions	127.53	365.99
Electricity charges	997.11	1,181.18
Printing & stationery	520.89	532.52
Telephone expenses	1,038.25	1,230.78
Facility maintenance charges	998.43	2,148.89
Repairs and maintenance	215.18	184.03
	78,250.63	68,545.73



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Note 24 : Earning per share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit for Basic & Diluted earning per share (Rs. Thousand) (a)	56,826.51	11,631.88
Weighted average number of equity shares (b)	10,000.00	10,000.00
Face value per share (Rs.)	100.00	100.00
Basic/Diluted earning per share (Rs.) (a/b)	5,682.65	1,163.19

Note 25 : Dues to micro and small suppliers

There are no amounts due to Micro & Small Enterprise as defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006. This information is based upon the extent to which the details are taken from the suppliers by the Company and has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 26 : Disclosure under Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits"

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

i) Provident Fund

ii) Employer's contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The Company has recognised the following amounts as expense in the financial statements for the period:

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Contribution to Provident Fund	1,340.72	1,246.17
Contribution to ESIC	94.52	110.26

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation for leave encashment is recognised in the same manner as gratuity.

(Rs. thousand)

I. Change in defined benefit obligation

Gratuity (funded)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1. Defined benefit obligation at beginning of period	4,656.65	3,108.28
2. Service cost		
a. Current service cost	372.53	455.97
b. Past service cost	-	1,103.04
c. (Gain) / loss on settlements	-	-
3. Interest expenses	349.25	197.02
4. Cash flows		
a. Benefit payments from plan	(2,881.25)	(116.97)
b. Benefit payments from employer	-	-
c. Settlement payments from plan	-	-
d. Settlement payments from employer	-	-
5. Remeasurements		
a. Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	(343.03)	673.13
b. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(74.72)	(76.71)
c. Effect of experience adjustments	(61.18)	(687.12)
6. Transfer In /Out		
a. Transfer In	-	-
b. Transfer out	-	-
7. Defined benefit obligation at end of period	2,018.24	4,656.65



Big Synergy Media Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

II. Change in fair value of plan assets

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1. Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	1,206.84	852.83
2. Interest income	90.51	66.53
3. Cash flows		
a. Total employer contributions		
(i) Employer contributions	3,422.68	470.96
(ii) Employer direct benefit payments	-	-
(iii) Employer direct settlement payments	-	-
b. Participant contributions	-	-
c. Benefit payments from plan assets	(2,881.25)	(116.97)
d. Benefit payments from employer	-	-
e. Settlement payments from plan assets	-	-
f. Settlement payments from employer	-	-
4. Remeasurements		
a. Return on plan assets (excluding interest income)	116.24	(66.50)
5. Transfer In /Out		
a. Transfer In	-	-
b. Transfer out	-	-
6. Fair value of plan assets at end of period	1,955.03	1,206.84

III. Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1. Defined benefit obligation	2,018.24	4,656.65
2. Fair value of plan assets	(1,955.03)	(1,206.84)
3. Funded status	63.21	3,449.81
4. Effect of asset ceiling	-	-
5. Net defined benefit liability (asset) (Non Current)	63.21	3,449.81

IV. Components of defined benefit cost

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1. Service cost		
a. Current service cost	372.53	455.97
b. Past service cost	-	1,103.04
c. (Gain) / loss on settlements	-	-
d. Total service cost	372.53	1,559.01
2. Net interest cost		
a. Interest expense on DBO	349.25	197.02
b. Interest (income) on plan assets	90.51	66.53
c. Interest expense on effect of (asset ceiling)	-	-
d. Total net interest cost	258.74	130.49
3. Remeasurements (recognized in OCI)		
a. Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	(343.03)	673.13
b. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(74.72)	(76.71)
c. Effect of experience adjustments	(61.18)	(687.12)
d. (Return) on plan assets (excluding interest income)	116.24	(72.06)
e. Changes in asset ceiling (excluding interest income)	-	-
f. Total remeasurements included in OCI	(595.18)	(18.64)
4. Total defined benefit cost recognized in P&L and OCI	36.09	1,670.86

V. Re-measurement

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
a. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) on DBO	(478.94)	(90.70)
b. Returns above interest income	(116.24)	(72.06)
c. Change in Asset ceiling	-	-
Total Re-measurements (OCI)	(595.18)	(18.64)



Big Synergy Media Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

VI. Employer Expense (P&L)

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
a. Current Service Cost	372.53	455.97
b. Interest Cost on net DBO	258.74	130.49
c. Past Service Cost	-	1,103.04
d. Total P&L Expenses	631.27	1,689.50

VII. Net defined benefit liability (asset) reconciliation

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1. Net defined benefit liability (asset)	3,449.81	2,255.46
2. Defined benefit cost included in P&L	631.27	1,689.50
3. Total remeasurements Included in OCI	(595.18)	(18.64)
4. a. Employer contributions	-	(476.51)
b. Employer direct benefit payments	-	-
c. Employer direct settlement payments	(3,422.68)	-
5. Net transfer	-	-
6. Net defined benefit liability (asset) as of end of period	63.21	3,449.81

VIII. Reconciliation of OCI (Re-measurment)

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1. Recognised in OCI at the beginning of period	(119.42)	(100.79)
2. Recognised in OCI during the period	(595.18)	(18.64)
3. Recognised in OCI at the end of the period	(714.60)	(119.42)

IX. Sensitivity analysis - DBO end of Period

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1. Discount rate +1%	(69.73)	4,336.93
2. Discount rate -1%	75.84	5,019.34
3. Salary Increase Rate +1%	65.83	4,859.43
4. Salary Increase Rate -1%	(64.28)	4,461.54
5. Attrition Rate +1%	(11.52)	4,604.77
6. Attrition Rate -1%	12.38	4,713.22

X. Significant actuarial assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1. Discount rate Current Period	6.76%	7.50%
2. Discount rate Previous Period	7.50%	6.46%
3. Salary increase rate	10%	12.0%
4. Attrition Rate	22%	9.0%
5. Retirement Age	60	60
	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
6. Pre-retirement mortality		
7. Disability	Nil	Nil

XI. Expected cash flows for following period

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
1 Expected total benefit payments		
Year 1	395.27	348.78
Year 2	347.17	355.26
Year 3	297.19	365.28
Year 4	254.34	373.51
Year 5	218.43	379.30
Next 5 years	699.35	2,165.07

The estimates for rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors. The above information is certified by the actuary and the auditors have relied on the same.



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Note 27 : Fair value measurements

Fair value measurement include the significant financial instruments stated at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. The carrying values of current financial instruments approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments and the disclosures of fair value are not made when the carrying amount of current financial instruments is a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

Fair value measurements and financial Risk Management

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2019 are as follows :

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	At amortised costs	At fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets				
Investments	-	18,642.99	18,642.99	18,642.99
Trade Receivables	36,702.30	-	36,702.30	36,702.30
Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,167.72	-	19,167.72	19,167.72
Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents above	15,475.46	-	15,475.46	15,475.46
Loans	1,56,015.60	-	1,56,015.60	1,56,015.60
Other Financial Assets	1,27,802.11	-	1,27,802.11	1,27,802.11
	3,55,163.20	18,642.99	3,73,806.19	3,73,806.19
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables	44,089.59	-	44,089.59	44,089.59
Other Financial Liabilities	1,400.55	-	1,400.55	1,400.55
	45,490.14	-	45,490.14	45,490.14

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2018 are as follows :

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	At amortised costs	At fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets				
Investments	-	44,945	44,945.35	44,945.35
Trade Receivables	68,602.15	-	68,602.15	68,602.15
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,911.27	-	1,911.27	1,911.27
Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents above	4,210.88	-	4,210.88	4,210.88
Loans	1,14,142.34	-	1,14,142.34	1,14,142.34
Other Financial Assets	90,378.57	-	90,378.57	90,378.57
	2,79,245.21	44,945	3,24,190.56	3,24,190.56
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables	58,482.84	-	58,482.84	58,482.84
Other Financial Liabilities	1,400.55	-	1,400.55	1,400.55
	59,883.39	-	59,883.39	59,883.39



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Note 28 - Fair value Hierarchy

Accounting classification 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. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(a) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements at March 31, 2019

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	18,642.99	-	-	18,642.99

(b) Assets and liabilities for which fair value are disclosed at March 31, 2019

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	36,702.30	36,702.30
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	19,167.72	19,167.72
Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents above	-	-	15,475.46	15,475.46
Loans	-	-	1,56,015.60	1,56,015.60
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,27,802.11	1,27,802.11
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	44,089.59	44,089.59
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,400.55	1,400.55



(a) Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements at March 31, 2018

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets				
Investments	44,945.35	-	-	44,945.35

(b) Assets and liabilities for which fair value are disclosed at March 31, 2018

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	68,602.15	68,602.15
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,911.27	1,911.27
Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents above	-	-	4,210.88	4,210.88
Loans	-	-	1,14,142.34	1,14,142.34
Other Financial Assets	-	-	90,378.57	90,378.57
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	58,482.84	58,482.84
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,400.55	1,400.55

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for Financial assets other than Investment, Trade payable and Other Financial liabilities included in level 3.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Note 29 : Financial Risk Management

The Company's risk management is carried out by a treasury department (company treasury) under policies approved by board of directors. Treasury team identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risk in close co-operation with the company's operating units. The Management of the Company provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and credit risk, use of derivative financial instrument and non-derivative financial instrument, and investments of excess liquidity.

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company is engaged in production of Television Content/Web Series

The Company does not have any significant exposure to credit risk.

(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents & Other Financial Asset

The Company held cash and cash equivalents & other financial assets with credit worthy banks aggregating Rs 1,57,343.17 Thousand and Rs. 90,604.12 Thousand as at March 31, 2019, and March 31, 2018 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to any significant currency risk and equity price risk.

(a) 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

Liquidity Risk - Table

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	(Rs. thousand)		
As at March 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade and other payables	44,089.59	-	44,089.59
Other financial liabilities	1,400.55	-	1,400.55
Total non-derivatives	45,490.14	-	45,490.14
As at March 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Trade and other payables	58,482.84	-	58,482.84
Other financial liabilities	1,400.55	-	1,400.55
Total Non-Derivatives	59,883.39	-	59,883.39



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

Note 30

The Company is engaged in "Production of Television Content and Web Series" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

Revenue from Sony Pictures Network India Pvt Ltd Rs. 4,01,030.23 Thousand (March 31, 2018 - Rs. 2,69,507.98 Thousand)

Revenue from Viacom 18 Media Pvt Ltd. Rs. 68,134.19 Thousand (March 31, 2018 - Rs. NIL)

Revenue from Asianet Communications Limited Rs. 65,682.68 Thousand (March 31, 2018 - Rs. NIL)

Details of Major Customers with amount and % of revenue of total revenue from operations for Disclosure requirements for :-

Name of the Customer	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Amount	% Revenue	Amount	% Revenue
Sony Pictures Network India Pvt Ltd.	4,01,030.23	62.54	2,69,507.98	47.97
Viacom 18 Media Pvt Ltd.	68,134.19	10.63	-	-
Asianet Communications Limited	65,682.68	10.24	-	-

Note 31 Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments

(a) Contingent Liabilities: Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil)

(b) Capital and Other Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining unexecuted on capital account not provided for (Net of Capital Advances) Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil)

Note 32 Leases

Disclosure as required under Ind AS - 17 "Leases" is given below:

Particulars	Lease Rental Debited to Statement of Profit and Loss (Cancellable and Non cancellable)	Future Minimum Lease Rentals			Period of Lease
		Less Than 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years	
Office Premises and Warehouses	12,009.07	-	-	-	5 Years

Note No 33: Income Tax and Deferred Tax (Net)

(a) Income tax expense

	(Rs. thousand)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	21,261.50	9,030.00
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	887.01
Total current tax expense	21,261.50	9,917.01
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	1,758.54	429.00
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	1,758.54	429.00
Income tax expense	23,020.04	10,346.01

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

	(Rs. thousand)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit/ (Loss) from continuing operations before Income tax expense	79,680.99	21,971.68
Income Tax as per effective Tax Rate of 27.82% (March 31, 2018, 33.063%)	22,167.25	7,264.50
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income :-		
Income not considered for Tax purpose	(62.32)	(385.60)
Fair Valuation of financial instruments	(311.28)	(186.64)
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	658.26	2,589.33
Other Permanent Differences	44.23	73.10
Adjustment for current tax to prior periods	-	887.01
Effects of change in tax rates	523.90	104.31
Total Tax Expense	23,020.04	10,346.00



Big Synergy Media Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial statements

(c) Tax losses and Tax Credits

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	-	-

(d) Movement in deferred tax liability / asset

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	Total
As at April 01, 2018	5,190.00
Charged/(credited) during the year	
to profit or loss	(1,592.96)
to other comprehensive income	(165.58)
As at March 31, 2019	3,431.46

Note 34 : Related Party Disclosure

As per Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosure" the Company's related parties and transactions with them in the ordinary course of business are disclosed below :

(A) Parties where control exists

Holding Company

Reliance Media Works Financial Services Private Limited

Ultimate holding Company

Reliance Land Private Limited

(B) Investing Company

Phantom Films Private Limited

(C) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the period

Fellow Subsidiaries

Reliance MediaWorks Theatre limited

Details of transactions and closing balance :

(Rs. thousand)

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Balances at the year end :-		
Trade payable :-		
Reliance Media Works Financial Services Private Limited	15,423.63	15,423.63
Other Financial Liabilities :-		
Reliance MediaWorks Theatre limited	1,400.55	1,400.55
Equity share capital (excluding premium)		
Reliance Media Works Financial Services Private Limited	510.00	510.00
Phantom films Private Limited	490.00	490.00

Note 35: Disclosure under Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

Details of Inter-Corporate Deposits and Loans as given below :

(Rs. thousand)

Sr No.	Name of the company	2018-19	2017-18
1	Reliance Big Entertainment Private Limited	1,00,000.00	1,07,989.04
2	Rohit Shetty Picturez LLP	50,000.00	-
Total		1,50,000.00	1,07,989.04

Note: The Loan has been provided for business purpose.

Note 36

Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 - Statement of cash flows is not applicable to Company as there is no financing activities as per Statement of cash flow.

Note 37 : Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

As per our report of even date attached

For Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 107783W

Vishal D. Shah

Partner

Membership No. 119303

Date: June 03, 2019

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

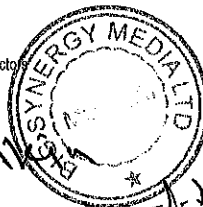
Satish Kadakia

Director

DIN: 07004001

Date: June 03, 2019

Place: Mumbai



Shibasish Sarkar

Director

DIN - 03450533