Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2021

1. Corporate information

Nazara Technologies Limited (the "Company") was incorporated in India on December 08, 1999 and 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 shares of the Company were listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) on March 30, 2021. The registered office of the Company is situated at 51-57, Maker chambers 3, Nariman point, Mumbai-400021.

The standalone financial statements (SFS) were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors on May 28, 2021.

2. Significant accounting policies

i) Basis of preparation

The standalone 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 standalone 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.

Monetary amounts are expressed in Indian Rupee (₹) and are rounded off to millions, except for earning per share. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

The standalone 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.

ii) 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 realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified period of twelve months as its operating cycle.

iii) Foreign currency transactions and translations

a) Functional currency

The standalone 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.

b) Transactions and balances

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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

iv) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, 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:

a) Estimation of defined benefit obligation

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.

b) Estimation of fair value of unlisted securities for impairment analysis

The Company follows the guidance of Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments: to determine the fair value of its investment in equity instruments using market and income approaches. The market approach includes the use of financial metrics and ratios of comparable companies, such as revenue, earnings, comparable performance multiples, recent financial rounds and the level of marketability of the investments. The selection of comparable companies requires management judgment and is based on number of factors, including comparable Company sizes, growth rates and development stages. The income approach includes the use of discounted cash flow model, which requires significant estimates regarding the investees' revenue, costs, and discount rates based on the risk profile of comparable companies. Estimates of revenue and costs are developed using available historical and forecast data. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

c) Non-cash and contingent consideration

Estimating fair value of non-cash consideration, including contingent consideration, in respect of acquisition of investment in subsidiaries or associates involves management judgement. Fair value of the equity shares of the Company is determined based on weighted average price at which the most recent financials rounds occurred in the past one year.

The fair value of the contingent consideration, when the arrangement involves future delivery of fixed number of equity shares, is estimated to be acquisition date fair value of equity shares of the Company and those payable in cash are discounted using incremental borrowing rate (IBR) of the Company.

The estimate also includes probability of achieving the performance targets. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

d) Share based payment

The Company evaluates the terms to determine whether share-based payment is equity settled or cash settled. Further, the Company measures the fair value of equity settled transactions with employees at the grant date of the equity instruments. The basis and assumptions used in these calculations are disclosed in note 31. These inputs are used in the option valuation model to determine the fair value of share awards are subjective estimates. Changes to these estimates will cause the fair value of our share-based awards and related share-based compensations expense may vary.

e) Expected credit loss

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered credit reports and other related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID-19.

f) 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). While the Company has quickly adopted to alternate business continuity scenario, the uncertainly still prevails regarding the timelines of resuming to normal work conditions. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has used credit reports and related information, economic forecasts and consensus estimates from market sources on the expected future performance of the Company, including in respect of each long-term investments that the Company has invested into.

From business perspective, the Company is buoyed with the resilience of digital and interactive gaming market. While there is surge in demand for digital and interactive games, primarily on account of work from home restrictions, the Management of the Company will remain committed to further investing into the Company's business and that of our investee entities to drive top line profitable growth in business. In addition, the Company has been frugal in its financial matters and prudent in its investment decisions while monitoring the evolving market conditions closely, to ensure its own continuity and mitigating the risk impacting the business segment it operates in.

Management has evaluated short-term as well as long-term impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the gaming and e-sports industry, and in particular on the Company as well as the Group and believes that the pandemic will not have a significant negative effect on the Company's financial position and results of its operation. In preparation of these financial statements, 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, in view of the volatility in the global economic conditions pursuant to this pandemic; the impact of Covid-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from the estimate as on the date of the approval of the financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

v) Revenue recognition

Revenue arises mainly from Income from services, other operating income, other income and dividends.

To determine whether the Company should recognise 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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

e. recognizing revenue when, or as, we satisfy performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services

Revenue from operations

Revenue from subscription / download of games / other contents is recognised when a promise in a customer contract (performance obligation) has been satisfied, usually over the period of subscription. The amount of revenue to be recognised (transaction price) is based on the consideration expected to be received in exchange for services, net of credit notes, discounts etc. If a contract contains more than one performance obligation, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on their relative standalone selling price.

Revenue from advertising services, including performance-based advertising, is recognised after the underlying performance obligations have been satisfied, usually in the period in which advertisements are displayed.

Revenue is reported on a gross or net basis based on management's assessment of whether the Company is acting as a principal or agent in the transaction. The determination of whether the Company act as a principal or an agent in a transaction is based on an evaluation of whether the good or service are controlled prior to transfer to the customer.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined terms of payment, and excluding variable considerations such as volume or cash discounts and taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer and presented as 'Deferred revenue'. Advance payments received from customers for which no services have been rendered are presented as 'Advance from customer's'.

Unbilled revenues are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

Other operating revenue

Other operating revenue mainly consists of Technology Platform/ Digital Marketing / Administrative & Business Supporting/Recharge services to subsidiaries and is recognised in the period in which services are rendered.

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

Other income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or over a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of the financial liability. Interest income is included under the head "finance income" in the statement of profit and loss account.

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date. The right to receive dividend is generally established when shareholders approve the dividend.

vi) 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 recognised 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 amortised cost
- financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

Financial asset at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised 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 realise 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 amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial asset 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 recognised in OCI. However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

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

FVTPL is a residual category and any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate an instrument, which otherwise meets amortised 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').

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 derecognised 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 recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a 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 and loss and equity instruments recognised in OCI.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. It recognises 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) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. 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 amortised 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 asset 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 amortised cost, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Derecognition

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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise 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 recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

vii) Income tax

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

a) 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.

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 recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

b) 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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
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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.

viii) Property 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 recognised 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 standalone 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 recognised in statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

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 useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Nature of Assets	Useful Life
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	3 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Vehicles	3 years

ix) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised 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 capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is charged to 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 amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

The amortisation 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.

x) 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

At each reporting date if there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised.

xi) Leases

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

Company as lessee

The Company's leased assets consist of leases for building. 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 recognises 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 recognises 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 recognises 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 recognises any remaining amount of the remeasurement in statement of income. Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

xii) 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.

xiii) 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.

xiv) 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 estimates.

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 recognised 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 sufficient reliability.

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

xv) Employee benefits

a) 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 recognises 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.

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 recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

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.

b) 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, bonus etc. 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.

c) 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 recognised 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.

d) 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 recognised in employee benefits expense or debited to investment in subsidiary (in respect of employee stock options granted to an employee rendering services to a subsidiary), 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 or an increase in investment in subsidiary 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.

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.

xvi) 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.

xvii) Segment reporting

The Company presents standalone Ind AS financial statements along with the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, segment reporting, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements

xviii) Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture

The Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries or associates or joint venture at cost less impairment. The Company assesses investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary, associate or joint venture. The recoverable amount of such investment is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal (FVLCD) and its value-in-use (VIU). The VIU of the investment is calculated using projected future cash flows. If the recoverable amount of the investment is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Investment in a subsidiary or an associate or a joint venture acquired in stages are accounted after re-measuring the equity interest held up to the date on which control or significant influence was first achieved, at its fair value on date of obtaining control or significant influence.

xix) Recent accounting pronouncement adopted as on April 01, 2021

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on March 31, 2021.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property and equipment

Particulars	Computer equipments	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross block (at cost)					
As at April 01, 2019	**28.73**	**4.91**	**1.51**	**3.76**	**38.91**
Additions	0.25	-	-	-	**0.25**
Deletions	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2020	**28.98**	**4.91**	**1.51**	**3.76**	**39.16**
Additions	1.16	0.07	-	-	**1.23**
Deletions	-	-	-	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2021	**30.14**	**4.98**	**1.51**	**3.76**	**40.39**
Accumulated depreciation					
Upto April 01, 2019	**28.52**	**4.13**	**1.39**	**2.50**	**36.54**
For the year	0.13	0.41	0.10	0.89	**1.53**
Upto March 31, 2020	**28.65**	**4.54**	**1.49**	**3.39**	**38.07**
For the year	0.33	0.35	0.02	0.37	**1.07**
Upto March 31, 2021	**28.98**	**4.89**	**1.51**	**3.76**	**39.14**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2020	**0.33**	**0.37**	**0.02**	**0.37**	**1.09**
As at March 31, 2021	**1.16**	**0.09**	**-**	**-**	**1.25**

4A. Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross block (at cost)		
As at April 01, 2019	**-**	**-**
Additions (refer note 27)	93.10	**93.10**
Deletions	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2020	**93.10**	**93.10**
Additions (refer note 27)	11.98	**11.98**
Deletions	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2021	**105.08**	**105.08**
Accumulated depreciation		
Upto April 01, 2019	**-**	**-**
For the year	46.48	**46.48**
Upto March 31, 2020	**46.48**	**46.48**
For the year	51.57	**51.57**
Upto March 31, 2021	**98.05**	**98.05**
Net block		
As at March 31, 2020	**46.62**	**46.62**
As at March 31, 2021	**7.03**	**7.03**

4B. Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	NGDP Platform	Mygamma and Djuzz platform	Total
Gross block (at cost)				
As at April 01, 2019	**16.01**	**11.40**	**3.64**	**31.05**
Additions	2.86	-	-	**2.86**
As at March 31, 2020	**18.87**	**11.40**	**3.64**	**33.91**
Additions	-	-	-	**-**
As at March 31, 2021	**18.87**	**11.40**	**3.64**	**33.91**
Accumulated amortisation				
Upto April 01, 2019	**16.01**	**8.07**	**3.64**	**27.72**
For the year	0.57	2.47	-	**3.04**
Upto March 31, 2020	**16.58**	**10.54**	**3.64**	**30.76**
For the year	0.95	0.86	-	**1.81**
Upto March 31, 2021	**17.53**	**11.40**	**3.64**	**32.57**
Net block				
As at March 31, 2020	**2.29**	**0.86**	**-**	**3.15**
As at March 31, 2021	**1.34**	**-**	**-**	**1.34**

5. Non current and current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
a. Non-current investments				
(i) Investment in subsidiaries				
Unquoted equity and preference shares (at cost)				
Equity instruments at cost				
Nazara Technologies FZ LLC	5,000	0.64	5,000	0.64
Equity shares of AED 10 each, fully paid up				
Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited	9,999	0.10	9,999	0.10
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up				
Nazara Pte Limited	1,000	0.05	1,000	0.05
Equity shares of SGD 1 each, fully paid up				
Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited	17,460	528.24	17,460	528.24
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid up				
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited (refer note A)	8,207	919.57	7,376	769.63
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid up				

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Paper Boat Apps Private Limited	5,422	835.10	5,422	835.10
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up				
Absolute Sports Private Limited	1,37,173	438.43	1,37,173	438.43
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each, fully paid up				
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited (refer note E)	38,46,208	20.32	38,46,208	20.32
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up				
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited (refer note B)				
Equity shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid up	54,452	260.09	47,867	230.50
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited (refer note B)				
Equity shares of ₹ 1 each, fully paid up	40,002	84.00	-	-
Compulsorily convertible preference shares (at cost)				
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited (refer note B)	43,619	294.07	17,554	147.81
0.1% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid up				
(ii) Investment in associates				
Unquoted equity instrument (at cost)				
Moonglab Technologies Private Limited	4,392	10.00	4,392	10.00
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up				
(iii) Investment in joint venture				
Unquoted equity instrument (at cost)				
Sports Unity Private Limited	30,45,000	60.90	30,45,000	60.90
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up				
Total (a)		**3,451.51**		**3,041.72**
b. Investment in others				
Unquoted equity and preference shares (at fair value through profit and loss)				
Instasportz Consultancy Private Limited	1,171	-	1,171	10.00
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up				
Compulsorily convertible preference share instruments (at fair value through profit and loss)				
Khichadi Technologies Private Limited	2,143	-	2,143	7.50
0.01% compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each, fully paid up				
Total (b)		**-**		**17.50**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
c. Impairment on investments				
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited (refer note B)		26.19		26.19
Sports Unity Private Limited (refer note C)		37.58		-
Moonglab Technologies Private Limited (refer note D)		5.61		-
Total (c)		**69.38**		**26.19**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (a+b-c)		**3,382.13**		**3,033.03**

Notes:

A The Company has invested ₹ 149.94 million in cash for acquiring 831 equity shares of ₹ 10 each in Nodwin Gaming Private Limited during the current year.

B The Company made following investment in the shares of Halaplay:

The Company has invested ₹ 29.50 million in cash for acquiring 6,565 equity shares of face value ₹ 100 each through private placement of shares. Company also invested ₹ 84 million in cash to acquire 40,002 equity shares of face value ₹ 1 each in Halaplay from existing shareholders.

Further, The Company has invested ₹ 146.26 million for acquiring 26,065 0.1% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 100 each and ₹ 0.09 million to acquire 20 equity shares of face value ₹ 100 each from existing shareholders from existing shareholders, by way of issuing 2,01,020 equity shares of the Company in consideration

As at March 31,2020, the Company performed impairment assessment for its investment in equity shares and CCPS of Halaplay and recorded a loss of ₹ 26.19 million.

C The Company had invested ₹ 60.90 million for acquisition of 62.53 percent stake in Sports Unity Private Limited ("Sports Unity"). There is reduction in the fair value per share of Sports Unity on account of decrease in expected future cashflows. Considering reduction in value of investment in Sports Unity, an impairment loss of ₹ 37.58 million is recorded in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

D The Company had invested ₹ 10.00 million for acquisition of 24.41 percent stake in Moonglab Technologies Private Limited ("Moonglabs"). There is reduction in the fair value per share of Moonglabs on account of decrease in expected future cashflows. Considering reduction in value of investment in Moonglabs, an impairment loss of ₹ 5.61 million is recorded in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

E Crimzoncode was an associate entity till February 21, 2020. The Company acquired 100% voting rights in the Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited on February 22, 2020 due to which it become a subsidiary and accordingly, as at March 31, 2020, the Company has fair valued the investment in Crimzon code and recorded the loss of ₹ 9.63 million as "Loss on fair value on non-current investment".

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
d. Current investments				
(i) Investments in mutual funds at FVTPL (unquoted)				
Aditya Birla SL Short Term Opp Fund	-	-	3,68,370	12.22
ICICI Prudential Gilt Fund	-	-	2,54,376	18.22
IDFC Bond Fund Short Term Plan Regular	-	-	6,41,350	26.64
Reliance Short Term Fund	-	-	8,53,280	32.23
SBI Banking and PSU Fund Regular	-	-	18,977	43.28
SBI Credit Risk Fund Regular	-	-	8,81,261	27.94
SBI Magnum Medium Duration Fund Regular (refer note 1)	4,49,392	17.60	14,02,279	50.53
SBI Magnum Income Fund	-	-	2,38,959	12.10
SBI Short Term Fund	-	-	12,10,302	28.22
BNP Paribas Arbitrage Fund	65,84,734	85.39	-	-
Edelweiss Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan Growth	51,11,892	80.39	-	-
HDFC Floating Rate Debt Fund - Direct Plan	26,28,162	100.54	-	-
HDFC Low Duration Fund - Direct Plan	26,41,424	125.55	-	-
ICICI Prudential Floating Interest Fund - DP	3,63,605	125.34	-	-
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund - Direct Plan Growth	2,26,914	95.26	-	-
Kotak Mahindra Mutual Fund	45,359	125.66	-	-
L & T Arbitrage Opportunities Fund Direct Growth	51,67,700	80.43	-	-
Nippon India Arbitrage Fund - Direct Growth	36,89,903	80.42	-	-
SBI Banking & PSU Fund Regular Growth	16,375	40.06	-	-
SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund -Regular Growth	12,784	35.13	-	-
Total investment in mutual funds at FVTPL (a)		**991.77**		**251.38**
(ii) Investments in tax free bonds at FVOCI (unquoted)				
7.39% HUDCO tax free bond series IIA	7,007	8.54	7,007	8.14
7.39% HUDCO bond tax free bond series IIA	7,529	9.41	7,529	8.40
7.35% IRFC tax free bond series IIA	5,878	7.30	5,878	6.63

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
7.35% NABARD tax free bond series IIA	5,010	6.05	5,010	5.58
7.35% NHAI tax free bond series IIA	14,285	17.84	14,285	16.14
7.39% NHAI tax free bond series IIA	15,419	19.46	15,419	29.83
Total investment in tax free bonds at FVOCI (b)		**68.60**		**74.72**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments (a+b)		1,060.37		326.10
Grand Total		**1,060.37**		**326.10**

Note:

1. Out of the above investment in mutual funds, investments having cost of ₹ 9.18 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 9.18 million) pertaining to SBI Magnum Medium Duration Fund Regular has been marked as lien against the bank guarantee of the Company.

6. Loans and deposits

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits (refer note 6.1)	43.55	15.36
Loan to Inbox Digital Private Limited	-	2.00
Loan to employees	0.04	11.99
	43.59	**29.35**
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	1.94	-
Loan given to related parties (refer note 25 and 6.2)	72.39	11.55
Loan to employees	0.32	6.09
	74.65	**17.64**

6.1 Company has placed a deposit of ₹ 29.15 million to National Stock Exchange of India Limited on account of initial public offerings.

6.2 (a) The Company has given loans to related parties, which are repayable on demand. These loans are given for working capital purpose and carries 13% p.a. rate of interest.

(b) Maximum balance during the year against the loan given is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited	54.04	4.50
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	6.02	5.46
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited	8.05	5.00
Sports Unity Private Limited	4.50	-

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

7. Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Expenses recoverable from selling shareholders (refer note 25)	-	40.19
	-	**40.19**

8. Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Prepaid expense	3.15	1.50
Prepaid employee perquisite	-	1.59
Advance income-tax (net of provision)	18.69	16.04
	21.84	**19.13**

9. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Considered good (*)	41.94	84.55
Considered having significant increase in credit risk	97.74	96.52
Less: Allowance for receivables having significant increase in credit risk	(97.74)	(96.52)
	41.94	**84.55**

(*) includes ₹ 3.19 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 9.76 million) receivable from related parties (refer note 25)

9.1 Ageing of trade receivable (net of provision for expected credit loss) is as follows:

Number of days outstanding	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Less then 60 days	38.64	73.22
60 to 180 days	0.64	4.78
180 to 360 days	1.01	5.99
More then 360	1.65	0.56
Total	**41.94**	**84.55**

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
i) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.97	0.80
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts (refer note 10.1)	560.91	38.24
	561.88	**39.04**

10.1 Balance with banks in current accounts includes an amount of ₹ 535.57 million pertains to amount held on behalf of selling share holders who were a part of offer for sale listing of the Company. This balance is restricted cash and cash equivalents which not available with the Company for its normal operating, investing and financing activities.

11. Other current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Expenses recoverable from selling shareholders (refer note 11.1)	418.87	-
Unsecured, considered good		
Unbilled revenue (refer note 11.2)		
- considered good	9.19	38.18
- considered having significant increase in credit risk	6.02	6.02
- Less: Allowance for receivables having significant increase in credit risk	(6.02)	(6.02)
Interest accrued but not due		
- from tax free bond	2.06	2.05
- from loan given	7.39	0.61
Total	**437.51**	**40.84**

11.1 Includes ₹ 56.55 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 2.51 million) receivable from related parties (refer note 25)

11.2 Includes Nil (March 31, 2020: ₹ 2.29 million) receivable from related parties (refer note 25)

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

12. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance to vendors	1.23	0.11
Prepaid expenses	5.27	4.93
Prepaid employee perquisite	-	0.79
Balances with government authorities	29.49	12.95
Total	**35.99**	**18.78**

13. Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Share capital		
Authorised shares		
3,75,00,000 (March 31, 2019: 3,43,71,990) equity shares of ₹ 4 each	150.00	137.49
Nil (March 31, 2020: 1,251,204) preference shares of ₹ 10 each	-	12.51
	150.00	**150.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
3,04,52,836 (March 31, 2020: 2,79,96,663) equity shares of ₹ 4 each	121.81	111.99
	121.81	**111.99**

(a) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% share in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Mitter Infotech LLP	52,63,225	17.28%	59,55,125	21.27%
Arpit Khandelwal	34,46,210	11.32%	-	0.00%
Rakesh Jhunjhunwala	32,94,310	10.82%	32,94,310	11.77%
Plutus Wealth Management LLP	20,00,000	6.57%	-	0.00%
West Bridge Venture II Investment Holdings *	-	0.00%	61,21,210	21.86%
IIFL Special Opportunity Fund *	2,84,289	0.93%	17,48,185	6.24%
IIFL Special Opportunity Fund - Series 4 *	2,38,111	0.78%	14,29,360	5.11%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(*) less than 5% in current year, presented for comparative purpose.

(b) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity shares of ₹ 4 each	No of units	Amount
As at April 01, 2019	**2,74,71,969**	**109.89**
Add : Issued during the year	5,24,694	2.10
As at April 01, 2020	**2,79,96,663**	**111.99**
Add : Issued during the year (*)	24,56,173	9.82
As at March 31, 2021	**3,04,52,836**	**121.81**

(*) 11,60,093 equity shares issued to Instant Growth Limited at ₹ 862 per share totaling ₹ 987.9 million. (net of share issue expenses ₹ 12.01 million)

(c) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

1 Voting rights:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 4 per share. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

2 Right as to dividend:

The Company declares and pays dividends in ₹. The dividend proposed by the Board of directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

3 Liquidation preference:

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

4 Termination agreement:

Pursuant to the Termination Agreement dated December 24, 2020 entered between the Company and Westbridge Venture II Investment Holdings taken on record by the Board of Directors, Westbridge has sold off its stake in equity shares to Plutus Wealth Management and Mr. Arpit Khandelwal. However, specific rights available to Westbridge Venture II Investment Holdings stands terminated effective December 24, 2020.

(d) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option (ESOP) plan of the Company refer note 31.

(e) Aggregate number of shares bought back during the year of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Equity shares bought back by the Company		
FY 2014-15	45,400	45,400
	45,400	**45,400**

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

(f) Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus during the year or five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Equity shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares by capitalization of reserve	1,99,25,088	1,99,25,088
	1,99,25,088	**1,99,25,088**

(g) Aggregate number of equity shares issued for consideration other than cash during the year of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Equity shares allotted for consideration other than cash		
Financial Year 2020-21	7,98,548	-
Financial Year 2019-20	4,89,735	4,89,735
Financial Year 2017-18	7,94,641	7,94,641
Total	**20,82,924**	**12,84,376**

14. Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Capital redemption reserve account		
Opening balance	1.30	1.30
Addition / (deletion) during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**1.30**	**1.30**
Securities premium		
Opening balance	1,784.75	1,404.87
Addition during the year	1,700.95	379.88
Less: Share issue expense	(12.01)	-
Add: Issue of equity shares related to exercise of employee stock option	144.82	-
Closing balance	**3,618.51**	**1,784.75**
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	462.67	392.84
Add: Profit for the year	8.21	69.65
Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.40)	0.18
Closing balance	**470.48**	**462.67**
Debt instrument through Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	18.99	4.61
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(6.12)	14.38
Closing balance	**12.87**	**18.99**
Share based payment reserve		
Opening balance	255.93	255.93
Additions during the year	5.93	-
Less: Issue of equity shares related to exercise of employee stock option	(144.82)	-
Closing balance	**117.04**	**255.93**
Other reserves		
Opening balance	435.00	-
Additions/ (deletions) during the year during the year	(435.00)	435.00
Closing balance	**-**	**435.00**
Capital contribution from shareholder		
Opening balance	357.18	357.18
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**357.18**	**357.18**
Total reserve and surplus	**4,577.38**	**3,315.82**

15. Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Provisions for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 29)	15.34	12.07
	15.34	**12.07**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences	4.14	2.62
Gratuity (refer note 29)	2.86	3.65
	7.00	**6.27**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

16. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade payable		
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.75	0.07
Other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (*)	132.25	84.26
Total	**134.00**	**84.33**

(*) includes ₹ 3.19 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 9.76 million) payable to related parties (refer note 25)

16.1 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 March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act	1.75	0.07
b) Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount	-	-
c) Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond appointed day during the year	-	-
d) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act	-	-
e) Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act towards payments already made	-	-
f) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
g) 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.	-	-

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the company.

17. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Payable to employees	38.65	18.33
Acquisition related liability	-	100.00
Deposit from customers (refer note 17.1)	13.99	13.99
Payable to selling shareholders (*)	535.57	-
Payable for expenses (#)	254.06	9.83
	842.27	**142.15**

(*) includes ₹ 66.72 million (March 31, 2020: Nil) payable to related parties (refer note 25)

(#) includes ₹ 235.74 million (March 31, 2020: Nil) payables to vendors for Offer for Sale (OFS).

17.1 Deposit represents the entertainment tax (on revenue recognised till June 2017) refunded by a customer against bank guarantee of ₹ 15.58 million. The tax levy on entertainment is still not cleared by the relevant authority. Therefore, once the matter is resolved or any clarification issued, the Company is required to pay this amount to the customer.

18. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Tax deducted at source payable	14.67	2.66
Statutory dues	1.30	1.18
Total	**15.97**	**3.84**

19. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from contract with customers		
Telco subscription	151.13	228.40
Freemium	27.82	63.02
Platform fees	-	4.29
Other operating revenue (refer note 25)		
Technology platform fees	75.48	80.13
Digital marketing fees	44.49	44.45
Administrative and business support services	30.42	40.92
	329.34	**461.21**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

19.1 Geographical and type of service disaggregation of revenue

Particulars	Telco subscription	Freemium	Platform fees	Technology platform fees	Digital marketing fees	Admin. and business support services	Total
For the year ended March 31, 2021							
India	139.19	5.37	-	-	-	-	**144.56**
Rest of the world	11.94	22.45	-	75.48	44.49	30.42	**184.78**
Total	**151.13**	**27.82**	**-**	**75.48**	**44.49**	**30.42**	**329.34**
For the year ended March 31, 2020							
India	204.13	23.50	4.29	-	-	-	**231.92**
Rest of the world	24.27	39.52	-	80.13	44.45	40.92	**229.29**
Total	**228.40**	**63.02**	**4.29**	**80.13**	**44.45**	**40.92**	**461.21**

19.2 Pattern of revenue recognition disaggregation of revenue

Particulars	Telco subscription	Freemium	Platform fees	Technology platform fees	Digital marketing fees	Admin. and business support services	Total
For the year ended March 31, 2021							
Recognised at a point in time	151.13	27.82	-	75.48	44.49	30.42	**329.34**
Recognised over the year of time	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**151.13**	**27.82**	**-**	**75.48**	**44.49**	**30.42**	**329.34**
For the year ended March 31, 2020							
Recognised at a point in time	228.40	63.02	-	80.13	44.45	40.92	**456.92**
Recognised over the year of time	-	-	4.29	-	-	-	**4.29**
Total	**228.40**	**63.02**	**4.29**	**80.13**	**44.45**	**40.92**	**461.21**

20. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income on		
- bank deposits	1.27	0.14
- tax free bonds	4.06	4.07
- loans (refer note 20.1)	7.17	0.37
- income tax refund	-	1.35
Unwinding of interest on security deposits	1.07	1.01
Unwinding of interest on loan to employee (refer note 25)	2.21	0.56
Dividend received from subsidiary (refer note 25)	39.10	-
Net gain on sale of current investments	11.51	15.03
Fair value gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5.63	21.94
Sundry balances written-back	2.95	13.98
Gain on exchange fluctuation (net)	-	5.65
Lease concession gain (refer note 20.2)	13.76	-
Miscellaneous income	1.34	2.21
	90.07	**66.31**

20.1 Includes ₹ 7.17 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 0.11 million) interest income on loans from related parties (refer note 25)

20.2 The Company has received rent concessions from lessor due to COVID – 19 pandemic for the period April 2020 to December 2020 on all premises. Company has accounted these leases in accordance with Ind AS 116. Company has recorded lease concession gain amounting to ₹ 13.76 million under other income and not as a lease modification in accordance with practical expedient given in para 46A of Ind AS 116 for such concessions received during this period.

21. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and bonus		
Employees	64.38	66.99
Key management personnel (refer note 25)	90.48	61.94
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 29)	7.55	7.66
Gratuity expense (refer note 29)	1.97	2.30
Compensated absences	1.52	0.19
Compensation related to share based payments (refer note 25 and 31)	5.93	-
Staff welfare expenses	1.77	1.09
	173.60	**140.17**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

22. Depreciation and amortisation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Property and equipment (refer note 3)	1.07	1.53
Right-of-use assets (refer note 4(a))	51.57	46.48
Intangible assets (refer note 4(b))	1.81	3.04
	54.45	**51.05**

23. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest on lease liabilities	1.51	5.16
Total	**1.51**	**5.16**

24A. Impairment losses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Loss on fair value on non-current investment	17.50	9.63
Impairment on investment in subsidiary, associates and joint ventures (refer note 5)	43.19	26.19
Total	**60.69**	**35.82**

24B. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Legal and professional	14.43	22.86
Travelling and conveyance	3.35	12.42
Sales promotion and business development	4.26	9.20
Payment to auditors (refer note (i) below)	2.25	2.98
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note (ii) below)	3.40	2.52
Content management	1.80	2.18
Rates and taxes	6.04	2.02
Repairs and maintenance	1.47	1.96
Insurance	0.87	1.69
Donation	0.88	1.08
Communication	0.76	1.06
Directors fees	2.17	0.83
Bad debts	2.15	0.80
Printing and stationery	0.34	0.62
Consumables for development and testing	0.79	0.47
Rent	0.31	0.09
Allowance for doubtful debts	1.23	-
Loss on exchange fluctuation (net)	3.05	-
Miscellaneous	3.84	9.19
	53.39	**71.97**

(i) Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
As auditor		
Audit fees	2.25	2.98
- Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
In other capacity		
- for other services	-	-
	2.25	**2.98**

(ii) Corporate social responsibilities

As per section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and rules therein, the company is required to spend at least 2% of average net profit of past three years towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Details of corporate social expenditures are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Gross amount required to be spent during the year	3.32	3.52
Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	3.40	2.52
Total amount spent during the year	**3.40**	**2.52**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

25. Related party transactions

(A) Names of the related parties and related party relationship

Entity with significant influence	West Bridge Venture II Investment Holdings (till December 24, 2020)
Subsidiaries	Nazara Technologies FZ LLC
	Nazara Pte Ltd
	Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited
	Nextwave Multimedia Private Limited
	Nodwin Gaming Private Limited
	Halaplay Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f April 8, 2019)
	Absolute Sports Private Limited (w.e.f September 16, 2019)
	Paper Boat Apps Private Limited (w.e.f January 18, 2020)
	Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f February 21, 2020)
Stepdown subsidiaries	Nazara Technologies
	Nazara Zambia Limited
	Nzmobile Nigeria Limited
	Nzmobile Kenya Limited
	Nazara Uganda Limited
	Nazara Bangladesh Limited
	Nzworld Kenya Limited
	Kiddopia Inc.
	Nodwin Gaming International Limited
Joint venture	Sports Unity Private Limited (w.e.f May 10, 2019)
Associate	Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited (till February 20, 2020)
	Halaplay Technologies Private Limited (till April 08, 2019)
	Moonglab Technologies Private Limited (w.e.f April 19, 2019)
Associate of subsidiary	Mastermind Sports Limited (from May 22, 2017)
Enterprises owned or controlled by key management personnel	Mitter Infotech LLP
Key management personnel	Vikash Mittersain - Chairman Cum Managing Director
	Nitish Mittersain - Joint Managing Director
	Manish Agarwal - Chief Executive Officer
	Rakesh Shah - Chief Financial Officer
	Turabbhai Chimthanawala - Company Secretary (till December 31, 2020)
	Pratibha Mishra - Company Secretary (w.e.f January 01, 2021)
Others	B.K.Goyal Heart Foundation

(B) Related party transactions

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Freemium		
Nextwave Multimedia Private Limited	0.06	-
Technology platform fees		
Nazara Technologies FZ LLC	30.24	22.83
Nazara Pte Limited	32.44	33.21
Nazara Technologies	7.28	15.55
NZMobile Kenya Limited	5.52	8.54
Digital marketing fees		
Nazara Technologies FZ LLC	2.39	1.44
Nazara Pte Limited	40.75	39.75
Nazara Technologies	0.93	1.72
NZMobile Kenya Limited	0.42	0.54
Nzworld Kenya Limited	-	1.00
Administrative and business support services		
Nazara Technologies FZ LLC	12.60	11.79
Nazara Pte Limited	12.71	17.08
Nazara Technologies	3.03	7.92
NZMobile Kenya Limited	2.08	4.13
Dividend received		
Nazara Pte Ltd	39.10	-
Remuneration to Key management personnel (KMP)		
Vikash Mittersain	5.80	5.60
Nitish Mittersain	29.59	28.48
Manish Agarwal (*) (#)	49.15	20.12
Rakesh Shah	11.30	7.27
Turabbhai Chimthanawala	0.35	0.47
Pratibha Mishra	0.22	-

(*) Includes amortisation of perquisite on interest free loan amounting to ₹ 2.38 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 0.38 million)

(#) Includes compensation related to share based payments amounting to ₹ 5.93 million (March 31, 2020: Nil)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

B) Related party transactions (continued)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Content		
Mastermind Sports Limited	-	0.00
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	1.53	4.90
Moong labs Technologies Private Limited	1.86	3.51
Professional		
Nextwave Multimedia Private Limited	0.25	-
Donation		
B.K.Goyal Heart Foundation	2.50	1.50
Advertising		
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	-	0.18
Nextwave Multimedia Private Limited	-	1.80
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	-	3.72
Manish Agarwal	-	15.50
Repayment of loan from KMP		
Manish Agarwal	15.50	-
Loan given		
Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited	50.37	4.27
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	2.28	4.98
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited	8.05	5.00
Sports Unity Private Limited	4.50	-
Repayment of loan		
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited	2.50	2.50
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	1.26	0.20
Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited	0.60	-
Interest income		
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	0.07	0.05
Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited, net	6.36	0.05
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited	0.62	0.01
Sports Unity Private Limited	0.12	-
Manish Agarwal	2.21	0.56

C) Amounts outstanding as at the balance sheet date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Loan receivable from subsidiary company, including interest accrued thereon		
Nazara Pro Gaming Private Limited	60.44	4.32
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	5.92	4.83
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited	8.68	2.51
Sports Unity Private Limited	4.62	-
Moong labs Technologies Private Limited	0.12	0.12
Loan given to KMP net of fair value adjustment		
Manish Agarwal	-	13.29
Balance payables at year end		
Mastermind Sports Limited	2.46	2.51
Moong labs Technologies Private Limited	0.73	0.90
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	-	4.26
Nextwave Multimedia Private Limited	-	2.09
Amount recoverable from subsidiary company (trade receivable)		
Nazara Technologies FZ LLC	-	4.23
Nazara Pte Limited	4.89	25.68
Nazara Technologies	-	10.27
NZ Mobile Kenya Ltd	0.46	12.91
NZ World Kenya Ltd	0.95	0.97
Nextwave Multimedia Private Limited	0.07	-
Unbilled revenue		
Nazara Technologies FZ LLC	-	0.76
Nazara Pte Limited	-	1.13
Nazara Technologies	-	0.40
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited (*)	0.00	-
Expenses recoverable from selling shareholders		
West Bridge Venture II Investment Holdings	-	37.68
Mitter Infotech LLP	56.55	2.51
Payable to Selling Shareholders		
Mitter Infotech LLP	66.72	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

D) Compensation of KMP

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Short-term employee benefits	86.90	58.48
Post- employment benefits (refer note 1 below)	3.58	3.46
Compensation related to share based payments (refer note 31)	5.93	-
Total remuneration	**96.41**	**61.94**

Notes:

1) Remuneration to key managerial personnel doesn't include provision made for gratuity and compensated absences as they are determine on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

2) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operations. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

(*) Amount is less than 0.01 million

26. Capital and others commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other commitments		
Bank guarantees (refer note 26.1)	45.58	15.58
Cost of content	5.91	10.55
Total commitments	**51.49**	**26.13**

26.1 Company has given bank guarantee of ₹ 30.00 million to National Stock Exchange of India Limited on account of initial public offerings.

27. Leases

The Company's leased assets primarily consist of leases for office premises. Leases of office premises generally have lease term between 1 to 3 years, lease rentals have an escalation of 5%. The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.25%.

i) Refer note 4(a) for movement of right-of-use assets.

ii) Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under financial liabilities) and the movements during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Balance as at opening	**39.94**	-
Additions on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	86.25
Additions during the year	11.98	-
Finance expense	1.51	5.16
Lease concession gain	(13.76)	-
Payments	(39.67)	(51.47)
Balance as at closing	-	**39.94**
Current	-	39.94
Non-current	-	-

The contractual maturity analysis of lease liabilities on undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Less than one year	-	39.94
Gross value	-	41.34
Less - Unamortised interest	-	(1.40)
More than one year less than 5 years	-	-
Total	**-**	**39.94**

iii) The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	51.57	46.48
Finance expense on lease liabilities	1.51	5.16
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	0.31	0.09
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**53.39**	**51.73**

iv) The Company has extended lease of it's office premises with effect from April 11, 2021 for a period of 12 months. Company has paid a amount of ₹ 5.22 million for the extension of lease which will be adjusted against the rent monthly payable.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

28. Earnings per share

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Basic		
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders	8.21	69.65
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (refer note below)	2,88,20,485	2,77,53,117
Basic Earnings per share	**0.28**	**2.51**
Diluted		
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders	8.21	69.65
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	2,88,20,485	2,77,53,117
Effect of dilution (refer note below)	5,22,420	5,90,912
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (including dilutive)	2,93,42,905	2,83,44,030
Earnings per share	**0.28**	**2.46**

Note:

There are 4,82,905 (March 31, 2020 : 5,07,366) potential equity shares in the form of stock options granted to employees and 39,515 (March 31, 2020 : 83,546) potential equity shares in the form of other equity.

29. Employment benefits plan

I) Defined Contribution plan

(a) Provident fund and ESIC

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Company's contribution to provident fund and other funds charged to profit and loss	7.55	7.66
	7.55	**7.66**

II) Defined benefit plan

(a) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. This benefit is unfunded.

The following tables summarise the components of net gratuity benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

A Balance Sheet

(i) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Liability at the beginning of the year	**15.72**	**15.68**
Interest cost	0.98	1.12
Current service cost	0.99	1.18
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	-	(2.02)
Re-measurements - Actuarial loss - due to changes financial assumptions	0.15	0.55
Re-measurements - Actuarial (gain) - due to changes experience adjustment	0.36	(0.79)
Liability at the end of the year	**18.20**	**15.72**

(ii) Balance sheet reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening net liability	**15.72**	**15.68**
Expense recognized in statement of profit and loss	1.97	2.30
Expense recognized in OCI	0.51	(0.24)
Benefit paid directly by the employer		(2.02)
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet	**18.20**	**15.72**

B Statement of profit and loss

i) Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	0.99	1.18
Net interest cost	0.98	1.12
Expenses recognized in profit and loss	**1.97**	**2.30**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

ii) Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Remeasurements actuarial loss/(gain)	0.51	(0.24)
Net (income)/expense	**0.51**	**(0.24)**

C Assumptions

i) Expense recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.06%	6.24%
Future salary increases	10.00%	10.00%
Projected benefit obligation	6 years	6 years
Rate of employee turnover	15%	15%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured lives Mortality (2006-08)	
Mortality rate after employment	NA	

D A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at balance sheet date are as shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate (- 1%)	0.80	0.73
Discount rate (+ 1%)	(0.88)	(0.66)
Salary escalation Rate (- 1%)	(0.46)	(0.39)
Salary escalation Rate (+ 1%)	0.48	0.42
Employee turnover (- 1%)	0.01	0.00
Employee turnover (+ 1%)	(0.01)	(0.00)

Methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity and their limitations: The liability was projected by changing certain assumptions and the total liability post the change in such assumptions have been captured in the table above. This sensitivities are based on change in one single assumption, other assumptions being constant. In practice, scenario may involve change in several assumptions where the stressed defined benefit obligation may be significantly impacted.

E Maturity analysis of projected benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
1st following year	2.86	3.34
2nd following year	2.51	1.96
3rd following year	2.28	1.82
4th following year	3.03	1.70
5th following year	1.64	1.57
Sum of years to 6 to 10	6.31	6.09
Sum of years 11 and above	6.85	6.93

30. Income taxes

A Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Tax expense		
Current tax	13.06	31.47
Taxes for earlier years	(3.95)	-
Deferred tax (credit) / expense	(25.79)	3.61
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(16.68)**	**35.08**
Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax (credit) / expense arising on income and expense recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.11)	0.06
Total	**(0.11)**	**0.06**

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

B The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Restated)
(Loss) / profit before tax	(8.47)	104.73
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense	(2.13)	26.36
Effect of:		
Income not considered for tax purpose	(10.11)	(1.03)
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	0.62	0.91
Income taxed at special rate	(1.02)	6.70
Impact of change income tax rate	-	2.19
Taxes for earlier years	(3.95)	-
Others	(0.09)	(0.05)
	(16.68)	**35.08**

C Movement of deferred tax asset for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	April 01, 2020	Amount charged to statement of profit and loss	Amount charged to other comprehensive income	March 31, 2021
Impact of difference between depreciation/ amortisation	3.11	(0.27)	-	2.84
Provision for doubtful receivables	25.81	0.30	-	26.11
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	5.36	2.50	0.11	7.97
Fair value gain on mutual funds	(10.46)	8.03	-	(2.43)
Fair value loss / gain on non-current investment	(5.49)	13.89	-	8.40
Others	0.95	1.34	-	2.29
Net deferred tax assets, net	**19.28**	**25.79**	**0.11**	**45.18**

D Movement of deferred tax asset for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	April 01, 2019	Amount charged to statement of profit and loss (Restated)	Amount charged to other comprehensive income	March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Impact of difference between depreciation/ amortisation	3.36	(0.25)	-	3.11
Provision for doubtful receivables	45.93	(20.12)	-	25.81
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	6.22	(0.80)	(0.06)	5.36
Fair value gain on mutual funds	(19.25)	8.79	-	(10.46)
Fair value loss / gain on non-current investment	(13.31)	7.82	-	(5.49)
Others	-	0.95	-	0.95
Net deferred tax assets, net	**22.95**	**(3.61)**	**(0.06)**	**19.28**

E Charge of deferred tax asset to statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended April 01, 2020
Impact of difference between depreciation / amortisation	0.27	0.25
Provision for doubtful receivables	(0.30)	20.12
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	(2.50)	0.80
Fair value gain on mutual funds	(8.03)	(8.79)
Fair value loss / gain on non-current investments	(13.89)	(7.82)
Others	(1.34)	(0.95)
Deferred tax (benefit) / expenses	**(25.79)**	**3.61**
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	(0.11)	0.06
Net deferred tax (benefit) / expenses	**(25.90)**	**3.67**

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

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F The movement in advance tax as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year (net of provision for taxes)	13.66	22.42
Add: Advance tax paid (including self-assessment tax and taxes deducted at source)	15.75	31.48
Less: Income tax refund received	(2.54)	(8.77)
Less: Provision for taxes	(9.11)	(31.47)
Balance at the end of the year (net)	**17.76**	**13.66**
Disclosed as -		
Advance tax (refer note 8) (a)	18.69	16.04
Current tax liabilities (net) (b)	0.93	2.38
Total (a-b)	**17.76**	**13.66**

31. Share based payments

(a) During the year ended March 31, 2021 ESOP 2016, ESOP 2017 and ESOP 2020 scheme are in operation.

(b) Details of ESOP 2016 and 2017 are as follows:

Under the ESOP 2016 and 2017 , stock options of the Company were granted to senior executives of the Company and its subsidiary employees with more than 12 months of service. The share options vest if employees are in service until one year from the date of grant.

The fair value of the share options was estimated at the grant date using Black Scholes pricing model and , taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The contractual term of each option granted (comprising the vesting year and the exercise year) is six years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options.

ESOP 2016	
Particulars	
Date of grant	January 02, 2017
Date of board approval	November 24, 2016
Date of member approval	December 26, 2016
Number of options granted	7,82,638 to eligible employees of the Company and subsidiary company
Method of settlement	Equity
Vesting year	One year
Exercise year	Five years
Vesting conditions	100% vesting after one year
Exercise price	₹ 234.32

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Number of options	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,33,046	2,43,284
Granted during the year	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	(10,238)
Exercised during the year	2,33,046	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	2,33,046
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	2,33,046
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	-	2.75 years

ESOP 2017	
Details of ESOP 2017 are as follows:	
Particulars	
Date of grant	January 17, 2018
Date of board approval	December 11, 2017
Date of member approval	December 15, 2017
Number of options granted	562,733 to eligible employees of the subsidiary company
Method of settlement	Equity
Vesting year	One year
Exercise year	Five years
Vesting conditions	100% vesting after one year
Exercise price	₹ 282.91

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
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(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Number of options	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,62,733	5,62,733
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	2,64,486	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,98,247	5,62,733
Exercisable at the end of the year	2,98,247	5,62,733
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	2.75 years	3.75 years

ESOP 2020

Details of ESOP 2020 are as follows:

Under the ESOP 2020, stock options of the Company were granted to Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The share options vest in two equal tranches of if employees are in service until one year from the date of grant.

The fair value of the tranche 1 of share options was estimated at the grant date using Black Scholes pricing model and fair value of the tranche 2 of share options was estimated at the grant date using Monte Carlo Simulation, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

The contractual term of each tranche granted (comprising the vesting year and the exercise year) is six years and for tranche 2 is 6.5 Years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options.

Particulars	
Date of grant	December 31, 2020
Date of board approval	November 23, 2020
Date of member approval	December 30, 2020
Number of options granted	147,955 to eligible employee of company
Method of settlement	Equity
Vesting year	One year
Exercise year	Five years
Vesting period	One year for Tranche I (50%); and One and a half years for Tranche II (remaining 50%).
Vesting conditions	Tranche 1 will vest on completion of one year from ESOP issuance date and tranche 2 will vest on the completion of one year from the date of successful initial public offering of the Company provided, the market capitalization of the Company in the last three months from the date of vesting is not less than one point five times the market capitalization at the time of Initial public offering of the Company.
Exercise price	₹ 728.00

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Number of options	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Granted during the year	1,47,955	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,47,955	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,47,955	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	5.75 years for tranche I and 6.25 years for tranche II	-

(c) The valuation model used for computing weighted average fair value considering the following inputs:

Particulars	ESOP 2020 Tranche I	ESOP 2020 Tranche II	ESOP 2017	ESOP 2016
Dividend yield (%)	0%	0%	0%	0.00%
Expected volatility (%)	55.00%	55.00%	23.04%	25.00%
Risk free interest rate (%)	3.40%	3.63%	7.16%	6.27%
Spot price (₹)	862.00	862.00	563.03	361.95
Option fair value (₹)	259.90	110.00	365.46	206.64
Exercise Price (₹)	728.00	728.00	282.91	234.32
Expected life of options granted (years)	1 years	1.5 years	3.5 years	3.5 years
Model used	Black Scholes	Monte Carlo Simulation	Black Scholes	Black Scholes

The expected life of the share options for ESOP 2016 and ESOP 2017 are based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. Expected life of share options for ESOP 2020 scheme is based on intent letter provided by the eligible employee to the Company. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a year similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

(d) The expense recognised for employee service received during the year is shown in the following table:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Granted during the year	5.93	-
	5.93	**-**

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For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

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32. Segment information

The Company has opted to present information relating to its segment in its consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segments', no disclosure related to segment are therefore presented in these standalone financial statements.

33A Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets (at fair value)

Particulars	Carrying value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Investments in mutual funds	991.77	251.38
Investments in Tax free bonds	68.60	74.72
Total	**1,060.37**	**326.10**

Financial assets and liabilities (at amortised cost)

Particulars	Carrying value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial assets - Non-current		
Loans and deposits	43.59	29.35
Other financial assets	-	40.19
Financial assets - Current		
Trade receivable	41.94	84.55
Cash and cash equivalents	561.88	39.04
Loans and deposits	74.65	17.64
Other financial assets	437.51	40.84
Total assets	**1,159.57**	**251.61**
Financial liabilities		
Trade and other payables	134.00	84.33
Other financial liabilities	842.27	142.15
Lease liabilities	-	39.94
Total liabilities	**976.27**	**266.42**

Notes:

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, tax free deposits, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets, trade payables, and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Investment in mutual funds measured using net asset values at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held, which represents the fair value of these instruments.

33B Fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities

Fair value measurement

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 under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

i) Level 1

Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

ii) Level 2

Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair values are observable, either directly or indirectly.

iii) Level 3

Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying amount and fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2021 is as follow

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair value measurement using			Total
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Mutual funds	991.77	991.77	991.77	-	-	991.77
Tax free bonds	68.60	68.60	68.60	-	-	68.60
Total	**1,060.37**	**1,060.37**	**1,060.37**	**-**	**-**	**1,060.37**

The carrying amount and fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2020 is as follow

	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Fair value measurement using			Total
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Mutual funds	251.38	251.38	251.38	-	-	251.38
Tax free bonds	74.72	74.72	74.72	-	-	74.72
Total	**326.10**	**326.10**	**326.10**	**-**	**-**	**326.10**

There have been no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 during the year March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
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34. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities include trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments in mutual funds and debt instrument.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

1) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include deposits, mutual funds and debt investments.

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

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

1 (A) Equity/ Investment price risk

The Company has made several strategic investments (including unlisted subsidiaries, associates and other investee companies). Some of these are startups (early stage) companies and others in their growth phase.

These unlisted investments are susceptible to market price risks (impairment) arising from uncertainties about the time of the gaming industry in India and globally, which could impact their recoverable values. The Company manages the equity price risk through diversification and invests across several gaming companies. The Company's Board of Directors review and pre-approve all such decision to invest. In addition, at the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities in non-current and current investments are yearically reviewed and evaluated by the Board. In specific, the Board review and evaluates the unobservable inputs (i.e. long-term growth rates and weighted average cost of capital), cash flow projections for 5 year , actual performance when compared to cash flow projections approved by respectively entities Board of Directors, and sensitivity performed by an independent external valuation expert.

Comparison of Fair Value and Carrying Value of unlisted investments is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Investments Carried at Cost				
Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited	528.24	575.66	528.24	554.18
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	919.57	5,504.25	769.63	1,330.76
Paper Boat Apps Private Limited	835.10	1,759.61	835.10	835.10
Absolute Sports Private Limited	438.43	722.74	438.43	438.43
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited	611.97	925.25	352.12	352.12
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	20.32	21.70	20.32	20.32
Moonglab Technologies Private Limited	4.39	4.39	10.00	10.98
Sports Unity Private Limited	23.32	23.32	60.90	62.78
Investments Carried at FVTPL				
Instasportz Consultancy Private Limited	-	-	10.00	10.00
Khichdi Technologies Private Limited	-	-	7.50	7.50
Total	**3,381.34**	**9,536.92**	**3,032.24**	**3,622.17**

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Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The following table summarizes the quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value

Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)		Sensitivity of the input to fair value	
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Next Wave Multimedia Private Limited	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	4.50% - 5.50%	4.50% - 5.50%	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 48.19 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 58.14 million.	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 50.28 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 60.24 million.
		WACC	21.00% - 23.00%	21.00% - 23.00%		
Nodwin Gaming Private Limited	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent year	-	4.50% - 5.50%	-	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 123.18 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 152.32 million.
		WACC	-	18.50% - 20.50%		
	Comparable Transactions Multiples Method	Involve the application of comparable transaction, derived from the prices at which new investment was made in the company	6.0 times	-	-	-
Paper Boat Apps Private Limited	Weighted Average of DCF and CCM method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	4.50% - 5.50%	-	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 26.68 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 30.08 million.	Refer note (b) below
		WACC	29.00% - 31.00%	-		
Absolute Sports Private Limited	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	4.50% - 5.50%	-	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 58.17 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 72.71 million.	Refer note (a) below
		WACC	17.00% - 19.00%	-		
Halaplay Technologies Private Limited	Comparable Transactions Multiples Method	Involve the application of multiple, derived from the prices of transaction in comparable company	7.86 times	2.3 times	-	Refer note 5

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Particulars	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)		Sensitivity of the input to fair value	
			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Crimzoncode Technologies Private Limited	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	4.50% - 5.50%	4.50% - 5.50%	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 1.50 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 1.80 million.	Refer note 5
		WACC	29.00% - 31.00%	27.34% - 29.34%		
Moonglab Technologies Private Limited	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	4.50% - 5.50%	4.50% - 5.50%	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 0.36 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 0.39 million.	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 0.73 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 0.73 million.
		WACC	29.00% - 31.00%	29.00% - 31.00%		
Sports Unity Private Limited	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	4.50% - 5.50%	4.50% - 5.50%	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 1.94 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 2.13 million.	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 3.75 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 5 million.
		WACC	29.00% - 31.00%	29.00% - 31.00%		
Instasportz Consultancy Private Limited	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	-	4.50% - 5.50%	Refer note 5	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 0.96 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 1.17 million.
		WACC	-	19.15% - 21.15%		
Khichdi Technologies Private Limited	DCF method	Long-term growth rate for cash flows for subsequent years	-	3.50% - 4.50%	Refer note 5	A 50 bps decrease in growth rate with a 100 bps increase in discount rate would reduce the Fair Value by ₹ 1.04 million; and an increase in growth rate by 50 bps with a decrease in discount rate by 100 bps would increase the fair value by ₹ 1.26 million.
		WACC	-	19.04% - 21.04%		

Note:

During the previous year, the Company has acquired the controlling stake from unrelated party/s in Absolute and Paperboat on September 30, 2019 and January 18, 2020, respectively. Considering the date of investment is less than six months and the actual performance is in broadly in line with the budget / plan approved at the time of acquisition, the fair value of investment in these subsidiaries approximate the carrying value of investment on reporting date.

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1 (B) Foreign currency risk

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

The Company did not enter into any derivative instruments for hedge or speculation. The year end foreign currency exposures are given below:

i) Amounts receivable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Currency	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		Amount in ₹ million	
USD	Cash and bank balances	4.17	1.86
Other Currencies	Cash and bank balances	0.06	0.06
USD	Trade receivable	9.77	63.67
USD	Other financial assets	3.04	5.21
Total		**17.04**	**70.80**

ii) Amounts payable in foreign currency on account of the following:

Currency	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
		Amount in ₹ million	
USD	Trade payables	14.66	13.41

Cash and bank balances includes balance outstanding in local currency amounting to ₹ 557.65 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 37.12 million) for which the Company does not carry any currency risk.

Trade receivables includes balance outstanding in local currency amounting to ₹ 32.17 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 20.88 million) for which the Company does not carry any currency risk.

Other financial assets includes balance outstanding in local currency amounting to ₹ 434.47 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 75.82 million) for which the Company does not carry any currency risk.

Trade payables includes balance outstanding in local currency amounting to ₹ 119.34 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 70.92 million) for which the Company does not carry any currency risk.

Foreign currency sensitivity

5% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates will have the following impact on profit before tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
USD	0.12	(0.12)	2.87	(2.87)
Other Currencies (*)	0.00	(0.00)	0.01	(0.01)

(*) Other Currencies includes EURO and AED

2) Credit risk

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

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customer. Credit risk is being managed by each business segment through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and 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 loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. 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 March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 receivables (including unbilled) from Company's top 5 customers accounted for approximately 89.82% and 85.55%, respectively of all the receivables (including unbilled) outstanding. As at March 31, 2021 receivable (including unbilled) from one top customer accounted for 28.92% of all receivable (including unbilled) outstanding (March 31, 2020 : 42.23%). An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

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. 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.

Ageing of trade receivable (net of provision for expected credit loss) is as follows:

Number of days outstanding	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Less then 60 days	38.64	73.22
60 to 180 days	0.64	4.78
180 to 360 days	1.01	5.99
More then 360	1.65	0.56
Total	**41.94**	**84.55**

Movement of expected credit loss is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening	96.52	159.09
Provision made during the year	1.23	-
Provision reversed / utilised during the year	(0.01)	(62.57)
Closing	**97.74**	**96.52**

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Management. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is the carrying amounts.

3) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company's policy on liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient liquidity in the form of cash and investment in liquid mutual funds to meet the Company's operating requirements with an appropriate level of headroom. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at March 31, 2021	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	134.00	-	-	134.00
Other financial liabilities	-	842.27	-	-	842.27
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**976.27**	**-**	**-**	**976.27**

As at March 31, 2020	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	84.33	-	-	84.33
Other financial liabilities	-	142.15	-	-	142.15
Lease liabilities	-	39.94	-	-	39.94
Total	**-**	**266.42**	**-**	**-**	**266.42**

35. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders. The primary purpose is to maximise the shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The capital structure is governed by policies reviewed and approved by Board of Directors and is periodically monitored by various matrices, including funding requirements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Contd.)

(All amounts in ₹ million, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

36. Restatement of financials statement

Balance sheet	As at March 31, 2020	Restatement (refer note 36.1)	As at March 31, 2020 (Restated)
Assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	25.54	(6.26)	19.28
Equity			
Other equity	3,322.08	(6.26)	3,315.82

Statement of standalone profit and loss account	For the year ended on March 31, 2020	Restatement (refer note 36.1)	For the year ended on March 31, 2020 (restated)
Tax expense	(2.65)	(6.26)	3.61
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	90.47	(6.26)	84.21
Earnings per equity shares of ₹ 4 each (in ₹)			
Basic earnings per share	2.74	(0.23)	2.51
Diluted earnings per share	2.68	(0.22)	2.46

36.1 The Company did not create deferred tax liability on unrealized gain on mutual funds as at March 31, 2020 amounting to ₹ 6.26 million. This has been corrected in March 31, 2020 resulting in increase in deferred tax expenses by ₹ 6.26 million with corresponding decrease in deferred tax asset by ₹ 6.26 million.

37. Events after the reporting date

i Halaplay Technologies Private Limited has issued 30,638 equity shares of face value of ₹ 100 per share to investors at a premium of ₹ 5,775 per share. Consequent to this, company's stake in Halaplay reduced to 64.70% from 74.02%

ii The Company has entered into an agreement to acquire 3,000 equity shares of Absolute Sports Private Limited of face value ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 3,195.34 per share. Consequent to this, Company's stake in Absolute will increase to 74.30% from 72.71%

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

Nikhil Vaid
Partner
Membership No: 213356

Place: Hyderabad
Date : May 28, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of Nazara Technologies Limited

Vikash Mittersain
Chairman Cum Managing Director
DIN-00156740

Nitish Mittersain
Joint Managing Director
DIN-02347434

Manish Agarwal
Chief Executive Officer

Rakesh Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Pratibha Mishra
Company Secretary
Membership No : A53432

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 28, 2021