

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited (the Company), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 47 to the standalone financial statements regarding unsecured interest-free deposits given to aggregators and advances given/recovered to/from the agencies (sub-agents) of the aggregators for acquiring movie libraries on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), including management's observations on enhancing the related effectiveness of control, as detailed in the note.

Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of aforesaid matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter

Goodwill Impairment assessment as at 31 March 2019

The standalone financial statements reflect goodwill aggregating ₹ 3,018 million recognised mainly for the acquisition and allocated to following cash generating unit (CGUs):

1. Online Media Business (₹ 2,397 million (net of impairment)); and
2. Regional channel in India (₹ 621 million).

We considered this as key audit matter due to the amount of balance of goodwill and because of the Company's assessment of the fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and value-in-use (VIU) calculations of the CGU. This assessment involve judgements about the valuation methodology, future performance of business and discount rate applied to future cash flow projections.

Refer Notes 2 (f) and 7 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Auditors response

Principal Audit Procedures

Our procedures consisted of challenging management's methodology and key assumptions and included the following audit procedures:

- Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to review of goodwill impairment testing performed by management;
- Validating impairment models through testing of the mathematical accuracy and verifying the application of the input assumptions;
- Understanding the underlying process used to determine the risk adjusted discount rates;
- Assessing the appropriateness of any changes to assumptions since the prior period;
- Validating the cash flow forecasts with reference to historical forecasts, actual performance and independent evidence to support any significant expected future changes to the business;
- Working with valuation specialist to benchmark the discount rates and perpetual growth rates applied by the Company for the purposes of computing VIU;
- We have also engaged valuation specialist to assist us in evaluating the FVLCD determined by the Company. The valuation specialist independently evaluated revenue multiple used in determination of FVLCD.

Key Audit Matter
Auditors response
Audit of transactions involving movie acquisitions through sub-agents of the aggregators of the Company:

The Company acquires movies from aggregators and production houses, during the year, the Company paid advances to certain sub-agents of the content aggregators for acquiring rights of movies on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) entered into with the respective sub-agents.

We considered this as key audit matter as it relates to a change in the movie acquisition process implemented by the Company during the year, the value of such movie advances and the risks associated with non-performance resulting in refunds of such advances.

Principal Audit Procedures

- Evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to identification of aggregators and its sub-agents and authorisation of movie advances. Please refer to a material weakness identified in Annexure "A" to the independent auditor's report on our reporting under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- Obtained supporting documents for movie advances to sub-agents which included the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) executed between the Company and the sub-agents and letters received from the content aggregators introducing the sub-agents to the Company and providing their undertaking towards the performance as well as the credit risk.
- Obtained termination letters for cases where refunds were received from sub-agents due to non-fulfilment of their obligations stated in the MOUs.
- Verified the computation and receipt of interest charged to sub-agents per the terms of the MOU on refund of movie advances.
- Read the minutes of the meetings of the Audit Committee wherein the management has explained the film content acquisition strategy including the business rationale of the movie acquisition.
- Obtained independent confirmation from the content aggregators and their sub-agents confirming the agency relationship with content aggregator, MOU's executed with Company, transactions done with the Company as well as outstanding balances, if any, at year end.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises of information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Directors' Report including Annexures to the Directors' Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholders' Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable 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.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, 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 financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses a qualified opinion on the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting for the reasons stated therein.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its Directors is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.



- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, 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 financial statements – refer Note 32 to the standalone 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. 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 B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

A. B. Jani
Partner
Membership No. 46488

Mumbai, 27 May 2019

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date which includes internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company.

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 over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 respective 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, a material weakness has been identified in the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting as at 31 March 2019 relating to certain operating ineffectiveness in controls in respect of advance payments to agencies (sub-agents) of aggregators for movie library acquisition on the basis of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). As a consequence of the said operating ineffectiveness in control for movie library acquisitions, there is a potential effect that the advances may be paid without adequate approvals.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the material weakness described in Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as of 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

We have considered the material weakness identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019, and the material weakness does not affect our opinion on the said standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm’s Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

A. B. Jani
Partner

Mumbai, 27 May 2019

Membership No. 46488

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

Report on Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2016 (the Order) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) of Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited (the Company)

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

- a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b) Some of the fixed assets were physically verified, except Integrated Receiver Decoders (IRD) boxes lying with third parties, during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except for the freehold land measuring 17,639.64 square meters located at Shaikapet Village, Hyderabad for which the original title deeds were not available for verification. The gross block and net block of such land as at 31 March 2019 is ₹ 573 million.

The Company does not have any immovable properties taken on lease that are disclosed as fixed asset in the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

- (ii) As explained to us, the nature of the inventories of the Company are such that clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Act. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:
 - a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employee State Insurance, Income-tax, Wealth-tax, Sales tax, Service tax/Goods and Service tax, Customs duty, Excise duty, Cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
 - b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employee State Insurance, Income-tax, Wealth tax, Sales tax, Service tax/Goods and Service tax, Customs duty, Excise duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - c) Details of dues of Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax/Goods and Service tax, Customs duty, Excise duty, and Value added tax which have not been deposited as on 31 March 2019 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount Unpaid (in millions)
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Service Tax	Customs, Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	F.Y. 2006-07	312
			F.Y. 2007-08	148
			F.Y. 2011-12 F.Y. 2012-13	4
		Additional Commissioner of Service Tax, Mumbai	F.Y. 2012-13 F.Y. 2013-14 F.Y. 2014-15	39
			F.Y. 2015-16 F.Y. 2016-17	51
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax Deducted at Source (including interest)	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	F.Y. 2012-13	7
			F.Y. 2013-14	14
	Income Tax	High Court	F.Y. 1995-96	(₹ 426,630)^
			F.Y. 2004-05	18
	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	F.Y. 2009-10	4
			F.Y. 2011-12	75
			F.Y. 2008-09	3*
			F.Y. 2009-10	30*
Income Tax-Penalty	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	F.Y. 2007-08	173	

^ represents absolute amount

*pertains to erstwhile ETC Networks Limited, merged with the Company

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions or banks. The Company does not have any loans from the Government and has not issued any debentures.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

A. B. Jani
Partner

Mumbai, 27 May 2019

Membership No. 46488