Spice Digital Limited

Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2018

B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Building No.10, 8th Floor, Tower-B
DLF Cyber City, Phase - II
Gurugram - 122 002, India

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Spice Digital Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Spice Digital Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

Registered Office:
5th Floor, Lodha Excelus
Apollo Mills Compound
N.M. Joshi Marg, Mahalakshmi
Mumbai - 400 011

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We are also responsible to 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS 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 31 March 2018, its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

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

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 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 Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 43 (c) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

   iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2018. However amounts as appearing in the audited Standalone Ind AS financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017 have been disclosed.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm's Registration No. 101248W/ W-100022

Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No. 091765

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Spice Digital Limited ("the Company") on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

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 Spice Digital Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 judgment, 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 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 financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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 reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, 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 ICAI

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration No.: 101248W/ W-100022

Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No.: 091765

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Annexure A referred to the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Spice Digital Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(i) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records of fixed assets showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a planned programme of physical verification of its Property, plant and equipment by which all its Property, plant and equipment are physically verified by the Company once in three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is not reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, the Company performed a physical verification of all of its Property, plant and equipment in the year 2015-16 and no physical verification was done in the current year. As informed to us, no material discrepancies were noted on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the title deed of immovable properties included in investment property are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) According to the information and explanation given to us, inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noted on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material and have been properly adjusted in the books of account.

(iii) (a) The Company has granted loan to four companies covered in register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the terms and conditions of the grant of such loan are not pre-judicial to the Company's interest. Also refer to note 31 and 38 disclosing impairment of such loans.

(b) The Company has granted loans that are re-payable on demand, to four Companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. We are informed that the Company has not demanded repayment of any such loans during the year except from one party which has repaid the loan, and thus, there has been no default on the part of the parties to whom the money has been lent. During the year, the interest receivable from the parties has been converted to loan. Also refer to note 31 and 38 disclosing impairment of such loans.

(c) There are no amounts of loans granted to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are overdue for more than ninety days. Also refer to note 31 and 38 disclosing impairment of such loans.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Moreover, in respect of the investments made by the Company, requirements of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.

(v) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits covered under Section 73 to 76 or any other provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the activities performed by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, goods and services tax, income tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, goods and service tax, income tax, services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are dues of income tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, value added tax, service tax, duty of customs and duty of excise which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute as at 31 March 2018, other than those mentioned as follows:

Name of the Statute	**Nature of the dues**	**Amount* (Rs.) In Lakhs**	**Period to which amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	238.46	July 2004 to May 2008	Supreme Court
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	44.33	April 2007 to March 2008	High Court, Punjab and Haryana
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	56.96	April 2008 to March 2009	Appellate Tribunal, Chandigarh
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	0.51	April 2008 to March 2009	Commissioner (Appeals), Chandigarh

* Amount as per demand orders including interest and penalty, wherever indicated in the Order.

(viii) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to its banks. The Company did not have any outstanding dues to debenture holders and loans or borrowings from financial institutions or government during the year.

(ix) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loan during the year.

(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 for the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) 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 give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in Compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 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, the Company has made private placement of equity shares during the year under audit. As explained to us, we report that the requirement of section 42 of the Act have been complied with and the amount raised have been used for the purposes for which funds were raised. Further, as explained to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under audit.

(xv) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No.: 091765

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

Spice Digital Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

	Note	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,686.45	1,946.38
Capital work-in-progress	3	23.57	29.48
Investment property	4	624.67	-
Other intangible assets	5	792.84	575.97
Intangible assets under development	5	712.37	267.36
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	14,978.97	8,092.21
(ii) Loans	7	374.05	325.26
(iii) Other financial assets	8	9.19	1,659.59
Deferred tax assets (Net)	9	1,449.60	1,323.14
Non current tax assets	11	3,265.92	2,452.39
Other assets	10	107.98	100.88
Total non-current assets		**24,025.61**	**16,772.66**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	5.53	234.69
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	232.82	633.03
(ii) Trade receivables	13	3,451.67	4,817.66
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	2,128.53	3,645.02
(iv) Bank balances other than(iii) above	15	1,292.33	1,440.23
(v) Loans	7	119.49	5,175.47
(vi) Other financial assets	8	3,726.07	3,442.42
Other assets	10	515.83	648.13
Total current assets		**11,472.27**	**20,036.65**
Total assets		**35,497.88**	**36,809.31**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	4,334.74	3,977.10
Other equity	17	22,205.62	25,943.01
Total equity		**26,540.36**	**29,920.11**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilites			
Provisions	18	450.28	385.83
Financial liabilities			
i) Other financial liabilities	22	17.67	15.92
Other liabilities	19	1.25	3.14
Total non-current liabilities		**469.20**	**404.89**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowing	20	2,067.33	524.94
(ii) Trade payables	21	3,005.40	2,207.52
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	716.51	720.66
Provisions	18	73.83	67.13
Other liabilities	19	2,625.25	2,964.06
Total current liabilities		**8,488.32**	**6,484.31**
Short term provisions			
Total liabilities		**8,957.52**	**6,889.20**
Total equity and liabilities		**35,497.88**	**36,809.31**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an internal part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248 W/W-100022

Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No.: 091765

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Spice Digital Limited**

Dilip Kumar Modi
(Chairman)
DIN: 00029062

Saket Agarwal
(Chief Executive Officer)

Suman Ghose Hazra
Director
Din:00012223

Sunil Kumar Kapoor
(Chief Financial Officer)
(Mem. No.: F079430)

Kokila Arora
(Company Secretary)
(Mem. No.: A21670)

B S R & Co. LLP

SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Spice Digital Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	18,229.68	18,222.29
Other income	24	355.84	1,344.84
Total income		**18,585.52**	**19,567.13**
Expenses			
Purchase of traded goods	25.1	3,277.43	3,590.40
Changes in inventories of traded goods	25.2	229.16	(146.83)
Operating expenses	26	7,273.36	6,524.77
Employee benefit expense	27	3,885.11	3,324.82
Finance costs	28	160.74	6.89
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	660.96	615.80
Other expenses	30	4,513.95	4,067.71
Total expenses		**20,000.71**	**17,983.56**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		(1,415.19)	1,583.57
Exceptional items	31	4,968.24	814.88
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(6,383.43)**	**768.69**
Tax expenses			
(1) Current tax		-	699.00
(2) Deferred tax credit		(130.75)	(209.76)
(3) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		19.83	(80.41)
Income tax expense	32	**(110.92)**	**408.83**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**(6,272.51)**	**359.86**
Other comprehensive income	33		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		15.42	(3.24)
Deferred tax impact		(4.49)	1.12
Total other comprehensive income		**10.93**	**(2.12)**
Total comprehensive income for the year (comprising profit/(loss) and other comprehensive income for the year)		**(6,261.58)**	**357.74**
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of share is Rs 10)			
Basic and diluted earning per share	34	(15.59)	0.90

The accompanying notes form an internal part of the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248 W/W-100022

Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No.: 091765

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Spice Digital Limited**

Dilip Kumar Modi
(Chairman)
DIN: 00029062

Saket Agarwal
(Chief Executive Officer)

Suman Ghose Hazra
Director
Din:00012223

Sunil Kumar Kapoor
(Chief Financial Officer)
(Mem. No.: F079430)

Kokila Arora
(Company Secretary)
(Mem. No.: A21670)

B S R & Co. LLP

SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Spice Digital Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31st March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

		For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit/(loss) before tax	(6,383.43)	768.69
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Exceptional item		
	- Provision for diminution in the value of non current investments	4,968.24	814.88
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	309.80	387.52
	Depreciation of investment property	76.35	-
	Amortisation of intangible assets	274.81	228.28
	Loss/(gain) on property,plant and equipment	7.58	22.98
	Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	712.71	578.43
	Bad debts written off	355.99	44.79
	Interest income (including fair value change in financial instruments)	(140.19)	(800.18)
	Dividend income	-	(323.43)
	Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(4.73)	(81.66)
	Rental income	(85.88)	-
	Net gain on sale of current investments in mutual fund units	(8.90)	(40.28)
	Exchange differences (net)	30.59	84.69
	Profit from sale long term investment	(22.93)	-
	Interest expense	160.75	6.88
	Sundry balances written back	(2.08)	(2.83)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**248.68**	**1,688.76**
	Working capital adjustments:		
	Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	668.21	(152.84)
	Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	229.16	(146.83)
	(Increase) in loans, other financial assets and other assets	(1,205.39)	(654.58)
	Increase in trade payables, other liabilities & provisions	557.12	2,577.24
	Cash flows from operations	**497.78**	**3,311.75**
	Direct taxes refund / (paid)	(833.58)	(226.38)
	Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**(335.80)**	**3,085.37**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress, intangible assets and intangible assets under development)	(1,714.78)	(969.37)
		-	-
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	10.46	2.18
	Advance for purchase of equity shares	-	(941.36)
	Purchase of current investments	-	(200.00)
	Purchase of non-current investments	(5,960.67)	(158.00)
	Sale of long term investments	38.21	-
	Proceeds from sale of current and non current investments	413.84	613.90
	Loans to subsidiary/fellow subsidiary companies	(1,200.00)	(3,519.00)
	Loans received back from fellow subsidiary companies	1,760.63	3,519.00
	Dividend received	-	452.02
	Rent received	84.00	-
	Fixed deposits made / encashed (net)	856.94	(614.73)
	Interest received	265.46	317.20
	Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	**(5,445.91)**	**(1,498.16)**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(524.94)	(959.33)
	Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	2,881.83	-
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	1,667.86	524.94
	Finance cost	(159.00)	(6.88)
	Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**3,865.75**	**(441.27)**
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1,915.96)**	**1,145.94**
	Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,645.02	2,499.08
	Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,729.06**	**3,645.02**
i	**Components of cash & cash equivalents:**		
	Cash on hand	2.37	1.24
	Cheques in hand	0.08	0.10
	Balances with banks:		
	On current accounts	2,102.05	3,643.68
	Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	24.03	-
	On bank overdraft	(399.47)	-
		1,729.06	**3,645.02**

B S R & Co. LLP

SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31st March 2018

ii) Movement in financial liabilities

(Amount in INR lakhs)

	Current borrowings	Interest expense on financial liabilities	Total
As at 1 April 2017	524.94	-	524.94
Cash flows	1,142.92	-	1,142.92
Interest expenses	-	159.00	159.00
Interest Paid	-	(159.00)	(159.00)
As at 31 March 2018	1,667.86	-	1,667.86

Cash Flow from operating activities for the year ending 31 March, 2018 is after considering corporate social responsibility expenditure of INR 128 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 84.48 lakhs)

The accompanying notes form an internal part of the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248 W/W-100022

Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No.: 091765

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of **Spice Digital Limited**

Dilip Kumar Modi
(Chairman)
DIN: 00029062

Saket Agarwal
(Chief Executive Officer)

Suman Ghose Hazra

Director
Din:00012223

Sunil Kumar Kapoor
(Chief Financial Officer)
(Mem. No.: F079430)

Kohila Arora
(Company Secretary)
(Mem. No.: A21670)

B S R & Co. LLP

SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Spice Digital Limited
For the period ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

Statement of Changes in Equity

A Equity share capital (Refer note no. 16)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount in INR lakhs
At 1 April 2016	39,770,984	3,977.10
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**39,770,984**	**3,977.10**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	3,576,354	357.64
At 31 March 2018	**43,347,338**	**4,334.74**

B Other equity (Refer note no. 17)

	Reserve and surplus				Items of other comprehensive income	
Particulars	**Securities premium**	**Retained earnings**	**General reserve**	**Share buy back reserve account***	**Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans**	**Total**
Balance as at 1 April 2016	549.94	23,765.67	957.79	311.87	-	25,585.27
Total comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	359.86	-	-	-	359.86
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2.12)	(2.12)
Total comprehensive income		**359.86**			**(2.12)**	**357.74**
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**549.94**	**24,125.53**	**957.79**	**311.87**	**(2.12)**	**25,943.01**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-		-
Profit for the year	-	(6,272.51)	-	-		(6,272.51)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	10.93	10.93
Total comprehensive income	-	**(6,272.51)**	-	-	**10.93**	**(6,261.58)**
Addition during the year						
Issue of equity share capital	**2,524.19**	-	-	-		**2,524.19**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**3,074.13**	**17,853.02**	**957.79**	**311.87**	**8.81**	**22,205.62**

* Share buy back reserve account represents amount transferred from general reserve account on cancellation of equity shares bought back pursuant to buy back scheme.

The accompanying notes form an internal part of the standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248 W/W-100022

Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No.: 091765

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Spice Digital Limited**

Dilip Kumar Modi
(Chairman)
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(Mem. No. A21670)

B S R & Co. LLP

SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Spice Digital Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018

1. Corporate information

Spice Digital Limited ("the Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India.

The Company is engaged into the information and communication technology business providing value added services, and mobile content services to the domestic/international telecom operators. Also, the Company undertakes development and sale of telecom related software. In addition to this, Company is corporate agent of IRCTC for booking of railway tickets all over India though its appointed agents. Besides IRCTC ticketing, agents also book air tickets, hotels and provides other travel needs through the platform provided by the Company. The Company is also providing financial technologies services such as domestic money transfer(DMT) services, aadhar enabled payment services (AEPS), bharat bill payment system (BBPS) and other related services.

The registered office of the Company is located at 622, 6th Floor,DLF Tower,Jasola District centre, New Delhi - 110025

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. The Company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

i. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
ii. Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value;

The financial statements are presented in INR lakhs and all values are rounded upto two decimal places.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Current versus 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:

a. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d. 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:
a. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
b. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d. 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.

B. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company in its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or statement of profit and loss, respectively).

C. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability 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:
i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
ii. 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.

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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.

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities.

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

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

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

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

For 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 both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation.

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

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.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

D. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Sales tax/ value added tax (VAT), goods and service tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Sale of software/hardware (customised bundled solution) and software services

Revenue is recognised based on milestone achieved by the Company on development of softwares, and invoice for that milestone raised on the customer.

The Company derives revenues primarily from software development and related services and from the licensing of software products. Arrangements with customers for software related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-time frame or on a time-and-material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-time frame contracts, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized rateably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Advances received for services and products are reported as client deposits until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

Income from services

Revenue from value added services are recognized as per arrangement with the customers at the end of each month/period in which the services are rendered.

Revenue from fintech services such as domestic money transfer (DMT), AEPS, BBPS, Top up recharges etc. are recognized when the services are actually rendered on real time basis.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "interest income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating lease is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms unless the payments by the lessee are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

E. Taxes

Current Taxes

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

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Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporay differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differeces, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utlized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside of statement profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off recognised amount and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement". The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specific period.

F. Property, plant and equipment.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Capital Work in Progress, Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated on cost of PPE less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using straight line method and is recognised in Statement of Profit and loss. The estimated useful lives of items of PPE for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- Building : period of lease, or useful life of 25 years, whichever is lower
- Leasehold Land : As per lease period i.e. 90 years
- Leasehold Improvements : 1-6 years
- Data Processing Machines - Sites : 5 years
- Data Processing Machines - Office : 3 years
- Furniture and Fittings : 7 years
- Office Equipment (excluding mobile handsets) : 5 years
- Mobile Handsets : 3 years
- Vehicles : 8 years

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

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

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

G. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

If Company classify a property as an investment property on the basis of its use, which was previously classified under "property, plant and equipment", then on the date of reclassification, the cost of investment property will be the carrying value of that property.

The Company depreciates building(on leasehold land) component of investment property over the leasehold period of land.

Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

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H. Intangible assets

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with its accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

Costs incurred towards in–house Software Development are capitalized in the books of account as "In-house Developed Software". The cost of developed software is determined on the basis of actual time spent by the technical persons on each software and capitalized on technical/marketing evaluation basis.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets	**Estimated useful life**
Computer software (Office)	3 Years
Computer software (Site)	5 Years
In-house developed software	5 Years
Intellectual property right	5 Years

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

I. Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate

i. The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
ii. Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset;
iii. How the asset will generate future economic benefits;
iv. The availability of resources to complete the asset; or
v. The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.
During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

J. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture are measured initially at costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture are stated at cost less impairment loss, if any.

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture are derecognised when they are sold or transferred. The difference between the net proceeds on sales and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in statement of profit and loss in the year of derecognition.

K. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

L. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement contain a lease

At inception of an arrangement it is determined whether the arrangement is or contain a lease. At inception or reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease the payments and other considerations required by such an arrangement are seperated into those for the lease and thosse for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that is impracticable to seperate the payment reliably, then assets and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the incremental borrowing rate.

Company as a lessee

Leases, in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor expected inflationary cost increases.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in investment property. Rental income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the payments by the lessee are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

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M. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

N. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future, cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods as assessed at end of each reporting period for any indiciations that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset,s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation , if no impairment loss had been recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

O. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset , but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

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

P. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance (ESI): Contribution towards provident fund and ESI is made to the regulatory authorities where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as defined contribution schemes as the Company does not carry any legal or contractual obligation to pay further amounts The Company 's contributions to the schemes are expensed in statement of profit and loss in the year in which related services are rendered by employees.

Defined benefit plan

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The liability as at the year-end represents the difference between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity liability of continuing employees and the fair value of the plan assets with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as at the end of the year. During the year 2017, Company has fully used funds for gratuity plan. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Other long term benefits

Compensated absences, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits expected to be settled wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. When an employee has rendered service to the Company, during an accounting perod, the Company recongises the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to the paid in exchange for that service as an expense unlessa another Ind AS requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset. benefits such as salaries, wages and short term compensatedd absences and bonus etc. are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Q. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

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.

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Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

i. Debt instruments at amortised cost

ii. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iii. Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

iv. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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 on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through other comprehensive income category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as fair value through other comprehensive income is classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit or loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in subsidiaries and joint vendtures are measured at cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet)

i. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

ii. 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables and all other financial assets with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured for specific assets. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

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Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.
Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised 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 amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.
This category generally applies to borrowings.

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 and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

R. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Recent Accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and has amended the following standard.

(i) Ind AS 115:- Revenue from Contracts

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. Ind AS 115, establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue should be recognised.
It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions. Ind AS 115 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 and will be applied accordingly.
The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.
The standard permits two possible methods of transition:
Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach)
The Company has completed its preliminary evaluation of the possible impact of Ind AS 115. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company does not expect the impact of the adoption of the new standard to be material.

(ii) Ind AS 21:- The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The appendix explains that the date of transaction, for the purpose of determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability.

The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Company has preliminary evaluated the effect of this on the financial statements and the impact is not material.

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018

3. Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Amount in INR lakhs

Particulars	Leasehold land	Leasehold improvement	Building	Data processing machines	Furniture & fixture	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total (A)	Capital work in progress (B)	Total (A+B)
Gross carrying amount										
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**397.79**	**55.30**	**800.81**	**825.94**	**76.68**	**123.32**	**58.06**	**2,337.90**	**2.53**	**2,340.43**
Additions	-	-	-	332.93	7.99	13.37	42.26	396.55	26.95	423.50
Disposals	-	-	-	31.71	2.28	4.37	-	38.36	-	38.36
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**397.79**	**55.30**	**800.81**	**1,127.16**	**82.39**	**132.32**	**100.32**	**2,696.09**	**29.48**	**2,725.57**
Transfer to Investment Property	264.63	-	589.10	-	-	-	-	853.73	-	853.73
Additions	-	-	-	746.22	13.41	12.76	-	772.39	-	772.39
Disposals	-	-	-	37.84	0.01	0.16	-	38.01	5.91	43.92
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**133.16**	**55.30**	**211.71**	**1,835.54**	**95.79**	**144.92**	**100.32**	**2,576.74**	**23.57**	**2,600.31**
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**25.42**	**7.75**	**60.75**	**237.06**	**13.09**	**23.35**	**7.96**	375.38	-	375.38
Depreciation (Refer Note 29)	25.42	19.24	60.91	234.48	12.01	23.88	11.58	387.52	-	387.52
Disposals	-	-	-	11.87	1.00	0.32	-	13.19	-	13.19
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**50.84**	**26.99**	**121.66**	**459.67**	**24.10**	**46.91**	**19.54**	**749.71**	-	**749.71**
Transfer of Depreciation to investment property	47.79	-	104.91	-	-	-	-	152.70	-	152.70
Depreciation (Refer Note 29)	1.53	16.84	8.45	235.80	11.25	24.13	11.80	309.80	-	309.80
Disposals	-	-	-	16.51	0.01	-	-	16.52		16.52
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**4.58**	**43.83**	**25.20**	**678.96**	**35.34**	**71.04**	**31.34**	**890.29**	-	**890.29**
Net carrying amount										
As at 31 Mar 2017	346.95	28.31	679.15	667.49	58.29	85.41	80.78	1,946.38	29.48	1,975.86
As at 31 Mar 2018	**128.58**	**11.47**	**186.51**	**1,156.58**	**60.45**	**73.88**	**68.98**	**1,686.45**	**23.57**	**1,710.02**

- In the previous year, property, plant and equipment included the following assets given on operating lease:

Particulars	Building	Leasehold Land	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	471.28	211.70	682.98
Depreciation for the year	41.97	19.12	61.09
Accumulated depreciation at 31 March 2017	83.93	38.23	122.16
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	**387.35**	**173.47**	**560.82**

In the current year, the entire property has been classified as Investment property because company has leased out property in Mumbai. (Refer note 4)

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4. Investment property (Amount in INR lakhs)

A. Reconciliation of carrying amount	
Gross carrying value	
Balance as at 1 April 2016	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2017	-
Additions: Transfer from property, plant and equipment	853.73
Closing balance as at 31 March 2018	853.73
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at 1 April 2016	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2017	-
Transferred from property plant and equipment	152.71
Depreciation (Refer note 29)	76.35
Closing balance as at 31 March 2018	229.06
Net Carrying amount	
As at 31 March 2017	-
As at 31 March 2018	624.67

During the year, the Company has leased out significant portion of property in Mumbai. Accordingly, the same has been reclassified from property, plant and equipment to investment property.

B. Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

The Company's investment property consist of one commercial property Jogeshwari (W), Mumbai.

	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Rental Income derived from investment properties	84.00
Direct operating expenses(including repairs and maintenance) generating rental income	-
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) that did not generate rental income- Property Tax	12.82
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation and indirect expenses	71.18
Less: Depreciation	76.35
Profit/(Loss) arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	**(5.15)**

C. Measurement of fair value

As at 31 March 2018, the fair values of the property is INR 1897.50 Lakhs. The Company has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

i) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment property has been determined by external, independent property valuer, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.
The fair value measurement for all the investment property has been categorised as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation techniques used (refer note 4C(ii))

For the disclosure of fair value hierarchy of investment property, refer note no. 41.

ii) Valuation Technique

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties as at 31 March 2018:

The Company has appointed a well qualified and experienced valuer (M/s Creative Valuers and Engineers Pvt. Ltd.) for valuation of Mumbai Property, the method of valuation used by the consultant is given below:-

Investment Properties	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Range (weighted average)
Office properties	Sale comparision method	Super built area Prevailing Market Rate Total Value	16500 Sq ft 11500 per Sq ft 1897.50 lacs

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

5. Other intangible assets and intangible assets under development

Particulars	Computer software	In-house developed Software	Intellectual property rights	Total	Intangible assets under development	Total
Gross carrying amount						
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**641.39**	-	**70.62**	**712.01**	-	**712.01**
Additions	57.23	251.95	-	309.18	267.36	576.54
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**698.62**	**251.95**	**70.62**	**1,021.19**	**267.36**	**1,288.55**
Additions	491.68	-	-	491.68	763.00	1,254.68
Transfer	-	-	-	-	317.99	317.99
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**1,190.30**	**251.95**	**70.62**	**1,512.87**	**712.37**	**2,225.24**
Amortisation						
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**193.90**	-	**23.04**	**216.94**	-	**216.94**
Amortisation expense (refer note 29)	188.65	16.59	23.04	228.28	-	228.28
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**382.55**	**16.59**	**46.08**	**445.22**	-	**445.22**
Amortisation expense (refer note 29)	255.30	-	19.51	274.81	-	274.81
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**637.85**	**16.59**	**65.59**	**720.03**	-	**720.03**
Net carrying amount						
As at 31 March 2017	316.07	235.36	24.54	575.97	267.36	844.33
As at 31 March 2018	552.45	235.36	5.03	792.84	712.37	1,505.21

Note: Intangible assets under development includes manpower and other cost incurred for various internally developed software.

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Spice Digital Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Financial assets

(Amount in INR lakhs)

6. Investments

	Non-current				Current	
	Units as at 31 March 2018	**Units as at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at 31 March 2018**	**As at 31 March 2017**
i) Investment in equity instruments						
Unquoted investments						
Investment in subsidiaries carried at cost unless otherwise stated						
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited (face value Rs.10)	100.10	100.00	1,001.00	1,000.00		
Spice Labs Private Limited (face value Rs. 10)	100.40	100.40	1,004.00	1,004.00	-	-
S GIC Pte. Limited (face value SGD 1)	157.36	157.36	5,853.61	5,853.61	-	-
Spice Digital Bangladesh Limited (face value 100 Taka)	0.97	0.97	30.33	30.33	-	-
Kimaan Exports Private Limited# (face value Rs. 10)	0.20	-	6,276.00	-	-	-
			14,164.94	7,887.94	-	-
Less: Provision for dimution/impairment in Mobisoc Technology Private Limited			34.00	34.00	-	-
			14,130.94	**7,853.94**	-	-
Investment in associates carried at cost unless otherwise stated						
Sunstone Learning Private Limited (formerly known as Anytime Learning Private Limited) (face value Rs.1)	0.95	0.95	814.88	814.88	-	-
Creative Functionapps Lab Private Limited (face value Rs.10)	0.04	0.04	100.00	100.00	-	-
			914.88	914.88	-	-
Less: Provision for dimution/impairment in Sunstone Learning Private Limited			814.88	814.88	-	-
			100.00	**100.00**	-	-
Investment in associates at fair value through profit or loss						
Sunstone Eduversity Private Limited* (face value Rs.1)	-	0.27	-	0.27	-	-
			-	**0.27**	-	-
Investment in joint ventures carried at cost unless otherwise stated						
Adgvde Solutions Private Limited (face value Rs.10)	12.30	12.30	123.00	123.00	-	-
			123.00	**123.00**	-	-
ii) Investment in preference shares						
Unquoted investments						
Investment in subsidiaries carried at cost unless otherwise stated						
Compulsorily convertible Preference shares of Luharia Technologies Private Limited $ (face value Rs.10)	0.41	-	625.03	-	-	-
			625.03	-	-	-
Investment in associates at fair value through profit or loss						
Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Sunstone Eduversity Private Limited* (face value Rs.10)	-	0.04	-	15.00	-	-
			-	**15.00**	-	-
iii) Investment in debentures at fair value through profit or						
Unquoted investments						
Debentures of Reliance Capital Limited(face value Rs.100000 per unit)	-	0.00	-	-	-	117.04
			-	-	-	**117.04**
iv) Investment in mutual funds at fair value through profit or loss						
Unquoted investments						
Reliance Regular Savings Fund- Debt- Growth(face value Rs.19.26 per unit)	-	12.71	-	-	-	287.90
IDFC Super Saver Income Fund-Investment Plan-Growth (Regular Plan)(face value Rs.35.46 per unit)	5.64	5.64	-	-	232.82	228.09
			-	-	**232.82**	**515.99**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments			**14,978.97**	**8,092.21**	**232.82**	**633.03**
Aggregate market value of unquoted investments			14,978.97	8,092.21	232.82	633.03
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment			848.88	848.88	-	-

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

$ The Company has purchased 41,420 compulsorily convertible preference shares of Luharia Technologies Private Limited on 1 January 2018. As per the agreement, the company shall have option, but not the obligation to acquire further equity shares of Luharia Technologies so as to increase its holding to 51%. The option can be exercised by the company at any time on or before 31 March 2022 and valuation of each of the two options shall be at FMV. As and when any of the option is exercised, Luharia Technologies and its promoter shall be bound to act accordingly.

The right arising from contractual agreement of SDL, where it holds 30% of voting rights but those are sufficient to give it power where it has practical ability to direct the relevant activities unilateraly. Hence, by virtue of the Potential Voting Rights under the contract, the Company meets the definition of control as per Ind AS 110 on consolidated financial statements . Accordingly, Luharia Technologies is considered as subsidiary of the company.
*Shares of Sunstone Eduverstiy Private Limited, has been sold during the year for a consideration of INR 38.21 Lakhs
During the previous year, the Company had identified an impairment of INR 814.88 Lakhs (31 March 2017: 814.88 Lakhs) on investment in an associate as the net worth of said Company has fully eroded. The impairment of investment in associate Company had been recognised as exceptional items in the statement of profit or loss in the previous year.

During the previous year, the Company had identified an impairment of INR 34.00 Lakhs (31 March 2017: 34.00 Lakhs) on investment in a subsidiary basis the future cash flow projection of the company in previous year.

7. Loans

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Secured, considered good				
Security deposit	55.87	19.63	-	-
Loan to a body corporate #	300.00	300.00	-	-
Unsecured, considered good				
Security deposit	-	-	90.74	118.65
Other loans				
Loans to employees	18.18	5.63	28.75	33.23
Unsecured, considered doubtful				
Loans to related party				
Loans to fellow subsidiaries (note 38)*	-	-	4,968.24	5,023.59
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	-	-	4,968.24	-
			-	**5,023.59**
Total	**374.05**	**325.26**	**119.49**	**5,175.47**

- Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.
- In the current year, the Company has identified an impairment of INR 4968.24 Lakhs (31 March 2017: Nil) on inter Company loans given to fellow subsidiaries as the net worth of the said companies has been fully eroded. The impairment of investment in fellow subsidiary companies have been recognised as exceptional items in the statement of profit or loss.

*This includes outstanding Loan amounting to INR 4491.59 Lakhs from Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited (a fellow subsidiary till 12 February 2018), New Spice Sales and Solution Private Limited amounting to INR 157.10 Lakhs and Hindustan Retail Private Limited amounting to INR 319.55 Lakhs which were fully provided for.
Loan to body corporate secured against property, plant and equipment and receivables.

8. Other financial assets

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured and considered good				
Receivable from related party				
Advance for purchase of equity shares of Kimaan Exports Private Limited	-	941.36	-	-
Interest accrued on inter-corporate loans	-	-	-	560.78
Receivable against ticketing	-	-	75.57	69.17
Rent receivable	-	-	-	18.39
Advances to related parties	-	-	-	114.43
Unbilled revenue	-	-	2.45	11.78
Receivable from others				
Receivable against ticketing	-	-	63.57	82.26
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	-	6.22	41.57
Interest accrued on inter-corporate loans	-	-	31.42	30.59
Unbilled revenue	-	-	2,436.12	2,241.61
Receivable against collection from agents	-	-	1,110.72	271.84
Deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months	9.19	718.23		
Unsecured and considered doubtful				
Receivable against collection from agents	-	-	3.27	13.70
	9.19	**1,659.59**	**3,729.34**	**3,456.12**
Less : Allowance for doubtful receivable against collection from agents			(3.27)	(13.70)
Total	**9.19**	**1,659.59**	**3,726.07**	**3,442.42**

-These financial assets are carried at amortised cost unless otherwise stated.

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

9. Deferred tax assets

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

A. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax (liabilities)		Net deferred tax asset/(liabilities)	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Property, plant and equipments and intangible assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortisation recognised in books	-	-	(163.25)	(189.38)	(163.25)	(189.38)
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	(9.56)	(30.55)	(9.56)	(30.55)
Other financial liabilities at fair value (Security deposits)	-	-	(0.99)	-	(0.99)	-
Loans at fair value (security deposits)	0.96	-	-	-	0.96	-
Other financial assets at fair value	18.88	-	-	-	18.88	-
Provisions-employee benefits	164.08	157.49	-	-	164.08	157.49
Provisions- bad and doubtful debts	371.81	316.62	-	-	371.81	316.62
Other items	8.34	9.84	-	-	8.34	9.84
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	564.07	483.95	(173.80)	(219.93)	390.27	264.02
MAT credit receivables	1,059.33	1,059.12	-	-	1,059.33	1,059.12
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	**1,623.40**	**1,543.07**	**(173.80)**	**(219.93)**	**1,449.60**	**1,323.14**

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilites(continued)

B. Movement in temporary differences

	Balance as at 31 March 2016	Recognised in profit or loss during 2016-17	Recognised in OCI 2016-17	Balance as at 31 March 2017	Recognised in profit or loss during 2017-18	Recognised in OCI 2017-18	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Property, plant and equipments and intangible asse	(213.03)	(23.65)		(189.38)	(26.13)		(163.25)
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	(8.65)	21.90		(30.55)	(20.99)		(9.56)
Other financial liabilities at fair value (Security deposits)	-	-		-	0.99		(0.99)
Loans at fair value (security deposits)	-	-		-	(0.96)		0.96
Other financial assets at fair value	-	-		-	(18.88)		18.88
Provisions-employee benefits	155.82	(1.67)		157.49	(6.59)		164.08
Provisions- bad and doubtful debts	113.01	(203.60)		316.62	(55.20)		371.81
Other items	5.98	(2.74)	(1.12)	9.84	(2.99)	4.49	8.34
	53.13	**(209.76)**	**(1.12)**	**264.02**	**(130.75)**	**4.49**	**390.27**

- The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

- The MAT credit of INR 1059.33 Lakhs 31 March 2017: INR 1059.12 Lakhs) recognised by the Company as 'MAT credit entitlement' under 'Deferred tax assets' in respect of MAT payment for earlier years, represents that portion of MAT credit which can be recovered and set off in future years based on the provisions of Section 115JAA of the Income Tax Act,1961. The management based on the present trend of profitability and also the future profitability projections, is of the view that there would be sufficient taxable income in foreseeable future, which will enable the Company to utilize MAT credit assets.

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

10. Other assets

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Unsecured and considered good				
Receivable from related party				
Advances to related parties	-	-	9.32	-
Receivable from others				
Prepaid rent	4.10	0.50	0.49	0.84
Prepaid expenses	17.64	14.14	144.67	198.23
Balance with statutory/government authorities	86.24	86.24	24.23	127.51
Advances to service providers	-	-	337.12	286.31
Interest receivable on income tax	-	-	-	35.24
Unsecured and considered doubtful				
Advances to service providers	-	-	425.53	30.28
	107.98	**100.88**	**941.36**	**678.41**
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivable,	-	-	(425.53)	(30.28)
Total	**107.98**	**100.88**	**515.83**	**648.13**

- Balance with government authorities appearing above represents service tax deposited under protest by the Company with service tax authority.
- In earlier years, balance with statutory/government authorities of INR 44.03 Lakhs relating to value added tax deposited under protest by the Company with VAT authority. The same has been recovered in the current year.

11. Non current tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	3,265.92	2,452.39
Total	**3,265.92**	**2,452.39**

12. Inventories

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Traded goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	5.53	234.69
Total	**5.53**	**234.69**

13. Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Receivables from related parties (refer note 38)	671.52	699.99
Receivables from others	2,780.15	4,117.67
	3,451.67	**4,817.66**
Unsecured, considered good	3,451.67	4,817.66
Doubtful	1,248.03	920.15
	4,699.70	**5,737.81**
Less: Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	1,248.03	920.15
Total	**3,451.67**	**4,817.66**

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Balance with banks:		
On current accounts	2,102.05	3,643.68
Deposit with original maturity of less than three months	24.03	-
Cheques/drafts on hand	0.08	0.10
Cash on hand	2.37	1.24
Total	**2,128.53**	**3,645.02**

- Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

15. Other bank balances*

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months	1,292.33	1,440.23
Total	**1,292.33**	**1,440.23**

*Includes receipts pledged with bank as margin money against issuance of bank guarantees INR 967.12 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 741.75 Lakhs) and for pre paid instrument business INR 321.63 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 337.11 Lakhs)

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

16. Equity Share capital

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Authorised share capital		
100,000,000 (100,000,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
43,347,338 (as at March 31, 2017: 39,770,984) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	4,334.74	3,977.10
Total	4,334.74	3,977.10

A. Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	As at 31 March 2018 No. of Share	As at 31 March 2018 INR in lakhs	As at 31 March 2017 No. of Share	As at 31 March 2017 INR in lakhs
As at 1 April	39,770,984	3,977.10	39,770,984	3,977.10
Shares issued during the year	3,576,354	357.64	-	-
As at 31 March	43,347,338	4,334.74	39,770,984	3,977.10

B. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

- The Company has single class of eqity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets on winding up. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on the a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity share capital of the company. Voting rights cannot be excercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable has not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture.

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

C. Equity shares held by holding Company

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, equity shares held by its holding Company, ultimate holding Company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Spice Mobility Limited		
4,33,39,475 (31 March 2017: 35,470,674) equity shares	4,333.95	3,547.07

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

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
Name of the shareholder	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid				
Spice Mobility Limited	43,339,475	99.98%	35,470,674	89.19%
Mediatek Singapore Pte. Limited	-	-	4,288,969	10.78%

E. No shares have been alloted without payment of cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

17. Other equity

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Securities premium	3,074.13	549.94
Share buy back reserve account	311.87	311.87
General reserve	957.79	957.79
Retained earnings	17,861.83	24,123.41
Total	22,205.62	25,943.01

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Securities premium		
Opening balance	549.94	549.94
Add : Premuim on equity shares issued #	2,524.19	-
Closing balance	**3,074.13**	**549.94**
Share buy back reserve account		
Opening balance	311.87	311.87
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**311.87**	**311.87**
General reserve		
Opening balance	957.79	957.79
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**957.79**	**957.79**
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	24,123.41	23,765.67
Profit/ (loss) for the year (including other comprehensive income)	(6,261.58)	357.74
Closing balance	**17,861.83**	**24,123.41**

Description of nature and purpose of each component of Other Equity

Security premium account represents amount of premium recognised on issue of shares to shareholders at a price more than its face value. The shares to Spice Mobility Limited have been issued at a premium of INR 70.58 per share.

- Retained earnings represents net earnings not paid out as dividends, but retained by the Company to be reinvested in its core business. This amount is available for distribution of dividends to its equity shareholders.

- Share buy back reserve account represents amount transferred from general reserve account on cancellation of equity shares bought back pursuant to buy back scheme.

- General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes.

18. Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Provision for employees benefits				
Gratuity (Refer Note 36)	299.91	274.10	45.11	39.22
Compensated absences	150.37	111.73	28.72	27.91
Total	**450.28**	**385.83**	**73.83**	**67.13**

19. Other liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Rent received in advance	1.25	3.14	1.88	1.88
Deferred revenue	-	-	72.76	7.54
Advances from customers	-	-	2,306.49	2,760.15
Statutory dues payable				
- GST payable	-	-	49.78	-
- TDS payable	-	-	147.99	149.98
- Provident fund payable	-	-	40.28	34.69
- ESI payable	-	-	1.07	1.29
- Other statutory dues payable	-	-	0.19	6.40
Other payable	-	-	4.81	2.13
	1.25	**3.14**	**2,625.25**	**2,964.06**

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

20. Borrowings

	Interest Rate	Maturity	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Bill discounting facility from a bank (secured)	10%	On demand	1,667.86	524.94
Bank overdraft facility	10.20%	On demand	399.47	-
			2,067.33	524.94

- The bill discounting facility from the bank is secured by first and exclusive charge on current assets of the Company, both present and future. Further, lien is marked on fixed deposits receipt to the extent of 15% of INR 1667.86 Lakhs (31 March 2017: 15% of INR 524.94 Lakhs).The facility carries interest at base rate plus 1.10% (31 March 2017: 1.10%)

- The bank overdraft is 100% secured against fixed deposits.

21.Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 38)	759.44	406.81
Trade payables (refer note 45 for details of due to micro and small enterprises)		
-Due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
-Due to other than micro and small enterprises	2,245.96	1,800.71
	3,005.40	2,207.52

- Due to micro, small and medium enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

22. Other financial liabilities

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Payable to related parties (refer note no. 38)	-	-	40.19	47.70
Payable to others				
Payable towards capital goods	-	-	31.24	46.30
Employee related payable (includes salary payable and variable compensation)	-	-	645.08	626.66
Deposits from customers	17.67	15.92	-	-
Total	17.67	15.92	716.51	720.66

- Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of three month.
- For terms and conditions with related parties, refer to note 38.

23. Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Sale of traded goods	3,568.03	3,609.29
Sales/rendering of services	14,661.65	14,613.00
Total	18,229.68	18,222.29

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

24. Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Interest received on financial and non financial assets -Carried at amortised cost		
Bank deposits	76.69	155.30
Inter corporate loans	59.43	573.87
Others	4.08	4.16
Dividend income on		
Long term investments from a subsidiary Company	-	323.43
Profit from sale long term investment	22.93	-
Net gain on sale of current investments in mutual fund units	8.90	40.28
Other non-operating income		
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	4.73	81.66
Rental income	85.88	52.11
Sundry balances written back (net)	2.08	2.83
Interest on income tax refund	-	66.86
Other non-operating income	91.12	44.34
	355.84	**1,344.84**

- Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss relates to investment in debt securities

25.1 Purchase of traded goods

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Purchases of traded goods	3,277.43	3,590.40
Total	**3,277.43**	**3,590.40**

25.2 Change in inventories of traded goods

Inventory at the beginning of the year	234.69	87.86
Less: inventory at the end of the year	5.53	234.69
Total change in inventories of traded goods	**229.16**	**(146.83)**

26. Operating expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Value added service charges	7,273.36	6,524.77
	7,273.36	**6,524.77**

27. Employee benefits expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Salaries, wages and bonus*	3,397.23	2,932.70
Contribution to provident and other funds	260.72	229.49
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 36)	90.68	70.40
Staff welfare expenses	136.48	92.23
	3,885.11	**3,324.82**

* Net of INR 162.41 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 240.48 Lakhs) capitalised as part of intangible assets and INR 429.67 lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 210.16 lakhs) transferred to intangible assets under development

28. Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Interest on:		
Security deposit	1.75	1.07
Income tax	0.30	-
Bill discounting charges	158.69	5.82
Total	**160.74**	**6.89**

29. Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	309.80	387.52
Amortisation on intangible assets (Note 5)	274.81	228.28
Depreciation of investment property (Note 4)	76.35	-
	660.96	**615.80**

Spice Digital Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

30. Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Rent	182.48	227.23
Rates and taxes	38.70	58.55
Insurance	14.21	14.67
Repair		
- Computers and others	145.96	98.55
- Buildings	18.85	15.72
Electricity and water	79.62	69.41
Advertising and sales promotion	51.89	40.74
Brokerage and discounts	0.15	0.36
Travelling and conveyance	291.97	311.45
Communication costs	290.83	269.44
Legal and professional fees	1,397.45	1,450.47
Director's sitting fees	9.50	7.25
Payment to auditors (Refer details below)	48.04	41.82
Vehicle running and maintenance	514.10	542.55
Exchange differences (net)	77.14	113.67
Allowance for doubtful debts	327.88	534.45
Allowance for doubtful advances	384.83	43.98
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	7.58	22.98
Donation	-	5.05
Bad debts/advances written off	355.99	-
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Refer details below)	128.00	84.48
Miscellaneous expenses	148.78	114.89
	4,513.95	**4,067.71**

A. Payment to auditors (excluding taxes)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
As auditor		
Audit fee	8.00	16.50
Tax audit fee	1.00	4.00
Limited review #	13.00	15.00
In other capacity:-		
Other services (certification fees and special audit fees) #	21.53	2.40
Reimbursement of expenses #	4.51	3.92
	48.04	**41.82**

Includes fee paid to predecessor auditor amounting to Rs 7.42 Lakhs.

B. Details of CSR expenditure

	Paid during the year	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2018	30.88	-	30.88
b) Amount spent during the year ending 31 March 2018			
i) Construction /acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	128.00	-	128.00
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2017	34.86	-	34.86
b) Amount spent during the year ending 31 March 2017			
i) Construction /acquisition of any asset	-		-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	84.48	-	84.48

31. Exceptional item

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Impairment of loans	4,968.24	814.88
	4,968.24	**814.88**

- The Company has identified an impairment of INR 4968.24 Lakhs (31 March 2017: 814.88 Lakhs) on loan to fellow subsidiaries. Since amount is material, it is seperately reflected in the financial statements. (Refer note 44)

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

32. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 are:

A. Amount recognised in profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Current Income Tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	699.00
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous year	19.83	(80.41)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(130.75)	(209.76)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(110.92)**	**408.83**
Deferred tax impact on component of other comprensive income (OCI)		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligations	(4.49)	1.12
Total income tax benefit recognised in other comprehensive income	**(4.49)**	**1.12**

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

		For the year ended 31 March 2018		For the year ended 31 March 2017
Profit/(loss) before tax		(6,383.43)		768.69
Permanent differences related to Fixed Assets	29.12%	(1,858.86)	34.61%	266.04
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	-0.31%	19.62	1.62%	12.43
Permanent difference related to provision for advance to fellow subsdiaries	-0.31%	19.83	-10.46%	(80.41)
Amount not eligile related to CSR	-24.49%	1,563.23	36.69%	282.01
Standard deduction related to Property on rental	-0.29%	18.64	1.96%	15.06
Permanent differences in earlier years regarding 80IC	0.10%	(6.44)	-0.60%	(4.61)
Others	0.10%	(6.62)	-2.88%	(22.18)
Changes in estimates related to prior years	0.11%	(6.78)	-0.46%	(3.54)
Unrecognised Tax losses	-0.66%	41.87	0.00%	
Differences in tax rates for dividend received from foreign subsidiaries	-1.64%	104.59	0.00%	-
Effective tax rate	0.00%	-	-7.28%	(55.97)
	1.74%	(110.92)	53.18%	408.83

33. Components of other comprehensive income (OCI)

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans	15.42	(3.24)
Deferred tax impact	(4.49)	1.12
	10.93	**(2.12)**

34. Earning per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting impact on profit of dilutive potential equity shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	(6,272.51)	359.86
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diuted earnings	**(6,272.51)**	**359.86**
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS*	402.37	397.71
Weighted average number of equity shares	402.37	397.71
Basic and diluted earnings per share of INR 10 each (in INR)	(15.59)	0.90

*There have been no transactions involving Equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements, hence the weighted average number of shares remain same as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

(Amounts in INR lakhs)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity are shown below:

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Discount rate	7.80%	7.35%
Future salary increases	8.00%	8.00%
Retirement Age (Years)	58	58
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM	
Ages	**Withdrawal Rate %**	
Upto 30 years	15%	15%
From 31 to 44 years	15%	15%
Above 44 years	15%	15%

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Future salary increases**	
Sensitivity Level	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligat	(9.25)	9.74	8.35	(8.09)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2017 is as shown below:
Gratuity plan:
A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2018 is as shown below:

Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Future salary increases**	
Sensitivity Level	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease	0.5% Increase	0.5% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligat	(7.73)	8.18	8.09	(7.72)

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan of year ended March 2018 in future years:

	(Amount in INR lakhs)
Between 0 and 1 years	45.12
Between 1 and 2 years	40.78
Between 2 and 3 years	36.24
Between 3 and 4 years	31.84
Between 4 and 5 years	27.99
Between 5 and 10 years	23.78
Beyond 10 years	140.51
Total expected payments	**346.26**

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan of year ended March 2017 in future years:

Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	39.23
Between 1 and 5 years	117.57
Between 5 and 10 years	21.18
Beyond 10 years	136.58
Total expected payments	**314.56**

The average remaining working life of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 25.55 years (31 March 2017: 26.28 years).

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

37 During the financial year 2015-16, the Company had adopted 'SDL Employee Stock Option Plan 2015' ('Plan'). Each option when exercised, would give the option holder a right to get one fully paid equity share of the Company. The total number of options granted were 19,88,550. The option were valued at fair value. The fair value for the shares were Rs. 100 and the excercise price of the shares were also at Rs 100 and accordingly, no expense were recorded during the vesting period. The grant remained unvested in the period of the grant and based on the approval from Nomination and Remuneration Committee dated February 13, 2018 these options were surrendered.

38. Related party transactions

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 24 'Related Party Disclosures', names of the related parties, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exits and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods are:

Entity with significant influence:

Ultimate holding Company	Smart Global Corporate Holding Private Limited
Holding Company	Spice Mobility Limited (Formerly known as S Mobility Limited) Spice Connect Private Limited (Formerly known as Smart Ventures Private Limited)
Subsidiaries	Mobisoc Technology Private Limited Spice Labs Private Limited Spice Digital Bangladesh Ltd S Global Services Pte. Limited (Formerly known as S GIC Pte. Limited) Beoworld SDN. BHD PT Spice Digital Indonesia Omnia Pte. Limited S Mobility Pte. Limited Spice VAS (Africa) Pte. Limited Spice Digital Nigeria Limited Spice VAS Kenya Limited Spice VAS Uganda Limited Spice VAS Ghana Limited Spice VAS Zambia Limited Spice VAS Tanzania Limited Spice Digital FZCO Spice VAS South Africa Pty Limited Spice VAS RDC Limited SVA (Mauritius) Pvt Limited Luharia Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f. 1 January 2018) Kimaan Exports Private Limited (w.e.f. 30 March 2018)
Joint venture	Adgyde Solutions Private Limited
Associates	Sunstone Learning Private Limited Creative Functionapps Lab Private Limited Sunstone Eduversity Private Limited (upto 2 January 2018) Exponentially I Mobility LLP (upto 24 February 2018)
Other Related Party	Momagic Tecnologies Private Limited
Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year	
Fellow subsidiaries	Wall Street Finance Limited Goldman Securities Private Limited (upto 4 October 2017) Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited (upto 12 February 2018) Spice Online Private Limited (upto 12 February 2018) New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited (Formerly known as Spice Retail Limited) Single Stop Evaluation Private Limited Hindustan Retail Private Limited Bougainvillea Multiplex & Entertainment Center Private Limited Sterea Infratech Limited Smart Entertainment Limited (Formerly known as Spice Enfotainment Limited) Smartvalue Ventures Private Limited (Formerly known as Spice Investments & Finance Advisors Private Limited)
Key management personnel (KMP)	Mr. Saket Agarwal (Chief Executive Officer) Mr. Umang Das (Independent Director) Mr. Suman Ghose Hazra (Independent Director) Mr. Sunil Kumar Kapoor (Chief Financial Officer) Mrs. Kokila Arora (Company Secretary) Mr. Dilip Kumar Modi (Non-executive director) Mr. Subramanian Murali (Non-executive director) Mr. Suresh Kumar Jain (Non-executive director)
Relatives of key management personnel (KMP)	Rudrav Modi Siya Modi Sonal Modi

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Spice Digital Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Revenue from value added services			
S Global Services Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	0.77	0.73
Spice Digital Bangladesh Limited	Subsidiary	13.79	138.69
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1.10	21.04
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	3.38	24.98
Momagic Tecnologies Private Limited	Other Related Party	13.37	-
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	11.41	23.10
Revenue from commission			
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	4.48	-
Sale of airtime			
Spice Online Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	27.90
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	50.21	85.90
Purchase of airtime			
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	328.18	404.50
Travel commission			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	0.31	0.32
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1.13
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	0.34	0.00
Spice Connect Private Limited	Holding Company	0.63	1.75
Spice Online Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.01
Spice Vas (Africa) Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	0.14	0.31
S Global Services Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.82
Single Stop Evaluation Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.35
Wall Street Finance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.30	0.13
Rudrav Modi	Relative of KMP	0.84	-
Siya Modi	Relative of KMP	0.89	-
Sonal Modi	Relative of KMP	1.04	-
Value added service charges			
S Global Services Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	155.80	158.63
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	18.00	106.15
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	960.00	-
Commission expense			
Wall Street Finance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	4.66	9.69
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.63	1.78
Other income (rental income)			
Wall Street Finance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	30.80
Goldman Securities Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	4.68
Rent paid			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	202.44	214.60
Business promotion expenses			
Spice Vas (Africa) Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	8.46	-
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	6.15
Telephone expenses			
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.44
Legal & professional charges			
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	207.00	216.00
Spice Connect Private Limited	Holding Company	616.44	685.72
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	72.20
Interest income			
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	28.95
Kimaan Exports Private Limited	Subsidiary	24.52	61.67
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	248.22
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	202.02

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Spice Digital Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in INR lakhs)

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year in continuation with the previous page

Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Remuneration paid (Short-term employee benefits)			
Saket Agarwal	KMP	165.00	204.27
Sunil Kumar Kapoor	KMP	62.97	35.87
Kokila Arora	KMP	13.52	12.29
Director sitting fees			
Umang Das	KMP	4.50	3.50
Suman Ghose Hazra	KMP	5.00	3.75
Reimbursement of expenses paid to related companies			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	20.69	13.07
Wall Street Finance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	21.62	55.11
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.60	20.19
Spice Connect Private Limited	Holding Company	-	0.46
S Global Services Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	-	0.59
Reimbursement of expenses received from related companies			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	9.56	11.90
S Global Services Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	-	12.44
Spice Connect Private Limited	Holding Company	20.41	25.18
Spice Online Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.24
Spice Vas (Africa) Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	-	9.05
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	10.49	11.04
Wall Street Finance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.80	23.05
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	7.17	15.96
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	3.41	19.88
Goldman Securities Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1.23
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	9.66	-
Single Stop Evaluation Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	7.98
Spice Digital Bangladesh Limited	Subsidiary	13.33	11.46
PT Spice Digital Indonesia	Subsidiary	-	114.43
Rudrav Modi	Relative of KMP	8.97	-
Siya Modi	Relative of KMP	13.60	-
Sonal Modi	Relative of KMP	17.28	-
Investment in equity share capital			
Adgyde Solutions Private Limited	Joint Venture	-	123.00
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	1.00	-
Kimaan Exports Private Limited	Subsidiary	6,276.00	-
Sunstone Learning Private Limited	Associate	-	35.00
		-	-
Investment in preference share capital		-	-
Luharia Technologies Private Limited	Subsidiary	625.03	-
Loan given during the year			
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	4,309.77
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1,200.00	-
Interest capitalised during the year			
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	181.82	-
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	26.06	-
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	297.40	-
Loan received back during the year			
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1,200.00	3,519.00
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	790.77
Kimaan Exports Private Limited	Subsidiary	560.63	-
Impairement allowance			
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	157.09	-
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	319.55	-
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	4,491.59	-
Shares issued during the year at premium			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	2,881.83	-

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

(Amount in INR lakhs)

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year in continuation with the previous page.

Particulars	Relationship	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Purchase of assets			
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.60	-
Smartvalue Ventures Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.90	-
Liability for employee benefit expenses transfered			
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	25.88	-
Sale of assets			
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	22.74	-
Advances for purchase of shares			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	-	941.36
Dividend income during the year			
Spice Digital Bangladesh Limited	Subsidiary	-	323.43

The following table provides the total amount of balances outstanding at the year end with related parties for the relevant financial year.

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Receivables			
Spice Digital Bangladesh Limited	Subsidiary	671.52	671.72
Payables			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	49.43	117.27
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	541.42	113.96
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2.41	-
S Global Services Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	97.66	62.51
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	60.56
Spice Connect Private Limited	Holding Company	61.14	52.51
Spice Vas (Africa) Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	6.72	-
Wall Street Finance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.67	-
Payables to KMP			
Saket Aggrawal	KMP	18.13	32.03
Sunil Kumar Kapoor	KMP	20.34	14.39
Kokila Arora	KMP	1.72	1.29
Loans receivable			
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	157.09	131.04
Kimaan Exports Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	560.63
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	319.55	22.15
Imapairment allowance			
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	157.09	-
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	319.55	-
Advance recoverable			
PT Spice Digital Indonesia	Subsidiary	-	114.43
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	9.32	-
Advances for purchase of shares			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	-	941.36
Unbilled revenue			
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1.01
S Global Services Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	0.20	0.91
Spice Digital Bangladesh Limited	Subsidiary	2.25	2.02
Mobisoc Technology Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	6.05
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1.79
Interest receivable			
Kimaan Exports Private Limited	Subsidiary	-	55.50
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	26.06
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	297.40
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	181.82

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

(Amount in INR lakhs)

The following table provides the total amount of balances outstanding at the year end with related parties for the relevant financial year in continuation with the previous page.

Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Dividend receivable			
Spice Digital Bangladesh Limited	Subsidiary	-	323.43
Receivable against ticketing			
Spice Mobility Limited	Holding Company	9.88	5.57
Spice Connect Private Limited	Holding Company	21.04	7.50
Bougainvillea Multiplex & Entertainment Center Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.40
Sterea Infratech Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.52	0.52
New Spice Sales & Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	17.00
Spice Labs Private Limited	Subsidiary	10.00	-
Smart Entertainment Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2.62	2.62
Single Stop Evaluation Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.84
Smartvalue Ventures Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	4.74	4.58
Spice Vas (Africa) Pte. Limited	Subsidiary	0.97	-
Wall Street Finance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1.10	0.77
Rudrav Modi	Relative of KMP	5.17	12.06
Siya Modi	Relative of KMP	6.71	9.88
Sonal Modi	Relative of KMP	12.83	7.41
		-	-
Rent receivables		-	-
Wall Street Finance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	18.39

Note:

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free (except for loan given) and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties INR Nil (31 March 2017: INR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related parties.

The remuneration to the key managerial personnel as disclosed above does not include the provision made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

39 : Segment information

The Company is engaged in the information and communication technology business, rendering mobile related services. The board of directors of the Company which have been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM), evaluate the Company's performance. Based on identical services the Company deals in, which have similar risks and rewards, the entire business has been considered as a single segment in terms of Ind AS-108 on segment reporting.

Accordingly, the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 are not applicable.

Entity wide disclosure details as per Ind AS 108 on Operating segments are given below:

The following table shows the distribution of the Company's consolidated operating revenue by geographical location of customers, regardless of where the goods were produced/services were rendered from:

Revenue from Operation	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Domestic market	16,452.81	15,989.60
Overseas market	1,776.87	2,232.69
	18,229.68	**18,222.29**

There are no major external customer where revenue exceeds more than 10% of the entity's revenue.

The following table shows the carrying amounts of non-current segment assets by geographical area in which the assets are located:

Particulars	Carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets*		Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets*	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Domestic market	3,839.90	2,819.19	1,709.09	1,000.05
Overseas market	-	-		-
Total	**3,839.90**	**2,819.19**	**1,709.09**	**1,000.05**

Non-current segment assets includes property, plant and equipment, investment property, intangible assets including capital work in progress and intangible assets under development.

* including investment property, capital work in progress, intangible assets under development.

The following table shows the carrying amount of non current loans, non current other financial assets and other non current assets by geographical area in which the assets are located:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Domestic market	491.22	1,144.37
Overseas market	-	-
Total	**491.22**	**1,144.37**

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

40. Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying amount	As at 31 March 2018 Fair Value		
Financial assets		**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised Cost**
-Investment (Non-current)				-
Loans	374.05	-	-	374.05
-Other financial assets (Non-Current)	9.19	-	-	9.19
-Investments (Current)	232.82	232.82	-	
-Trade receivables	3,451.67	-	-	3,451.67
-Cash and cash equivalent	2,128.53	-	-	2,128.53
-Bank balances other than above	1,292.33	-	-	1,292.33
-Loans (Current)	119.49	-	-	119.49
-Other financial assets (Current)	3,726.07	-	-	3,726.07
Total financial assets	**11,334.15**	**232.82**	-	**11,101.33**
Financial liabilities				
-Other financial liabilities (Non-current)	17.67	-	-	17.67
-Borrowing (Current)	2,067.33	-	-	2,067.33
-Trade payables	3,005.40	-	-	3,005.40
-Other financial liabilities (Current)	716.51	-	-	716.51
Total financial liabilities	**5,806.91**	-	-	**5,806.91**

Particulars	Carrying amount	As at 31 March 2017 Fair Value		
Financial assets		**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised Cost**
-Investment (Non-current)	15.27	15.27	-	-
Loans	325.26	-	-	325.26
-Other financial assets (Non-Current)	1,659.59	-	-	1,659.59
-Investments (Current)	633.03	633.03	-	
-Trade receivables	4,817.66	-	-	4,817.66
-Cash and cash equivalent	3,645.02	-	-	3,645.02
-Bank balances other than above	1,440.23	-	-	1,440.23
-Loans (Current)	5,175.47	-	-	5,175.47
-Other financial assets (Current)	3,442.42	-	-	3,442.42
Total financial assets	**21,153.95**	**648.30**	-	**20,505.65**
Financial liabilities				
-Other financial liabilities (Non-current)	15.92	-	-	15.92
-Borrowing (Current)	524.94	-	-	524.94
-Trade payables	2,207.52	-	-	2,207.52
-Other financial liabilities (Current)	720.66	-	-	720.66
Total financial liabilities	**3,469.04**	-	-	**3,469.04**

The management assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, trade payables, and other current financial assets (including loans) and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair value of security deposit received has been estimated using DCF method.

Loan to body corporate have been issued at 11.00%, hence at par with market rates, hence carrying value is considered fair value.

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

(Amount in INR lakhs)

41. Fair value hierarchy

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2018:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investment Property (Refer Note No. 4)	31 March 2018	1,897.50	-	-	1,897.50
Current Investments					
Unquoted debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	31 March 2018	232.82	-	232.82	-
		2,130.32	-	**232.82**	**1,897.50**
Loans and Other financial assets					
Loan to a body corporate and employees (Non-current)	31 March 2018	374.05	-	-	374.05
Loans (Current)	31 March 2018	119.49	-	-	119.49
Other financial assets	31 March 2018	9.19	-	-	9.19
		502.73		-	**502.73**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 March 2018:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Borrowing	31 March 2018	2,067.33	-	2,067.33	-
Other Financial Liabilities (Non-current)	31 March 2018	17.67	-	-	17.67
		2,085.00		**2,067.33**	**17.67**

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 March 2017:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Investment Property		-	-	-	-
Non Current Investments					
Investment in other equity instruments (unquoted) at fair value through profit or loss	31 March 2017	0.27	-	0.27	-
Investment in Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares instruments (unquoted) at fair value through profit or loss	31 March 2017	15.00	-	15.00	-
Current Investments					
Unquoted debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	31 March 2017	633.03	-	633.03	-
		648.30	-	**648.30**	-
Loans and Other financial assets					
Loan to a body corporate and employees (Non-current)	31 March 2017	325.26	-	-	325.26
Loans (Current)	31 March 2017	5,175.47	-	-	5,175.47
Other financial assets	31 March 2017	1,659.59	-	-	1,659.59
		7,160.32	-	-	**7,160.32**

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for liabilities as at 31 March 2017:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable
Borrowing	31 March 2017	524.94	-	524.94	-
Other Financial Liabilities (Non-current)	31 March 2017	15.92	-	-	15.92
		540.86	-	**524.94**	**15.92**

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

(Amount in INR lakhs)

42. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support the operations of the Company. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, loans and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations. The Company has also given loans to its fellow subsidiary companies. The Company also holds FVTPL investments and investment in subsidiary companies measured at cost.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework. The senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTPL investments. Company is not affected by commodity risk.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt and the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt instruments are all constant.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post- retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.
This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017.

The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow of a net investment in a foreign subsidiary at 31 March 2018 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying risk.

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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates and loan advanced by Company to fellow subsidiaries and a body corporate.

The Senior Management of the Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected, with all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, present rate is MCLR plus 1.10%, the impact of change in rate is as follows:

In the current year, interest rate sensitivity is calculated on borrowing and interest bearing deposits from customers while in the previous year it was calculated on borrowing. The impact of change in interest rate is given below:-

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
31 March 2018	50	(10.42) 10.42
31 March 2017	50	(2.70) 2.70

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

(Amount in INR lakhs)

In the current year, interest rate sensitivity is calculated on loans given to fellow subsidiaries, body corporate, employees (including interest bearing security deposits and FDR's) while in the previous year it was calculated on loans given to fellow subsidiaries and body corporate. The impact of change in interest rate is given below:-

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
31 March 2018	50	8.42
		(8.42)
31 March 2017	50	37.86
		(37.86)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD , AFN, SGD and BDT exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

		Change in Rates	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on net of tax equity
31 March 2018	USD (US Dollar)	5%	(8.30)	(8.30)
		-5%	8.30	8.30
	SGD (Singapore Dollar)	5%	(4.88)	(4.88)
		-5%	4.88	4.88
	AFN (Afghanistan Afghani)	5%	16.98	16.98
		-5%	(16.98)	(16.98)
	BDT (Bangladeshi Taka)	5%	80.39	80.39
		-5%	(80.39)	(80.39)
31 March 2017	USD (US Dollar)	5%	6.49	6.49
		-5%	(6.49)	(6.49)
	SGD (Singapore Dollar)	5%	(2.75)	(2.75)
		-5%	2.75	2.75
	AFN (Afghanistan Afghani)	5%	30.50	30.50
		-5%	(30.50)	(30.50)
	BDT (Bangladeshi Taka)	5%	52.03	52.03
		-5%	(52.03)	(52.03)

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(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:
The groups exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows:

Date	Currency	Trade Receivables	Unbilled Revenue	Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets) (A)	Trade payable	Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities) (B)	Net exposure to foreign currency risk (A-B)	Sensitivity at 50 basis points
	Dirahm		0.04	**0.04**		-	0.04	
	ID		7.17	**7.17**		-	7.17	
	NPR		144.43	**144.43**		-	144.43	7.22
	SDG		5.99	**5.99**		-	5.99	
	SLR		0.96	**0.96**		-	0.96	
	JOD			-		-	-	
March	**AED**			-		-	-	-
2018	**ETB**			-		-	-	
	AFN		339.54	**339.54**		-	339.54	16.98
	IDR		0.20	**0.20**	-	-	0.20	
	Euro			-	-	-	-	
	BDT	1,605.42	2.41	**1,607.83**	-	-	1,607.83	80.39
	SGD	-		-	97.66	**97.66**	(97.66)	(4.88)
	USD	558.52	43.55	**602.07**	768.03	**768.03**	(165.96)	(8.30)
	AED		0.69	**0.69**		-	0.69	0.03
	ETB			-		-	-	
	AFN		610.03	**610.03**		-	610.03	30.50
March	**IDR**		0.98	**0.98**	-	-	0.98	
2017	**Euro**			-	-	-	-	
	BDT	1,038.56	2.07	**1,040.63**	-	-	1,040.63	52.03
	SGD	5.32		**5.32**	60.33	**60.33**	(55.01)	(2.75)
	USD	491.69	33.46	**525.15**	395.44	**395.44**	129.71	6.49

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Other risk

The Company operates in a service sector on revenue sharing model. There is downward revision of revenue shares frequently, as a result, the revenue of Company may reduce depending upon percentage decrease in revenue share of Company with the telecom operators.

Credit risk

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

The Company has used a practical expedient and analysed the recoverable amount of the receivables on an individual basis by computing the expected loss allowance for financial assets based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking informations.

The following table provides information about exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for trade receivables for customers for the year ended 31 March 2018:

In INR Lakhs	Amount	Average	Allowance	Impaired
Not Due	1,341.26	3%	45.06	Yes
1- 90 days	768.63	9%	71.97	Yes
91-180 days	297.22	16%	46.79	Yes
181-270 days	237.50	16%	38.60	Yes
271-360 days	105.58	71%	74.70	Yes
More than 360 days	1,949.51	50%	970.91	Yes
	4,699.70		1,248.03	

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance of receivables

	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of the year	920.15
Add: Provided during the year	327.88
Less: Reversals of provision	-
Less: Amounts written off	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,248.03

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established credit policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment and also based upon agreement/terms with respective customers. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. At 31 March 2018, the Company had 12 customers (31 March 2017: 12 customers) that owed the Company INR 4050.84 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 4966.38 Lakhs) and accounted for approximately 86% (31 March 2017: 87%) of all the receivables outstanding.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 41. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. All investments are reviewed by the Company's board of directors on a quarterly basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Loans

Credit risk from the loan given by the Company to Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited amounting to INR 4491.59 Lakhs has been reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors and entire amount has been impaired in the current year based on their assessment of recoverability.

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

Liquidity risk
The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bill discounting facility. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2018					
Borrowing	-	2,067.33	-	-	2,067.33
Trade payables	4.49	2,364.17	636.74	-	3,005.40
Other financial liabilities	0.77	713.56	2.18	17.67	734.18
	5.26	**5,145.06**	**638.92**	**17.67**	**5,806.91**
As at 31 March 2017					
Borrowing	-	524.94	-	-	524.94
Trade payables	-	1,369.55	837.97	-	2,207.52
Other financial liabilities	-	674.36	46.30	15.92	736.58
	-	**2,568.85**	**884.27**	**15.92**	**3,469.04**

Excessive risk concentration
Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

Collateral
The Company has pledged part of its short-term deposits with banks as margin money against issuance of bank guarantees in order to fulfil the collateral requirements for its various contracts and for pre paid instrument business. At 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017 , the fair values of the short-term deposits pledged were INR 1288.75 Lakhs and INR 1078.86 Lakhs respectively. The counterparties have an obligation to return the deposits to the Company upon settlement of the obligations under the contracts. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

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(Amount in INR lakhs)

43. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio less than 50%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Borrowing	2,067.33	524.94
Trade payables	3,005.40	2,207.52
Other current liabilities	2,625.25	2,964.06
Other financial liabilities	716.51	720.66
Provisions	73.83	67.13
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(2,128.53)	(3,645.02)
Net Debt	**6,359.79**	**2,839.29**
Total equity capital	26,540.36	29,920.11
Capital and net debt	**32,900.15**	**32,759.40**
Gearing ratio	24%	9%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

Spice Digital Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amounts in INR lakhs)

44. Disclosures required under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013

Included in loans and advances to body corporate, the particulars of which are disclosed below:

Name of the loanee	Rate of Interest	Due date	Secured / unsecured	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	Purpose
Bharat BPO Services Limited	11%	16-Nov-19	Secured	300.00	300.00	General corporate purposes

Included in loans and advances to related parties, the particulars of which are disclosed below

Name of the loanee	Rate of Interest	Secured / unsecured	31-Mar-17	Loan given^	Loan Repaid	31-Mar-18	Purpose
New Spice Sales and Solutions Limited (Spice Retail Limited)	11%	Unsecured	131.04	26.06	-	157.09	For meeting certain business exigency requirement
Hindustan Retail Private Limited	10.50% - 11%	Unsecured	22.15	1,497.40	1,200.00	319.55	General corporate purposes
Kimaan Exports Private Limited	11%	Unsecured	560.63	-	560.63	-	General corporate purposes
Hotspot Sales & Solutions Private Limited	11%	Unsecured	4,309.77	181.82	-	4,491.59	General corporate purposes

^ Loans given includes interest accrued amounting to INR 505.28 Lakhs which has been capitalised in the current year

Details of Investments made (At cost or FVTPL)

Particulars	Opening investments	Investments made during the year	Investment sold during the year	Closing investments
Investment carried at cost unless otherwise stated				
10,010,000 (31 March 2017: 10,000,000) equity shares of Mobisoc Technology Private Limited (at cost less impairment in value INR 34 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 34 Lakhs)	1,000.00	1.00	-	1,001.00
10,039,997 (31 March 2017: 10,039,997) equity shares of Spice Labs Private Limited	1,004.00		-	1,004.00
15,735,600 equity shares (31 March 2017: 15,735,600) of S Global Services Pte. Limited	5,853.61	-	-	5,853.61
97,310 (31 March 2017: 97,310) equity shares of Spice Digital Bangladesh Limited	30.33	-	-	30.33
20,000(31 March 2017: Nil) Kimaan Exports Private Limited		6,276.00		6,276.00
41,420 Compulsorily convertible Preference shares (Previous year : Nil) Luharia Technologies Private Limited	-	625.03	-	625.03
95,058 (31 March 2017: 95,058) equity share of Sunstone Learning Private Limited (formerly known as Anytime Learning Private Limited) (at cost less impairment in value INR 814.87 Lakhs)	814.88	-	-	814.88
3,514 (31 March 2017: 3,514) Creative Functionapps Lab Private Ltd	100.00	-	-	100.00
1,230,000 (31 March 2017: 1,230,000) Adgyde Solutions Private Limited	123.00	-	-	123.00
Investment at fair value through profit or loss				
Nil (31 March 2017: 31,576) Sunstone Eduversity Private Limited	15.27	-	15.27	-

(Amounts in INR lakhs)

45. Details of dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
- The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year	Nil	Nil
- The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
- The amount of interest due and payable for the period (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	Nil	Nil
- The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
- The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	Nil	Nil

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SPICE DIGITAL LIMITED NOIDA

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

46. Commitments and contingencies

(a) Leases

Operating lease commitments — Company as lessee

Office premises and guest house has been obtained on operating lease. In the case of office premises and guest houses, the lease term vary between 11 months to 3 years. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements. There is no contingent rent. All the leases are cancellable in nature. The Company has paid INR 182.48 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 227.23 Lakhs) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

Operating lease commitments — Company as lessor

The Company has entered into operating lease of its office building situated in Mumbai. The Company has let a significant portion of its office premises on operating lease. The lease term is 3 years and thereafter renewal on mutual agreement. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreement. The lease has a lock in period of 2 years and is cancellable after the lock in period by either party by serving a notice of atleast 3 months. There are no restrictions imposed by lease agreement.

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Lease rent received during the year	84.00	52.11

Future minimum rental receivables under non-cancellable operating lease is as follows :-

	As at 31 March 18	As at 31 March 17
Within one year	84.00	84.00
After one year but not more than five years	56.00	140.00
More than five years	-	-

(b) Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Estimated value of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for.	47.87	75.32

Other Commitments

The Company has entered into an agreement with its Holding Company (Spice Mobility Limited) for purchase of equity shares of Kimaan Exports Pvt. Ltd. for INR 6276 Lakhs, out of which the Parent Company had already paid INR 941.36 Lakhs in previous year. Balance amount of INR 5334.65 Lakhs was paid in the current year pursuant to which it has become a subsidiary company.

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(Amount in INR Lakhs)

(c) Contingent liabilities

The Company had following contingent liabilities as at year end:

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Service tax matters a) Demand in respect of non- charging the service tax on the short messaging peer-to-peer service including penalty thereon, including INR 86 Lakhs (31 March, 2017: INR 86 Lakhs) paid under protest which is appearing as balance with government authorities under non-current assets (refer note 10).	1235.55*	1177.14*
The Company is of the view that it is an 'information technology service' and thus is exempt from the service tax. Based on discussions with the solicitors, the management believes that the Company has a good chance of success in the above mentioned case and hence, no provision there against is considered necessary.		
b) Demands in respect of non-registration of corporate office as a input service distributor and availment of input service CENVAT credit. The Company is of the view that since it is having central registration so there is no requirement for separately registering the corporate office as input service distributor.	332.91**	314.68**
c) Show cause notice in respect of non-payment of service tax on unbilled revenue. The Company is of the view that the service tax liability becomes payable only on the actual billing i.e. on actualization of the unbilled revenue.	584.30	584.30
d) Demand in respect of wrong availment of input service tax credit on various expenses. Appeal filed by the Company has been decided in its favour.	NIL	70.31***
e) Demand in respect of wrong cenvat taken from dealer mentioning non PAN based registration	1.50****	6.26****
Company received the SCN in the financial year 2013-14. Out of total amount of INR 13.30 Lakhs, department has disallowed INR 3.13 Lakhs and also imposed the penalty INR 3.13 Lakhs in financial year 2016-17 and the Company had paid INR 0.24 Lakhs under protest. The Company had filled appeal against the order of Department and Commissioner(Appeals) has disallowed INR 0.75 Lakhs and also imposed the penalty INR 0.75 Lakhs.		
*Includes penalty INR 324.46 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 324.46 Lakhs)		
**Includes penalty INR 66.96 Lakhs (31 March 2017: INR 66.96 Lakhs)		
***Includes penalty INR Nil (31 March 2017: INR 49.63 Lakhs)		
****Includes penalty INR 0.75 Lakhs (31 march 2017: INR 3.13 Lakhs)		

(d) Financial Guarantees

The Company has pledged its fixed deposit of INR 317.47 Lakhs (March 31, 2017 : INR 741.75 Lakhs) against issuance of bank guarantees INR 546.07 Lakhs (March 31, 2017 : INR 436.83 Lakhs). Bank guarantees are further secured by commercial property of Spice Digital Limited in Dehradun.

The Company has pledged its fixed deposit of INR 321.63 Lakhs (March 31, 2017 : INR 337.11 Lakhs) for its pre paid Instrument business.

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amounts in INR Lakhs)

47. During the previous year Company had specified bank notes or other denomination notes as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated 31 March, 2017. The details of specified bank notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, is given below:

Disclosure in other notes	For the year 2017		
Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 08.11.2016	0.56	0.13	0.69
(+) Permitted receipts		27.89	27.89
(-) Permitted payments		19.94	19.94
(-) Amount deposited in banks	0.56	0.00	0.56
Closing cash in hand as on 30.12.2016	-	**8.08**	**8.08**

Note:

As represented by the management, cash of INR 6638.41 Lakhs was deposited by cash management executives, agents and distributors in the bank accounts of Spice Digital Limited during the period 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016. These deposits have not been included in the above particulars.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101248 W/W-100022

Vikram Advani
Partner
Membership No.: 091765

Place: Noida
Date: 16 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Spice Digital Limited**

Dilip Kumar Modi
(Chairman)
DIN: 00029062

Saket Agarwal
(Chief Executive Officer)

Suman Ghose Hazra
Director
Din:00012223

Sunil Kumar Kapoor
(Chief Financial Officer)
(Mem. No.: F079430)

Kokila Arora
(Company Secretary)
(Mem. No.: A21670)

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