DISH T V LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2018

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SWT ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDIOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of DISH T V LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DISH T V LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the company as at March 31,2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by CA Sri Lanka (Code of Ethics) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

COLOMBO
18th May 2018

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DISH T V LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

	Note	Year Ended 31st Mar 2018 Rs.	Year Ended 31st Mar 2017 Rs.
Revenue	4	**287,893,914**	223,754,778
Cost of Sales		**(778,157,494)**	(696,646,087)
Gross Profit		**(490,263,580)**	(472,891,309)
Other Income	5	**4,747,926**	3,288,613
Administrative Expenses		**(223,775,229)**	(211,080,641)
Finance Costs	6	**(362,432,564)**	(267,128,025)
Loss before Income Tax	7	**(1,071,723,447)**	(947,811,362)
Income Tax Expense	8	**(797,752)**	(586,821)
Loss for the Year		**(1,072,521,199)**	(948,398,183)
Loss Per Share	9	**(10,725.21)**	(9,483.98)

The Accounting Polices and Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Figures in brackets indicate deductions.

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DISH T V LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31ST MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property Plant and Equipment	10	601,882,089	721,520,931
Intangible Assets	11	-	282,359
Security Deposits	12	1,250,000	1,216,000
Total Non - Current Assets		603,132,089	723,019,290
Current Assets			
Inventories	13	57,462,106	110,957,746
Amount Due from Related Party	14	13,862,393	13,547,158
Trade and Other Receivables	15	36,172,528	48,032,409
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16	166,181,855	214,735,697
Total Current Assets		273,678,881	387,273,010
Total Assets		876,810,970	1,110,292,300
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Stated Capital	17	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained Loss		(2,645,353,250)	(1,572,832,051)
Total Equity		(2,644,353,250)	(1,571,832,051)
Non-Current Liabilities			
Loan and Interest Due to Related Parties	18	3,275,260,797	2,115,540,066
Provision for Retirement Benefit Obligations	19	402,331	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		3,275,663,128	2,115,540,066
Current Liabilities			
Amount Due to Related Party	20	695,103	644,523
Other Payables and Liabilities	21	241,008,237	562,352,941
Income Tax Payable		797,752	586,821
Short-Term Provision	22	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total Current Liabilities		245,501,093	566,584,285
Total Equity and Liabilities		876,810,970	1,110,292,300

The Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

I certify that these Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of Companies Act No.07 of 2007.

DISH T V LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED COLOMBO SRI LANKA

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Financial Controller

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements.
Approved and signed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Dish T V Lanka (Private) Limited.

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Director

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Director

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DISH T V LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

	Stated Capital Rs.	Accumulated Losses Rs.	Total Rs. Rs.
Balance as at 1st April 2016	1,000,000	(624,433,868)	(623,433,868)
Net Loss for the Year	-	(948,398,183)	(948,398,183)
Balance as at 31st March 2017	1,000,000	(1,572,832,051)	(1,571,832,051)
Net Loss for the Period	-	**(1,072,521,199)**	**(1,072,521,199)**
Balance as at 31st March 2018	**1,000,000**	**(2,645,353,250)**	**(2,644,353,250)**

The Accounting Polices and Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

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DISH T V LANKA (PRIVATE) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2018

	Note	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Loss Before Income Tax Expense		**(1,071,723,447)**	(947,811,362)
Adjustment for			
Interest Expense		**287,131,355**	176,101,682
Amortisation of License Fees		**282,359**	1,020,408
Gratuity provision		**402,331**	-
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment		**128,319,271**	124,194,901
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Gain/(Loss)		**80,505,105**	229,929,305
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes			
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories		**53,495,640**	(37,612,983)
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables		**11,859,881**	(25,855,814)
(Increase) / Decrease in Amount Due from Related Party		**(315,235)**	(627,582)
(Increase) / Decrease in Security Deposits		**(34,000.00)**	330,000
Increase / (Decrease) in Amount Due to Related Party		**50,580**	482,470
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Payables		**(321,344,703)**	448,502,431
Increase / (Decrease) in Short-Term Provisions		-	3,000,000
Cash Generated from Operations		**(831,370,863)**	(28,346,545)
Income Taxes (paid)		**(586,821)**	(108,071)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		**(831,957,684)**	(28,454,616)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment (WIP)		**(8,680,429)**	(39,671,179)
Net cash Flows from Investing Activities		**(8,680,429)**	(39,671,179)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Loans Obtained during the period		**800,276,926**	226,866,681
Loans paid during the period		**(4,210,666)**	-
Interest paid on loan		**(3,981,989)**	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		**792,084,271**	226,866,681
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(48,553,842)**	158,740,887
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		**214,735,697**	55,994,810
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**16**	**166,181,855**	214,735,697

The Accounting Polices and Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

Figures in brackets indicates deductions.

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1. REPORTING ENTITY

Dish T V Lanka (Private) Limited is a Company incorporated and domiciled in Sri Lanka. The registered office of the Company and the principal place of business are located at 514, Thimbirigasyaya Road, Colombo - 05.

The principal activity of the Company is to undertake all the Direct to Home related activities and Teleport Services

The Company is a joint venture of Dish TV India Limited and Satnet (Private) Limited. Dish TV India Limited and Satnet (Private) Limited holds 70% shares and 30% shares of Dish T V Lanka (Private) Limited respectively.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1. Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company, have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL) and in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act No, 07 of 2007.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as per provisions of Companies Act No, 07 of 2007 and the Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

These Financial Statements include the following components:

- **The Statement of Comprehensive Income**: providing information on the financial performance of the Company for the year.
- **The Statement of Financial Position:** providing information on the financial position of the Company as at the year-end.
- **The Statement of Changes in Equity:** providing information on the movements of stated capital and reserves of the Company during the year under review.
- **The Statement of cash Flow:** providing information on the generating cash and cash equivalents and utilization of the same.
- **Notes to the Financial Statements**: comprising accounting policies and other notes.

2.2. Approval of Financial Statements by Directors

The Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 18th May 2018.

2.3. Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and accounting policies are applied consistently with no adjustments being made for inflationary factors affecting the financial statements.

Where appropriate, the specific policies are explained in the succeeding Notes. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors in the Financial Statements.

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2.4. Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Sri Lankan Rupees has been rounded to the nearest Rupee, unless stated otherwise.

2.5. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLFRS) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making the judgment about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only the financial year or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future financial years.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these Financial Statements and have been applied consistently by the Company and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise stated.

3.1. Financial Instruments

3.1.1. Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in, which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in such transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, hold to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available for sale financial assets.

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Financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, which takes into account any dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity financial assets

If the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold debt securities to maturity, then such financial assets are classified as held to-maturity. Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, amount due from related parties and trade and other receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the above categories of financial assets Available-for- sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale debt instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognized, the gain or loss accumulated it equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

3.1.2. Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire. The Company classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, and trade and other payables. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the Statement of cash flows.

3.2. Foreign Currency Transactions

In preparing the Financial Statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded in the functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated at the rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items and on the translation of monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for the differences which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

3.3. Property, Plant & Equipment

3.3.1. Freehold Assets

a) Recognition and Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment; if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprise its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labor, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use. This also includes cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring in the site on which they are located.

b) Gains and losses on disposal

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within "other income/other expenses" in profit or loss.

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c) Subsequent Cost

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

d) De recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses on de recognition are recognized in the profit or loss.

e) Depreciation

Depreciation is not charged in freehold lands. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives, most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows.

Assets Category	Depreciation Rate (%)
Office Furniture	10.00 %
Office Equipment	20.00 %
Computers	33.33 %
Vehicles	12.50 %
Plant and Machinery	13.33 %
Building	5.00 %
CPE	20.00 %
Improvements to Buildings	50.00 %

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use whereas depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale and the date that the asset is derecognized.

The appropriateness of useful lives of the asset and the depreciation rates are assessed annually.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Reversal of impairment losses is recognized only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.4. Intangible Assets

An Intangible Asset is recognized if it is probable that economic benefits are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity and cost of the assets can be measured reliably. Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

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3.4.1. Licenses

Separately acquired licenses, which can be clearly identified, reliably measured and is probable that they will lead to future economic benefits, are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the category of intangible assets.

3.4.2. Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

3.4.3. Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortization is recognized in the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful lives and depreciation rates are as follows:

Assets Category	Depreciation Rate (%)
License Fee	20%

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.5. Impairment of Assets

3.5.1. Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset not classified at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity-accounted investee, is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence; that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company considers evidence of impairment for financial assets measured at amortize cost (loans and receivables and hold to-maturity financial assets) at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant assets are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are, then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are, collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

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In assessing collective impairment, the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investment securities. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized. When an event occurring after the impairment was recognized causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognized previously in profit or loss. Changes in cumulative impairment losses attributable to application of the effective interest method are reflected as a component of interest income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognized in other comprehensive income.

An impairment loss in respect of an equity-accounted investee is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

3.5.2. Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested annually for impairment. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs), and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU (group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that

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would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.6. Post-Employment Benefits

3.6.1. Defined Benefit Plan – Retirement Gratuity

The cost of the defined benefit plans determined using an actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates, etc. Due to the long-term nature of the plan, such estimates are subject to uncertainty.

Provision recognized in the Financial Statements for retiring gratuity is based on Project Unit Credit (PUC) method as recommended by "Sri Lanka Accounting Standard – 19 Employee Benefits".

3.6.2. Defined Contribution Plans – Employees' Provident Fund and Employee Trust Fund

All employees who are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund Contributions and Employees' Trust Fund Contributions are covered by relevant contributions funds in line with the relevant statutes. Employer's contributions to the defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in profit or loss when incurred.

3.7. Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits, demand deposits and short term highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

3.8. Stated Capital

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. As per the Companies Act No. 07 of 2007, section 58 (1), stated capital in relation to a Company means the total of all amounts received by the Company or due and payable to the Company in respect of the issue of shares and in respect of call in arrears.

3.9. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

3.10. Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the purpose of presentation of the Statement of Comprehensive Income the directors are of the opinion that function of expenses method presents fairly the elements of the Company's performance, and hence such presentation method is adopted in line with the provisions of Section 3 to the SLFRS for SMEs – 'Financial Statement Presentation'.

3.10.1. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and the associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and revenue related taxes. The following specific criteria are used for the purpose of recognition of revenue.

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a) Service income

- Subscription and other service revenues are recognized on an accrual basis on rendering of the service.
- Lease rental is recognized as revenue as per the terms of the contract of operating lease over the period of lease on a straight line basis.

b) Sale of goods

- Revenue from sale of stock-in-trade is recognized when the products are dispatched against orders to the customers in accordance with the contract terms, which coincides with the transfer of risks and rewards.
- Sales are stated net of rebates, trade discounts, sales tax and sales returns.

c) Interest income

Income from deployment of surplus funds is recognized using the time proportion method, based on interest rates implicit in the transaction.

3.10.2. Expenditure Recognition

3.10.2.1. Operating Expenses

All expenses incurred in day to day operations of the business and in maintaining the property, plant and equipment in a state of efficiency has been charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in arriving at the profit/ (loss) for the year. Provision has also been made for impairment of trade receivables, all known liabilities and depreciation on property, plant and equipment.

3.10.2.2. Finance Cost

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions and losses on disposal of available for sale financial assets, fair value losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and impairment losses recognized on financial assets (other than trade receivables).

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities are reported on a net basis as either finance income or finance cost depending on whether foreign currency movements are in a net gain or net loss position.

3.10.2.3. Tax Expense

Income Tax expense comprising of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

a) Current Taxes

Current tax expense for the current and comparative periods are measured at the amount paid or expected to be payable to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue on taxable income for the respective year of assessment computed in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act

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No 10 of 2006 as amended by subsequent legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

b) **Deferred Taxation**

Deferred tax is recognized using the Statement of Financial Position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on property, plant and equipment; and provisions for defined benefit obligations. Deferred tax assets relating to the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at balance sheet date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

3.11. Related Party Transactions

Disclosure has been made in respect of the transactions in which one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the financial and operating policies/decisions of the other, irrespective of whether a price is being charged or not.

The details of Related Party Transaction are presented in Note 24.

3.12. Cash Flow Statement

Interest received and dividends received are classified as investing cash flows, while dividend paid is classified as financing cash flows for the purpose of presentation of Cash Flow Statement which has been prepared using the 'Indirect Method'.

3.13. General

3.13.1. Events occurring after the reporting period

All material post balance sheet events have been considered and where appropriate adjustments or disclosures have been made in the respective notes to the Financial Statements.

3.13.2. Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

3.13.3. Capital Commitments and Contingencies

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All material capital commitments and contingent liabilities of the Company are disclosed in the respective notes to the accounts.

3.14. Sri Lanka Accounting Standards (SLRFS/LKAS) Issued But Not Yet Effective

Standard issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective.

a) SLFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

SLFRS 9 as issued reflects the replacement of LKAS 39 and applies to the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in LKAS 39. This standard becomes effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 01, 2015. The adoption of SLFRS 9 will have an impact on classification and measurement of companies' financial assets.

b) SLFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

SLFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces the existing revenue recognition guidance including LKAS 18 Revenue and LKAS 11 Construction Contracts.

SLFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01st January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the potential effect of these standards on its financial statements and the impacts of the adoption of these standards have not been quantified as at the reporting date.

3.15. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SLFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factor that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results which form the basis of making the judgments about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about assumptions and estimates uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the financial statements are included in the table below:

Critical accounting estimate/judgment	Note Reference
Income tax expenses	8
Property, plant and equipment	10
Intangible Assets	11

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	Year Ended 31st Mar 2018 Rs.	Year Ended 31st Mar 2017 Rs.
4. REVENUE		
Placement/LCN Income	**26,100,000**	67,050,000
Sale of CPE	**126,242,871**	87,818,546
Subscription Revenue	**135,543,048**	68,768,403
Activation Income	**7,995**	117,829
	287,893,914	223,754,778

Commercial operations of the company commenced from the 26th of May 2015.

5. OTHER INCOME		
Bank Interest	**4,383,253**	3,224,291
Notice Deduction	**56,729**	46,086
Miscellaneous Income	**307,944**	18,235
	4,747,926	3,288,613
6. FINANCE COSTS		
Finance Cost		
Bank Charges	**503,532**	603,776
Related Party Loan Interest	**287,131,355**	176,101,682
Unrealised Foreign Exchange (Gains)/Losses	**74,797,677**	90,422,567
	362,432,564	267,128,025

7. LOSS BEFORE TAX
is stated after charging all expenses including the following;

Auditor's Remuneration	**200,000**	380,000
Depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment	**128,319,271**	124,194,901
Amortization of License Fees	**282,359**	1,020,408
Staff related Costs		
- Salaries & Wages	**19,580,263**	16,243,843
- EPF	**4,196,014**	3,649,004
- ETF	**1,048,968**	912,198
- Other Staff Cost	**17,332,398**	15,528,032
No of Staff	**29**	27

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8 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The Company is liable for income tax at 28% on its taxable income in accordance with the provision of the Inland Revenue Act, No. 10 of 2006 and subsequent amendments thereto. However, the Company shall qualify for a tax exemption period of a maximum of seven (07) years as stipulated in the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Act No.08 of 2014 (Section 17A) based on the investment in fixed assets of the Project not later than 31st March 2015.

For the above purpose the year of assessment shall be reckoned from the year in which the Company commences to make profits or any year of assessment not later than two (02) years reckoned from the date of commencement of commercial operations whichever comes first as determined by the Commissioner General of Department of Inland Revenue.

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
8.1 Current Taxes		
Current Tax Expense		
On current year profit (Note 8.2)	**797,752**	586,821

8.2 Reconciliation between Accounting Loss & Taxable Profit/(Loss)

	2018	2017
Accounting Loss before Income Tax Expenses	**(1,071,723,447)**	(947,811,362)
Other Sources of Income	**(4,383,253)**	(3,224,291)
Aggregate Disallowed Items	**492,634,818**	397,943,102
Aggregate Allowable Items	**(297,231,807)**	(293,606,548)
Tax adjusted Loss from Business	**(880,703,689)**	(846,699,100)
Total Statutory Income	**4,383,253**	3,224,291
Losses utilised - (35% of Total Statutory Income)	**(1,534,139)**	(1,128,502)
Taxable Income	**2,849,114**	2,095,789
Income tax Rate Applicable	**28%**	28%
Income tax for the year	**797,752**	586,821

8.3 Tax Losses

	2018	2017
Tax Losses Brought Forward	**1,423,998,565**	578,427,967
Tax Loss for the year	**880,703,689**	846,699,100
Losses utilized during the year	**(1,534,139)**	(1,128,502)
Tax Losses Carried Forward	**2,303,168,116**	1,423,998,565

8.4 Unrecognized Deferred tax asset

Deferred Tax Asset has not been recognized on Tax Losses carried forward and Property, Plant and Equipment as management is of the opinion that it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the company can utilize the benefit there on, since commercial operations have commenced from this year only and the company is still making losses.

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Tax loss carried forward (Temporary Difference)	**2,303,168,116**	1,423,998,565
Property Plant and Equipment (Temporary Difference)	**(297,231,807)**	(293,548,874)
	2,005,936,309	1,130,449,691
Tax effect there on @ 28%	**561,662,166**	316,525,913

9. LOSS PER SHARE

The Loss per share is computed on the Loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders (Rs.)	**(1,072,521,199)**	(948,398,183)
Number of Ordinary Shares as at the Balance Sheet Date	**100,000**	100,000
Loss Per Share (Rs.)	**(10,725.21)**	**(9,483.98)**

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10. PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Balance as at 01 April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Office Furniture	4,212,099	-	-	4,212,099
Office Equipment	6,666,146	836,296	52,500.00	7,449,942
Computers	2,566,413	233,900	-	2,800,313
Vehicles	3,513,171	-	-	3,513,171
Plant and Machinery 9130	736,559,390	1,693,808.30	-	738,253,198
Building	65,403,868	-	-	65,403,868
CPE	112,276,918	8,343,269	-	120,620,187
Improvement in building	715,820	-	-	715,820
Total Cost	931,913,825	11,107,273	52,500	942,968,599
Accumalated Deprecation				
Office Furniture	1,266,729	421,210	-	1,687,939
Office Equipment	3,278,220	1,489,414	38,216	4,729,417
Computers	1,921,185	477,134	-	2,398,319
Vehicles	1,318,641	439,146	-	1,757,787
Plant and Machinery	173,544,335	98,894,319	-	272,438,654
Building	6,057,899	3,270,193	-	9,328,092
CPE	29,098,716	23,258,280	-	52,356,996
Improvement in building	646,244	69,575	-	715,819
Total Accumalated Depreciation	217,131,969	128,319,272	38,216	345,413,025
Work in progress	6,739,075	5,798,150	(8,210,710)	4,326,515
Written Down Value	721,520,931			601,882,089

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Balance as at 01 April 2017	Additions	Disposals/ Transfers	Balance as at 31 March 2018
Cost	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
License	5,102,041	-	-	5,102,041
Accumalated Deprecation				
License	4,819,682	282,359	-	5,102,041
Carring Value	282,359			Nil

12. SECURITY DEPOSITS

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Security Deposit paid to Vendors	50,000	16,000
Security Deposits to Others	1,200,000	1,200,000
	1,250,000	1,216,000

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	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.

13. INVENTORIES

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Inventory - CPE	**57,462,106**	110,957,746
	57,462,106	110,957,746

14. AMOUNT DUE FROM RELATED PARTY

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Dish TV India Limited	**13,862,393**	13,547,158
	13,862,393	13,547,158

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Trade Receivables	**2,043,323**	26,531,569
Lease Rent Paid in Advance	**2,028,822**	1,332,567
Prepayments	**19,317,799**	1,325,263
Salary Advance	**250,001**	1,041,291
Advances Paid	**11,745,832**	3,110,000
VAT Receivable	-	14,100,085
Other Advances	**229,587**	269,204
Witholding Tax Recoverable	**438,325**	322,429
Advance Tax FY 17-18	**118,838**	-
	36,172,528	**48,032,409**

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Favorable Balance		
Cash in Hand	**863,700**	734,351
Cash at Bank	**165,318,155**	214,001,346
Cash & Cash Equivalents for the purpose of Cash flow Statement	**166,181,855**	214,735,697

17. STATED CAPITAL

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
100,000 Ordinary shares	**1,000,000**	1,000,000

The Holders of Ordinary Shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the shareholders.

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18. LOANS DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Dish T V India Limited		
-Loan amount Due	**2,594,397,434**	1,726,870,200
-Interest Payable	**680,863,363**	388,669,866
	3,275,260,797	2,115,540,066

According to the amended loan agreement entered into by Dish TV India Limited (the lender) and Dish TV Lanka (Private) Limited (the borrower) dated on 4th of July 2013, the lender has agreed to provide aggregate principal amount not exceeding US$ 6,200,000 for the purpose of establishing DTH service in Sri Lanka at the interest rate of 10.5% per annum. Subsequently amendments and restatement was made on the 27th of October 2015, to the above agreement for the purpose of extending the loan facility upto US$ 18,500,000. As at 31st December 2017, the lender has provided a total of US$ 15,000,000. (2017 - US$ 11,220,000.)

Furthermore, Interest and further interest shall be payable together with the loan in 12 quarterly installments commencing from the first repayment date immediately falling after the expiry of the first date of disbursement of loan (i.e.10th July 2012) or whenever the lender demands repayment. However, as confirmed by Dish TV India Limited duly signed by the Company Secretary dated on 16th May 2014, the principal loan along with the interest to be repayable in 12 equally quarterly installments commencing from the first repayment date immediately falling after the expiry of 5 years from the date of first disbursement.

19 PROVISION FOR RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBILIGATIONS

	31.03.2018 Rs.	31.03.2017 Rs.
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**Nil**	**Nil**
Amount recognise in Statement of Profit or Loss	**402,331**	**Nil**
Balance as at end of the year	**402,331**	**Nil**

The Company measures the present value of the promised retirement benefits for gratuity with the advice of an independent professional actuary using the ' Projected Unit Credit Method' (PUC) as required by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard-LKAS 19 on 'Employee Benefits'. This is the first year of valuation.

The cost of retirement benefit obligation is determined using actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates, staff turnover, disability and retirement age.

An actuarial valuation of the retirement benefit obligation as at 31st March 2018 was carried out by Messrs. Actuarial & Management Consultants (Pvt) Ltd. a firm of professional Actuaries. The valuation method used by the Actuaries to value the liability is the'Projected Unit Credit (PUC), the method recommended by the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard -LKAS 19 on 'Employee Benefits'.

19.1 INTEREST COST

This cannot be estimated as the Company has not done an actuarial valuation of the gratuity liabilities for the previous year.

19.2 ACTUARIAL GAIN/LOSS

This does not arise as the Company has not done an actuarial valuation of the gratuity liabilities for the previous year.

19.3 CHANGES IN THE PRESENT VALUE OF OBLIGATION

This cannot be determined as the Company has not done an actuarial valuation of the gratuity liabilities for the previous year.

19.4 FUNDING ARRANGMENTS

The gratuity liability is not externally funded.

20. AMOUNTS DUE TO RELATED PARTY

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Satnet (Private) Limited	**695,103**	644,523
	695,103	644,523

21. OTHER PAYABLES AND LIABILITIES

	2018 Rs.	2017 Rs.
Accrued Expenses	**24,117,278**	12,800,297
Other Payables	**148,481,770**	504,856,535
Security Deposit Received from Distributors	**13,590,831**	14,211,965
Advance from Customers	**54,818,358**	30,484,143
	241,008,237	562,352,941

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22. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS

Provision for doubtful advance	**3,000,000**	3,000,000
	3,000,000	3,000,000

23. Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments - Statement of Financial Positions
Financial Assets

Loans and Receivables		
Trade and Other Receivables	**2,600,486**	40,954,083
	2,600,486	40,954,083
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**166,181,855**	214,735,697
	168,782,342	255,689,781
Financial Liabilities		
Other Financial Liabilities		
Other Payables	**241,008,237**	562,352,941
	241,008,237	562,352,941

23.1 Financial Risk Management

Overview
The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:
* Credit risk
* Liquidity risk
* Market risks (Including currency risk and interest rate risk)

This note present qualitative and quantitative information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks. The Company's objectives, policies and measuring and managing risk.

Risk Management Framework
The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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23.2 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet it's contractual obligation, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 31st March 2017:

	Carrying Amounts (Rs)	
	2018	**2017**
Trade and Other Receivables	**2,600,486**	40,954,083
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**166,181,855**	214,735,697
	168,782,342	255,689,781

23.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with it's financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

To measure and mitigate liquidity risk, the Company closely monitor its net operating cash flow, maintained a level of cash and cash equivalents and secured committed funding facilities from financial institutions.

	Carrying Amounts (Rs)	
	2018	**2017**
Other Financial Liabilities	**241,008,237**	562,352,941
	241,008,237	562,352,941

23.4 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, Interest rates and etc; will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the returns.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on sales that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency which is Sri Lankan Rupees.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

24. TRANSACTIONS WITH KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

According to Sri Lanka Accounting Standard LKAS 24 - 'Related Party Disclosures', Key Management Personnel, are those having and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the entity. Accordingly, the Board of Directors have been classified as Key Managemnet personnel of the Company. There were no compensation paid to the Key Management Personnel during the period.

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25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company carries out transactions in the ordinary course of its business with parties who are defined as related parties in Sri Lanka Accounting Standard 24 - Related Party Disclosure, the details of which are reported below.

NAME OF COMPANY	NAME OF THE DIRECTOR	NATURE OF INTEREST	PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS	2018	2017
				Rs.	Rs.
Dish TV India Limited			Loan Obtained	**800,276,926**	371,856,126
			Interest Expense	**287,131,355**	176,101,682
			Loan Paid	**(4,210,666)**	-
			Interest Paid	**(3,981,989)**	-
			Foreign Currency Gain/(Loss) unrealised - recognised in Finance cost	**80,505,105**	84,939,860
			Purchase	-	2,384,025
			Payments made	-	(2,384,025)
			Foreign Currency Gain/(Loss) unrealised - recognised in Finance cost	**(315,235)**	(627,583)
Satnet Private Limited	Mr. Dilruksh Hulugalle	Director	Service fee	**8,277,464**	6,767,730
	Ms. Sachini Samudika Hulugalle	Director	Payments Made for service fees	**(8,287,123)**	(6,317,990)
			Others	**921,750**	-
			Payments made for other	**(939,500)**	-
			Rent	-	849,150
			Payment Made for rent	-	(849,150)
			Receipts for Rent	-	1,009,800
			Rent	-	(1,009,800)
			Receipt for CPE	**2,786,905**	2,328,575
			Sale of CPE	**(2,786,905)**	(2,328,575)
			Receipt for EPRS	**4,740,000**	6,354,500
			EPRS Recharge given	**(4,933,160)**	(6,429,475)
			Incentive	**235,649**	107,705

26. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

There were no significant commitments or contingent liabilities as at the reporting date.

27. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There were no material events occuring after the reporting date that require adjustments to or disclosure in the Financial Statements.

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