Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the 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') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 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 ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

   Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

6. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements 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 Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;

10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. Further to our comments in Annexure A, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;

    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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

    e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 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 as on 31 March 2022 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed unmodified opinion; and

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 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. the Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2022;

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2022;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2022;

iv.

a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2022.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

PRAVEEN WARRIER
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Date: 2022.05.12 20:34:14 +05'30'

Praveen Warrier
Partner
Membership No.: 214767
UDIN: 22214767AIWCIE1704

Place : Chennai
Date : 12 May 2022

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 13 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The property, plant and equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification program adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The Company does not own any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use assets or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) The Company does not hold any tangible inventory. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/business activity. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii)(a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end 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 no statutory dues referred to in subclause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) The Company has not entered into any transactions with the related parties covered under Section 177 or Section 188 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Act and consequently, does not have an internal audit system. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

PRAVEEN WARRIER

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Praveen Warrier
Partner
Membership No.: 214767
UDIN: 22214767AIWCIE1704

Place : Chennai
Date : 12 May 2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the 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 for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. 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 Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') 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 were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.

5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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

7. 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 controls 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

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

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Praveen Warrier
Partner
Membership No.: 214767
UDIN: 2221476AIWCIE1704

Place : Chennai
Date : 12 May 2022

Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022
(Amounts are stated in ₹ thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	3,087	5,869
Other intangible assets	2	50,952	76,746
Intangible assets under development	2	11,373	11,728
Right-of-use asset	3	-	4,462
Income tax assets (net)	4	2,167	1,371
Total non-current assets		**67,579**	**100,176**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivable	5	33,141	17,134
Cash and cash equivalents	6	61,781	56,865
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	6	35,578	25,746
Other financial assets	7	2,325	2,070
Other current assets	8	3,897	1,794
Total current assets		**136,722**	**103,609**
Total assets		**204,301**	**203,785**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	3,334	3,334
Other equity	10	182,844	173,693
		186,178	**177,027**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities	11	-	298
Provisions	12	6,763	6,297
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4	2,772	7,060
		9,535	**13,655**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	13		
Dues of micro and small enterprises		-	177
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,215	1,140
Finance lease liabilities	11	-	4,255
Other financial liabilities	14	4,455	4,421
Other current liabilities	15	1,481	1,837
Current tax liabilities (net)	4	357	650
Provisions	12	1,080	623
		8,588	**13,103**
Total liabilities		**18,123**	**26,758**
Total equity and liabilities		**204,301**	**203,785**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

PRAVEEN WARRIER Digitally signed by PRAVEEN WARRIER Date: 2022.05.12 20:27:44 +05'30'

Praveen Warrier
Partner
Membership No.: 214767

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited

JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY Digitally signed by JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY Date: 2022.05.12 18:21:16 +05'30'

P R Jayashree
Director
DIN: 03007802

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

MANISH AGARWAL Digitally signed by MANISH AGARWAL Date: 2022.05.12 19:14:23 +05'30'

Manish Agarwal
Director
DIN: 03445163

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts are stated in ₹ thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	191,743	166,512
Other income	17	4,150	3,066
Total income		**195,893**	**169,578**
Expenses			
Content	18	41,840	31,475
Advertisement	19	24,467	16,304
Employee benefits expenses	20	60,136	55,737
Finance cost	21	420	1,156
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	30,990	31,691
Impairment losses	23	4,382	-
Other expenses	24	23,468	26,572
Total expenses		**185,703**	**162,935**
Profit before tax		**10,190**	**6,643**
Tax expense	4		
Current tax		6,938	3,598
Deferred tax		(4,403)	(1,667)
Prior period taxes		(1,155)	-
		1,380	**1,931**
Profit after tax		**8,810**	**4,712**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation	27	456	67
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	4	(115)	(17)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**341**	**50**
Total comprehensive income		**9,151**	**4,762**
Earning per share (equity shares, par value ₹ 100 each)	29		
Basic and diluted		264	141

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited

PRAVEEN WARRIER Digitally signed by PRAVEEN WARRIER Date: 2022.05.12 20:29:20 +05'30'

JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY Digitally signed by JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY Date: 2022.05.12 18:22:55 +05'30'

MANISH AGARWAL Digitally signed by MANISH AGARWAL Date: 2022.05.12 19:14:57 +05'30'

Praveen Warrier
Partner
Membership No.: 214767

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

P R Jayashree
Director
DIN: 03007802

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

Manish Agarwal
Director
DIN: 03445163

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts are stated in ₹ thousand unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	10,190	6,643
Adjustments for:		
Fair value gain on investment	-	(242)
Depreciation on property and equipment, including intangible assets	28,374	27,234
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	2,616	4,457
(Reversal)/Provision for doubtful debts	131	(28)
Discount on rent	(700)	(1,100)
Reversal of lease liabilities	(100)	-
Interest income	(2,683)	(1,611)
Income on financial assets recorded at amortised cost	(196)	-
Interest on finance lease liability	195	660
Profit on sale of property and equipment	-	(85)
Impairment of intangibles under development	4,382	-
Assets written off	1,262	-
Sundry creditors no longer payable written back	(470)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**43,001**	**35,928**
Adjustment for working capital changes:		
Increase in trade payables	368	849
(Decrease) / increase in financial and other liabilities	601	352
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(15,684)	6,299
Increase other financial assets and non current assets	(2,162)	(399)
Cash generated from operations	**26,125**	**43,029**
Income taxes paid (net)	(6,871)	(3,725)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**19,254**	**39,304**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including intangibles under development)	(5,089)	(9,299)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	189
Other bank balance, net	(9,832)	(25,746)
Sale of current investment	-	40,680
Interest income on fixed deposits	2,683	1,611
Net cash flow (used in) / generated from investing activities (B)	**(12,238)**	**7,435**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(2,100)	(3,669)
Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(2,100)**	**(3,669)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	**4,916**	**43,070**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	56,865	13,795
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**61,781**	**56,865**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	5	4
Balances with bank un current accounts	6,249	7,104
Deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	55,527	49,757
Total cash and cash equivalents (Also, refer note 6)	**61,781**	**56,865**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

PRAVEEN WARRIER Digitally signed by PRAVEEN WARRIER Date: 2022.05.12 20:30:11 +05'30'

Praveen Warrier
Partner
Membership No.: 214767

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited

JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY Digitally signed by JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY Date: 2022.05.12 18:24:00 +05'30'

P R Jayashree
Director
DIN: 03007802

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

MANISH AGARWAL Digitally signed by MANISH AGARWAL Date: 2022.05.12 19:15:34 +05'30'

Manish Agarwal
Director
DIN: 03445163

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited
Statement of change in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amounts are stated in ₹ thousand unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity					Total
		Reserve and surplus				Others	
		Securities premium	Share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	General reserve	Accumulated other comprehensive income	
Balances as at 01 April 2020	**3,334**	**79,569**	**205,657**	**(116,259)**	**68**	**(104)**	**168,931**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	4,712	-	-	4,712
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
Balances as at 31 March 2021	**3,334**	**79,569**	**205,657**	**(111,547)**	**68**	**(54)**	**173,693**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8,810	-	-	8,810
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	341	341
Balances as at 31 March 2022	**3,334**	**79,569**	**205,657**	**(102,737)**	**68**	**287**	**182,844**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited

PRAVEEN WARRIER Digitally signed by PRAVEEN WARRIER Date: 2022.05.12 20:30:54 +05'30'

Praveen Warrier
Partner
Membership No.: 214767

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY Digitally signed by JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY Date: 2022.05.12 18:24:39 +05'30'

P R Jayashree
Director
DIN: 03007802

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

MANISH AGARWAL Digitally signed by MANISH AGARWAL Date: 2022.05.12 19:16:02 +05'30'

Manish Agarwal
Director
DIN: 03445163

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022

1 Significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(i) Corporate information

Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited (the "Company") incorporated in India on 8 February 1995. The Company is a subsdiary of Nazara Technologies Limited, a listed public company, there by becoming a deemed public company. The Company is primarily engaged in providing subscription / download of games / other contents through consumer base in India and worldwide and digital support services to group companies. The registered office of the company is situated at 1st Floor, Old No-98, New No -165 Avvai Shammugham, Anna Salai, Royapettah, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600014.
The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors on 12 May 2022

(ii) Basis of preparation

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended), and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and accrual basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value.

The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented, except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company.

Monetary amounts are expressed in Indian Rupee (₹) and are rounded off to thousands, except for earning per share unless otherwise stated. Amount presented as "0" are non-zero numbers rounded off in ₹ thousand. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III of the Act.

The financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards, which is applicable from 1 April 2022. Financial Statements have been prepared in compliance with the same.

(iii) 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:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified 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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified period of twelve months as its operating cycle.

(iv) Foreign currency transactions and translations

i. Functional currency
The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

ii. Transactions and translations
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognized in profit or loss in the standalone financial statements of the reporting entity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. 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 recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(v) Use of estimates and judgements
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The areas involving significant judgement and estimates are as follows:
• Estimation of useful life of property and equipment and intangible asset
• Estimation of defined benefit obligation
• Impairment of non-financial assets
• Estimation of fair value of unlisted securities
• Non-cash and contingent consideration
• Share based payment
• Expected credit loss
• Estimated value and useful life of ROU asset
• Estimation of uncertainties relating to pandemic Covid-19

Estimation of useful life of property and equipment and intangible asset
The charge in respect of periodic depreciation/ amortization is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Management at the time the asset is acquired/ capitalized and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end, determines the useful lives and residual values of Company's assets. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may affect their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

Estimated value and useful life of ROU asset
Ind AS 116 requires the lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has one lease contract at year end that includes extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

When it is reasonably certain to exercise extension option and not to exercise termination option, the Company includes such extended term and ignore termination option in determination of lease term.

Impairment of non-financial assets including ROU
Property and equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount is less than its carrying value. The calculation of value in use and fair value involves use of significant estimates and assumptions, which includes turnover, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

(v) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

Defined benefit plan and compensated absences

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount-rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Revenue recognition

The Company determines whether the advertising network/platform service providers are acting as principal or agent for the products or services that are sold through them. The Company ascertain the same based on the criteria such as who is the primary obligor under the contract, who has the discretion in pricing, who bears the inventory and credit risk.

Capitalization of internally generated intangibles

Distinguishing the research and development phases of a new customised apps and determining whether the recognition requirements for the capitalisation of development costs are met requires judgement. After capitalisation, management monitors whether the recognition requirements continue to be met and whether there are any indicators that capitalised costs may be

Applicability of goods and service tax on transactions

Company is liable to discharge goods and service tax on advertisement revenue and in-app purchases revenue, where place of provision of services is India in case of revenue earned from Google or cases where Google is acting as an agent of the Company.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to pandemic Covid-19

The COVID-19 has brought unprecedented uncertainty across the globe (including all places of business our Company and clients operates in). Management has evaluated short-term as well as long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the industry and in specific, on the Company. During this pandemic, the Company launched a new game - WCC3 and has received positive response from the users/ subscribers. While the Company did quickly adopt to alternate business continuity scenario, the uncertainly still prevails regarding the timelines of resuming to normal work conditions. Accordingly, the Management has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered, net of provisions established.

In preparation of these financial statement, the Company has taken into account internal and external sources of information to assess possible impacts of the pandemic, including but not limited to assessment of liquidity and going concern, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on revenues and estimates of operating costs. Based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company has sufficient liquidity and expects to fully recover the carrying amount of its assets. In addition, the management has reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

However, due to the evolving nature of the pandemic, its actual impact in future could be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions

(vi) Revenue from contract with customer

The Company is recording revenue from in app purchase and advertisement on the gross amount of consideration received from customer as per Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers"

To determine whether the Company should recognize revenues, the Company follows 5-step process:

a. identifying the contract, or contracts, with a customer
b. identifying the performance obligations in each contract
c. determining the transaction price
d. allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in each contract
e. recognizing revenue when, or as, we satisfy performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services

The transaction price is usually fixed, but may also include variable considerations such as volume or cash discounts. The revenue further adjusted with indirect sales taxes and exchange rate differences relating to sales in foreign currency is presented as net sales.

The following criteria apply in respect of various revenue streams:

a. In case of revenue from in app purchase, the Company has entered into agreements with the intermediaries who provides platform services to the Company on which the application of the Company is hosted and can be downloaded by the customers of the Company i.e. the end user of the application. The intermediaries are entitled to a fixed percentage of commission of the price at which in-app purchases are sold. The Company is acting as a principal and the intermediaries are acting as agent. Therefore, the revenue for In-App Purchases has been recognised on gross basis and commission paid to intermediaries is shown as a separate expense.

(vi) Revenue from contract with customer (continued)

b. In-app sale of virtual items: Revenues attributable to the sale of one-time in-game/app virtual items, including skills, privileges, or other consumables, features or functionality, to the players/ users, are recognized after the underlying performance obligations have been satisfied.

c. In case of revenue from advertisement, Company has assessed that platform service providers are Company's customers in such contracts. Hence revenue is recorded at the consideration received from the customer.

Income from services

Revenue from advertising services is recognized in the period in which advertisements are displayed.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government

Revenue is recognized 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.

The billing / collection in excess of revenue recognised is presented as deferred revenue in the balance sheet whereas unbilled revenue is recognised within other current financial assets.

(vii) Financial instrument

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.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) the asset is held to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes) and The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through OCI unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss under fair value option.

- The financial asset is held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for company's investment instruments. Any instruments which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

All equity investments (except investment in subsidiary, associate and joint venture) included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in Statement of profit and loss

In addition, the company may elect to designate an instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

(vii) Financial instrument (continued)

Derecognition

When 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; It evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- Based on above evaluation, 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 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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a bases that reflect the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets which are not fair value through profit & loss and equity instruments recognized in OCI

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. It recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortized cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial assets measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortized cost, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, lease obligations, and other payables.

(vii) Financial instrument (continued)

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

d) 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 because 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 recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

(viii) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. It is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i) Current tax

Provision for current tax is made under the tax payable method, based on the liability computed, after taking credit for allowances and exemptions as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961. Provision for Income tax in India has been computed on the higher of the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) in accordance with Section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and under the normal provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. MAT credit is recognized only to the extent there is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax in excess of MAT during the specified period. MAT credit is reviewed at each Balance sheet and written down to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal tax during the specified period.

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

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(viii) Income tax (continued)

ii) 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:

• When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

• In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of 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 differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

• When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

• In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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 profit and loss is recognised outside profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that the future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company having reasonable certainty that it can be utilized against the normal taxes payable under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(ix) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost of property and equipment comprises purchase price, non-refundable taxes, levies, and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. After initial recognition, property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The cost of an item of property and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying property and equipment.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Property and equipment are eliminated from financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in case of retirement of property and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property and equipment are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

(ix) Property, plant and equipment(continued)

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Useful lives (except computer) used by the Company are different from rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. These rates are based on evaluation of useful life estimated by the management supported by internal technical evaluation. The range of useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Nature of assets	Useful life
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	3 years

(x) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

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. Internally generated intangibles, excluding the amount at which development cost is capitalised, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is charged to Statement of profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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 amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Company amortised intangible assets over the period of 6 years, as the company expects to genereate future benefits from the given assets for a period of 6 years.

The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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 or loss when the asset is derecognised.

(xi) 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, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The impairment calculations are based on detailed budgets and forecast calculations for each of the Company's CGUs covering a period of five years and applying a long-term growth rate to project future cash flows after the fifth year. Impairment losses of operations are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

At each reporting date if there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss only to the extent of lower of its recoverable amount or carrying amount net of depreciation considering no impairment loss recognized in prior years only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.

The management assesses internal or external indicators at every reporting date, including but not limited to asset's market value, changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates, change in market interest rates, market capitalisation, obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, and the economic performance of an asset when compared to its expectation.

(xii) Lease

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as lessee

The Company's leased assets consist of leases for Buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

a. the contract involves the use of an identified asset
b. the Company has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
c. the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (ROU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term leases) and low-value assets. For these short term and low value leases, the company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the ROU assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the ROU assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. ROU asset are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of ROU assets. The estimated useful lives of ROU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets above.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the remeasurement in consolidated statement of income.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

(xiii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

(xiv) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(xv) Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. The provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(xvi) Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

The Company contributes to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 that is a defined contribution plan and contribution paid or payable is recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render services.

The Company's obligation because of gratuity is determined based on actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss - service costs comprising current service costs and net interest expense or income.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables of India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Liability for gratuity as at the year-end is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation.

Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Short - term employee benefits

All employee benefits which are due within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, etc. and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. All short-term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting year based on services rendered by employees.

Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

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.

(xvi) Employee benefits (continued)

Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share- based payments in form of employee stock options, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity settled transactions).

The cost is recognized in employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in stock option outstanding reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

In respect of equity settled share based payment resulting from shareholders of the Company to employees, the amount equivalent to the cost recorded by the Company is recorded at fair value of the shares as part of equity under contribution from shareholders.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(xvii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding other comprehensive income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders after taking into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(xviii) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.The Board of Director of the Company has been identified as Chief Operating Decision Maker as defined by Ind AS 108,"Operating Segments". The Board of Director regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment of" Information Technology related services ". Thus, as defined in IndAS 108 “Operating Segments”, the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment.

The Company is primarily engaged in providing subscription / download of games / other contents through consumer base in India and worldwide and digital support services to group companies.

(xix) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instrument 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:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

• Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
• Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
• Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

(xix) Fair value measurement (continued)

Currently Company carries those instruments where in level 1 inputs of the above mentioned fair value hierarchy is used.

The Company's board Committee approves the policies for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. Where seen appropriate external valuers are involved. The board committee reviews the valuation results. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For financial assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant financial assets and liabilities. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained by valuer. The Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of financial 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.

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2 Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and intangibles under development

	Property, plant and equipment					Other intangible assets	Intangibles under development (Also, refer note below)
Particulars	**Computer equipment**	**Office equipment**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**Vehicles**	**Total**	**Computer software**	
Gross block							
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**26,838**	**7,624**	**6,511**	**1,337**	**42,310**	**101,329**	**49,725**
Additions	263	176	-	-	439	46,857	8,860
Disposal	(268)	-	-	-	(268)	-	(46,857)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**26,833**	**7,800**	**6,511**	**1,337**	**42,481**	**148,186**	**11,728**
Additions	597	45	-	-	642	419	4,447
Disposal / written off	(17,402)	(4,357)	(3,283)	(1,337)	(26,379)	-	(419)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**10,028**	**3,488**	**3,228**	**-**	**16,744**	**148,605**	**15,756**
Accumulated depreciation/amortisation							
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**22,075**	**6,158**	**4,073**	**1,292**	**33,598**	**47,384**	**-**
Charge for the year	2,019	607	552	-	3,178	24,056	-
Disposal	(164)	-	-	-	(164)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**23,930**	**6,765**	**4,625**	**1,292**	**36,612**	**71,440**	**-**
Charge for the year	1,137	463	561	-	2,161	26,213	-
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,382
Disposal / written off	(16,520)	(4,193)	(3,111)	(1,292)	(25,116)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**8,547**	**3,035**	**2,075**	**-**	**13,657**	**97,653**	**4,382**
Net block							
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2,903**	**1,035**	**1,886**	**45**	**5,869**	**76,746**	**11,728**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**1,481**	**452**	**1,153**	**-**	**3,087**	**50,952**	**11,373**

Notes:
Intangible assets under development
(a) Intangibles under development ageing and completion schedule

Particulars	**Ageing**		**to be completed***	
	As at 31 March 2022	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Less than 1 year	3,054	4,895	11,373	419
1-2 years	4,891	-	-	11,309
2-3 years	-	4,071	-	-
More than 3 years	3,428	2,762	-	-
Total	**11,373**	**11,728**	**11,373**	**11,728**

** none of the intangibles under development is suspended.*

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
3	**Right-of-use assets**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**4,462**	**8,919**
	Termination	(1,846)	-
	Amortisation for the year (Also, refer note 22)	(2,616)	(4,457)
	Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**4,462**
4	**Income tax**		
i)	**Income tax assets (net)**		
	Income tax assets	2,167	1,371
		2,167	**1,371**
ii)	**Current tax liabilities (net)**		
	Income tax liabilities (net)	357	650
		357	**650**

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
iii)	**Amounts recognised in profit or loss**		
A	**Income tax expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss consists of:**		
	Current income tax		
	-Current tax for the year	6,938	3,598
	-Deferred tax credit	(4,403)	(1,667)
	Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**2,535**	**1,931**
	Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
	-Deferred tax expense arising on income and expense recognised in other	(115)	(17)
	Total	**2,650**	**1,948**

B The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at tax rate to income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows for 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021:

Profit before tax	10,190	6,643
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	2,565	1,672
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible / (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Expenses disallowed for the purpose of income taxes	57	292
Others	28	(16)
Income tax expense	**2,650**	**1,948**
Income tax expense recognized in total comprehensive income	**2,650**	**1,948**

iv) Deferred tax liabilities, net

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Right of use asset and lease liabilities	Gain on sale of Mutual fund	Provision for gratuity and compensated absence	Allowance for expected credit loss	Total
As 01 April 2020	**8,552**	**65**	**1,328**	**(1,161)**	**(74)**	**8,710**
(charged)/credited	-	-	-	-	-	
-to profit and loss	(339)	87	1,328	598	(7)	1,667
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	17	-	17
As 31 March 2021	**8,891**	**(22)**	**-**	**(1,742)**	**(67)**	**7,060**
(charged)/credited	-	-	-	-	-	
-to profit and loss	4,111	(22)	-	347	(33)	4,403
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	115	-	115
As 31 March 2022	**4,780**	**-**	**-**	**(1,974)**	**(34)**	**2,772**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
5 Trade receivables		
Unsecured considered good	33,275	17,399
	33,275	**17,399**
Allowance for expected credit loss	(134)	(265)
	33,141	**17,134**

Customer credit risk is managed based on the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management, pursuant to which outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored by the management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored by the management to ensure the risk of credit loss is minimal. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on historical information in relation to pattern of collections, defaults and credit worthiness of the customer.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Movement of expected credit loss		
Balance at beginning of the year	265	293
Utilised during the year, net	(131)	(28)
Balance at end of the year	**134**	**265**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	Less than 6 months	6 month to 1 year	Total	Less than 6 months	6 month to 1 year	Total
Undisputed trade receivables considered good	32,379	762	33,141	17,113	21	17,134

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
6 Cash and bank balances			
Cash on hand		5	4
Balances with banks			
In current accounts		6,249	7,104
Deposit accounts (with original maturity less than 3 months)		55,527	49,757
	(A)	**61,781**	**56,865**
Other bank balances			
Deposits with maturity up to 12 months		35,578	25,746
	(B)	**35,578**	**25,746**
	(A) + (B)	**97,359**	**82,611**
7 Other financial assets			
Security deposit		2,220	2,070
Others advances		105	-
		2,325	**2,070**
8 Other current assets			
Good and Service Tax receivable		3,005	727
Prepaid expenses		847	1,067
Advance to Vendor		45	
		3,897	**1,794**

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	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount
9 Equity share capital				
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each	45,000	4,500	45,000	4,500
	45,000	**4,500**	**45,000**	**4,500**
Issued, subscribed and paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each	33,335	3,334	33,335	3,334
	33,335	**3,334**	**33,335**	**3,334**

(a) There were no movement in the share capital during the current and previous year.

(b) Shares held by the holding company and promoters

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number*	Amount	Number*	Amount
Name of the shareholder				
Nazara Technologies Limited (holding company)				
17,460 equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	17,460	1,746	17,460	1,746
P R Rajendran (promoter)				
9,319 equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	9,319	932	9,319	932
Jayashree Rajendran(promoter)				
5,557 equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	5,557	556	5,557	556

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% share in the company

Name of the shareholder	Number*	% Holding	Number*	% Holding
Nazara Technologies Limited	17,460	52.38%	17,460	52.38%
P R Rajendran	9,319	27.96%	9,319	27.96%
Jayashree Rajendran	5,557	16.67%	5,557	16.67%

*Number of shares are in absolute number

(d) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of ₹100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be entitled to receive balance of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts and the distribution shall be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(e) Buy back of share /bonus shares

There were no shares issued pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, alloted as fully paid up by way of bonus issues and buy back of shares during the last 5 years immediately preceding 31 March 2022

(f) Capital Management

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company focused on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company. There are no borrowings in the Company as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
10 Other equity		
Securities premium reserve	79,569	79,569
General reserve	68	68
Share based payment reserve	205,657	205,657
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(111,547)	(116,259)
Add : Transferred from Statement of profit and loss	8,810	4,712
Balance at the end of the year	**(102,737)**	**(111,547)**
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(54)	(104)
Add : Transfer from other comprehensive income	341	50
Balance at the end of the year	**287**	**(54)**
Total other equity	**182,844**	**173,693**

Other equity (continued)

Notes to other equity:

i) Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. These reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act

ii) Retained earnings

Accumulated profit / (loss) in the statement of profit and loss pertain to the accumulated earnings made by the Company over the years

iii) General reserve

The reserve was created out of profits and kept aside for general purpose and financial strengthening of the Company in accordance with erstwhile Companies Act, 1956.

iv) Share based payment reserve

The reserves pertain to ESOP's granted by holding company to key managerial personnel of the Company that vested during the year.

During the year ended 31 March 2019, Nazara Technologies Limited (the Holding Company) granted 562,733 stock options to the key managerial personnal of the Company. In accordance with Ind AS 102 “Share based payments” an amount of ₹Nil is recorded represented by the proportionate fair value of the above grant.

Particulars	
Date of grant	17 January 2018
Date of board approval	11 December 2017
Date of member approval	15 December 2017
Number of options granted	562,733
method of settlement	Equity
Vesting period	One year
Exercise period	Five year
Vesting conditions	100% vesting after one year
Exercise price	INR 282.91

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022 No. of options	As at 31 March 2021 No. of options
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	298,247	562,733
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	264,486
Outstanding at the end of the year	298,247	298,247
Exercisable at the end of the year	298,247	298,247
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	1.75 years	2.75 years

v) Accumulated other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income represents remeasurement of defined benefits liability which comprises of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the assets ceiling, excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefits liability.

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		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
11	**Finance lease liabilities**		
	Opening balance	4,553	8,662
	Interest cost (Also, refer note 21)	195	660
	Reversal of lease liabilities (Also, refer note 17)	(100)	-
	Repaid	(2,800)	(4,769)
	Termination	(1,848)	-
	Balance at closing	**-**	**4,553**
(a)	**Liabilities included in the statement of financial position**		
	Current	-	4,255
	Non- current	-	298
		-	**4,553**

(b) Summary of contractual cash outflow

	As at 31 March 2021		
	Lease payments	Finance charges	Net present value
Not later than 1 year	4,500	245	4,255
Later than 1 year	300	2	298
	4,800	**247**	**4,553**

	As at 31 March 2021
(c) Summary of contractual maturities of lease liabilities	
Particulars	
Not later than 1 year	4,500
Later than 1 year	300
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at the end of the year	**4,800**

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
12 Provisions				
Provision for gratuity (Also, refer note 27)	4,578	772	4,317	484
Provision for compensated absences (Also, refer note 27)	2,184	309	1,980	139
	6,763	**1,080**	**6,297**	**623**

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
13 Trade payables		
Trade payables		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Also refer note (a) below)	-	177
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises (Also, refer note 25)	1,215	1,140
	1,215	**1,317**

13 Trade payables(continued)

(a) The Company has amounts due to micro and small suppliers registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 (MSMED Act), as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	The disclosure		
i)	Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act	-	177
ii)	Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount	-	-
iii)	Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond appointed day during the year	-	-
iv)	Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act	-	-
v)	Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act towards payments already made	-	-
vi)	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
vii)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, 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 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

Micro and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors The Company has not received any instruction from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence, disclosures if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest payable as required under the said Act have not been given.

Trade payables ageing schedule

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
	Less than 1 year	**Less than 1 year**
(1) MSME	-	177
(2) Others	1,215	1,140

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
14 Other financial liabilities		
Accrued expenses	4,449	4,415
Salary payable	6	6
	4,455	**4,421**
15 Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	1,481	1,837
	1,481	**1,837**

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	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
16 Revenue from operations		
Sale of service (Also, refer note 26)		
- To related parties (Also, refer note 25)	3,650	2,462
- To others	188,093	164,050
Total	**191,743**	**166,512**
17 Other income		
Fair value gain on restatement of mutual fund	-	242
Interest income on fixed deposits	2,683	1,611
Discount on Rent	700	1,100
Reversal of lease liabilities	100	-
Profit on sale of property and equipment	-	85
Provision written back	-	28
Income on financial assets recorded at amortised cost	196	-
Sundry creditors no longer payable written back	470	-
Total	**4,150**	**3,066**
18 Content		
Consultancy fees	23,339	17,415
Webserver	12,236	11,269
Production	6,266	2,791
Total	**41,840**	**31,475**
19 Advertisement		
Sales promotion and business development		
- To related parties (Also, refer note 25)	1,710	57
- From others	22,757	16,247
Total	**24,467**	**16,304**
20 Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and bonus		
- To related parties (Also, refer note 25)	22,080	22,080
- To others	35,421	30,058
Contribution to provident and other funds (Also, refer note 27)	1,066	1,186
Gratuity expenses(Also, refer note 27)	1,005	875
Compensated absences (Also, refer note 27)	374	1,500
Staff welfare expenses	189	38
Total	**60,136**	**55,737**

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		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
21	**Finance cost**		
	Interest paid on delay payments of statutory dues	225	496
	Interest on finance lease liabilities	195	660
	Total	**420**	**1,156**
22	**Depreciation and amortisation expenses**		
	Depreciation on tangible assets(Also, refer note 2)	2,161	3,178
	Amortisation on intangible assets(Also, refer note 2)	26,213	24,056
	Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Also, refer note 3)	2,616	4,457
	Total	**30,990**	**31,691**
23	**Impairment losses**		
	Impairment of intangibles under development (Also, refer note 3)	4,382	-
		4,382	**-**
24	**Other expenses**		
	Commission	8,475	12,347
	Royalty	2,158	3,202
	Legal and professional expenses	4,714	3,168
	Repairs and maintenance - Others	1,555	1,638
	Rent	1,800	-
	Insurance	588	772
	Rates and taxes	379	1,663
	Payment to audtiors		
	- Statutory audit*	1,117	257
	Bad debts written off (Also, refer note 25)	72	1,044
	Property, plant and equipment written off	1,262	-
	Loss on exchange fluctuation (net)	84	1,283
	Miscellaneous expenses	1,265	1,198
	Total	**23,468**	**26,572**
	*** Payment to auditors**		
	As auditor		
	-Statutory audit	800	250
	-Reimbursement of expenses	17	7
	-Cost overruns for previous year	300	-
		1,117	**257**

25 Related party disclosures

Names of the related parties	Description of relationship
Nazara Technologies Limited	Holding Company
Nodwin International Gaming Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
P R Rajendran - Managing Director	Key management personnel
P R Jayshree - Director	Key management personnel
R Kalpana	Relative of Key management personnel

a) Transactions during the year	For year ended 31 March 2022	For year ended 31 March 2021
Salary and bonus @		
P R Rajendran(*)	10,500	10,500
P R Jayshree(*)	10,080	10,080
R Kalpana	1,500	1,500
Revenue from operations		
Nazara Technologies Limited	3,650	-
Nodwin Gaming International Limited	-	1,462
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	-	1,000
Sales promotion and business development		
Nazara Technologies Limited	1,710	57
Bad debts		
Nazara Technologies Limited	-	1,044
b) Compensation of key management personnel (@/*)		
Short term employee benefits	20,580	20,580

c) Balance as at year end	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Trade Payables		
Nazara Technologies Limited	910	67

(*) Managerial remuneration has been paid / provided by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

@ Remuneration pertain to short term employee benefits. As the present value of obligation towards gratuity is determined for all the employees in aggregate, the post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits relating to key management personnel cannot be ascertained individually.

26 Revenue

a) Disaggregation of revenue

The Company majorly derives its revenue via ad-revenue and in-app purchases made by end user of the App to the intermediaries viz. Apple, Google and Facebook. The intermediaries deduct their share of commission/ fees and pay the Company's share of revenue on a monthly basis. The Company also generates revenue from advertisements and a small portion from corporate video making.

b) Performance obligations

The performance obligation of the Company is to provide customers with content developed for applications and applications as platform for various advertiesments.
In case of in-app purchases, obligation is to make available the coins or additional features that a game user purchases. No refunds are allowed after 48 hours of making purchase.

c) Timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

Revenues associated with the revenue from advertisements and In-app purchases are recognised as and when the entity transfers the promised services to the customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset, including In-App purchase and revenue from performance-based advertising are recognized after the underlying performance obligations have been satisfied.

d) Transaction price allocated to performance obligation

The Company is earning advertisement revenue from apps through various platforms for which Company is receiving consideration. Transaction price for the in-app revenue is booked at amount gross basis and commission paid to agents are expensed out.

e) Disaggregated revenue information

The company earns its revenue from the sale of:
1. Revenue from In-app purchases
2. Revenue from sale of Ad space
3. Revenue from real money game

The Company's revenue disaggregated by pattern of revenue recognition are as follows

		Services transferred at a point in time		Services transferred over time	
	Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2022**	**Year ended 31 March 2021**	**Year ended 31 March 2022**	**Year ended 31 March 2021**
1	Advertisement services	136,321	105,818	-	-
2	In app purchases	-	-	46,761	39,916
3	Real money gaming	-	-	2,045	10,879
4	Other services	6,616	6,239	-	3,660

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27 Retirement benefit plans

(A) Defined benefit obligation

(a) Contribution to gratuity fund

In accordance with the payment of gratuity under 'Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972' of India, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined retirement benefit plan covering eligible employees. Liabilities with regard to such gratuity are determined by an independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit method and are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period determined.

The following table's summarize the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet.

		Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
1	**Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current service cost	678	612
	Net interest cost	327	263
	Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**1,005**	**875**
2	**Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Remeasurement actuarial loss / (gain)	(456)	(67)
	Expenses recognised in other comprehensive income	**(456)**	**(67)**
		As at 31 March 2022	**As at 31 March 2021**
3	**Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation**		
	Liability at the beginning of the year	4,801	3,993
	Interest cost	327	263
	Current service cost	678	612
	Actuarial (gains) losses on defined benefit obligations		
	-arising from changes in financial assumptions	92	210
	-arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(392)	-
	-arising on account of experience changes	(156)	(277)
	Liability at the end of the year	**5,350**	**4,801**
4	**Reconciliation of net liability recognised:**		
	Opening net liability	4,801	3,993
	Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	1,005	875
	Expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(456)	(67)
	Amount recognised in the balance sheet	**5,350**	**4,801**
	Unfunded		
	Current	772	484
	Non current	4,578	4,317
5	**Actuarial assumptions**		
	Discount rate per annum	6.41%	6.82%
	Rate of salary increase	12.00%	12.00%
	Rate of employee turnover	16.30%	10.00%
	Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-014) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult
6	**Sensitivity analysis**		
	Discount + 1.0%	(219)	(278)
	Discount - 1.0%	241	317
	Salary growth rate + 1.0%	127	162
	Salary growth rate - 1.0%	(117)	(142)
	Attrition rate + 1.0%	(44)	(46)
	Attrition rate - 1.0%	50	55

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27 Retirement benefit plans (continued)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
7 Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation		
1 year	772	484
2 year	725	441
3 year	631	443
4 year	671	413
5 year	557	446
6 to 10 years	2,548	2,970
More than 10 years	1,573	3,163

(b) Provision for compensated absences

The Company accrues for the compensated absences, a long term employee benefit plan based on the entire available leave balance standing to the credit of the employees at year end. The value of such leave balance eligible for carry forward, is determined by actuarial valuation as at the Balance sheet date and is charged to statement of profit and loss in the period determined. The total charges for the year ended 31 March 2022: ₹ 374 (31 March 2021:₹ 1,500).

Actuarial assumptions	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Discount rate per annum	6.82%	6.60%
Rate of salary increase	12.00%	10.00%
Rate of employee turnover	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-014) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult

(B) Defined contribution plan

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits under the provident fund which is a defined contribution wherein both the employee and the Company make monthly contributions equal to a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. These contributions are made to the Fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company's monthly contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period they are incurred. The total charges for the year ended 31 March 2022 amounts to ₹ 1,066 (31 March 2021: ₹ 1186).

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28 Financial instruments

(a)Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities
All finanical assets and financial laibilities are measured at amortised cost as at the reporting date. The company considers the carrying value of the financial assets and financial liabilities as on approximate estimate of the fair value.

(b)Financial risk management objectives and policies
The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, credit, liquidity and interest rate risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instrument. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by Board of Directors. The focus of the management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effect on the financial performance of the Company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of trade and other payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investment in mutual funds, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial and non-financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's senior management oversees the management of the risks inherent to the business.

Foreign currency risk management
Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and trade receivable and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on their receivables and payables which are held in USD.

The summary quantitative data about the company's unhedged exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	INR	USD	INR	USD
Trade receivables	26,500	348	16,415	224
Trade payables/ provisions	67	1	1,804	25
Net exposure	**26,433**	**347**	**14,611**	**199**

Foreign currency
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in USD with all other variables held constant. The below impact on the Company's profit before tax is based on changes in the fair value of unhedged foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at Balance Sheet date:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
Currency	**Increase by 5%**	**Decrease by 5%**	**Increase by 5%**	**Decrease by 5%**
INR	1,322	(1,322)	731	(731)

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and bank balances, bank deposits and other financial assets.

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by each business segment through continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables . The provision matrix takes into account factors such as default risk of industry, historical experience for customers etc. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. At 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 receivables from Company's top 5 customers accounted for approximately 80.00% and 88.60%, respectively of all the receivables outstanding. As at 31 March, 2022 receivable from one top customer accounted for 24.00% of all receivable outstanding (31 March 2021 : 31.16 %). An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis based on historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of trade receivables disclosed in table below.

28 (b)Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)
Credit risk (continued)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Amount not due	24,614	8,681
Up to 30 days	858	1,100
30 - 90 days	7,037	7,203
90 - 180 days	4	129
More than 180 days	762	286
Total	**33,275**	**17,399**
Allowance for expected credit loss	(134)	(265)
Total	**33,141**	**17,134**

The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates that there exists concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables due to its dependency on limited numbers of customers for a significant portion of receivables outstanding. The inability to recover the amount payable by such top customers may have an adverse impact on their recoverability. Bank balances and deposits are held with only high rated banks and security deposits are placed for leasing purpose only. Hence, in such cases, the credit risk is negligible.

Liquidity risk
The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting its present and future cash and collateral obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset without incurring unacceptable losses. Liquidity risk management implies maintenance sufficient cash including availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet the obligations as and when due.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring as far as possible that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its short term and long term liabilities as and when due. Anticipated future cash flows are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirements of the Company. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Contractual maturities of the financial liabilities:

	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**Over 1 year**	**Total**	**Less than 1 year**	**Over 1 year**	**Total**
Trade payables	1,215	-	1,215	1,317	-	1,317
Lease liability	-	-	-	4,255	298	4,553
Other financial liabilities	4,455	-	4,455	4,421	-	4,421
Total	**5,670**	**-**	**5,670**	**9,993**	298	**10,291**

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 of interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

29 Earnings per share
Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	8,810	4,712
Basic weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	33,335	33,335
Earnings per share:		
Basic and diluted	264.28	141.35
Nominal value per equity share	100	100

30 Practical expediency under Ind AS 116
The Company has applied the practical expedient to all the rent concessions that meets the conditions in paragraph 46B. The rent concession of Rs 100,000 per month for seven month during the year has been recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss under the head "Other income".

31 Contingent liabilities and Commitments
There are no contingent liabilities or commitments as at the balance sheet date.

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32 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the management. The management regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment . Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment.

33 Additional Regulatory Information in accordance with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Ratio	Notes/ reference	Numerator		Notes/ reference	Denominator		Ratio		% Variance	Reason for variance (refer explanation below)
		A	B		A	B	A	B		
		Amount (i)	Amount (ii)		Amount (iii)	Amount (iv)	(in %) v = (i)/(iii)	(in %) vi = (i)/(iii)	vii=(v)-(vi)	
Current ratio (in Times)	a	136,722	103,609	d	8,588	13,103	15.92	7.91	101%	1
Return on equity (in %)	b	8,810	4,712	9	3,334	3,334	264%	141%	123%	1
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in Times)	16	191,743	166,512	e	25,138	20,270	7.63	8.21	-7%	Not applicable
Net capital turnover ratio	16	191,743	166,512	f	109,320	78,392	1.75	2.12	-17%	Not applicable
Net profit ratio	b	8,810	4,712	16	191,743	166,512	0.05	0.03	62%	1
Return on capital employed	c	10,610	7,799	g	186,178	177,027	6%	4%	29%	1

A - 31 March 2022; B - 31 March 2021

Reference

a. Total of current assets b. Profit after tax c. Profit before tax plus finance cost d. Total of current liabilities e. Average of trade receivables f. Average of working capital g. Total of shareholders' funds.

Explanation

1. The increase is attributable to increase in total income, while the increase in expenses has not been at the same level.

34 Corporate social responsibility

The Company has assessed the applicability of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR) in accordance with the provision of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and concluded that mandatory contribution under the provision is not applicable for the current financial year. Accordingly, the Company does not carry any provision for CSR expenses for the current year and previous year.

35 Previous year figures have been regrouped, rearranged, reclassified to conform with current presentation.

36 Events after the reporting year

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of the financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered
Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited

PRAVEEN WARRIER
Digitally signed by PRAVEEN WARRIER
Date: 2022.05.12 20:32:28 +05'30'

Praveen Warrier
Partner
Membership No.: 214767

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY
Digitally signed by JAYASHREE POOCHI RAMASWAMY
Date: 2022.05.12 18:26:20 +05'30'

P R Jayashree
Director
DIN: 03007802

Place: Chennai
Date: 12 May 2022

MANISH AGARWAL
Digitally signed by MANISH AGARWAL
Date: 2022.05.12 19:17:13 +05'30'

Manish Agarwal
Director
DIN: 03445163

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2022