Deloitte Haskins & Sells

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Kolkata Games and Sports Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Kolkata Games and Sports Private Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2021, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report including annexures, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

- If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, that:

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

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st

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March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

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

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

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 302009E)

ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY
Digitally signed by ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY
Date: 2021.05.20 23:10:48 +05'30'

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(Membership No. 054785)
UDIN : 21054785AAAACO7869

Kolkata, May 20, 2021

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Kolkata Games and Sports Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 302009E)

ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY
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Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(Membership No. 054785)
UDIN : 21054785AAAACO7869

Kolkata, May 20, 2021

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(b) The property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.

ii. The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits during the year and hence reporting under clause (v) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods and Service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and The Customs Act, 1962 were not applicable to the Company during the year.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, and Value Added Tax as on March 31, 2021 on account of disputes.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial

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institutions and banks. The Company has not borrowed any money from government and has not issued any debentures.

ix. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.

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

xi. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is not required to constitute an Audit committee as prescribed in Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence reporting on compliance of Section 177 is not applicable to the company.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made preferential allotment or private placement of compulsorily convertible preference shares during the year under review.

In respect of the above issue, we further report that:

(a) the requirement of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, have been complied with; and
(b) the amounts raised have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

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

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 302009E)

ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY
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Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(Membership No. 054785)
UDIN : 21054785AAAACO7869

Kolkata, May 20, 2021

Kolkata Games and Sports Private Limited
Registered Office Address:Dhanshree Tower, 2nd Floor, 70 Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata-700023
CIN :U74900WB2014PTC201921
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

Amount in Rs. lakhs

		Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
A	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	19.51	325.46
	(b) Intangible assets	4	0.26	0.62
	(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
	(d) Investment	6	0.80	-
	(e) Non current tax asset	7	155.31	151.24
	Total non-current assets		**175.88**	**477.32**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	8	23.88	413.12
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	0.34	201.34
	(iii) Other financial assets	10	295.33	116.05
	(b) Other current assets	11	1,672.21	1,786.65
	Total current assets		**1,991.76**	**2,517.16**
	Total assets		**2,167.64**	**2,994.48**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	12	99.47	99.47
	(b) Preference share capital	13	24,725.00	22,650.00
	(c) Other equity	14	(26,400.75)	(24,960.37)
	Total equity		**(1,576.28)**	**(2,210.90)**
	Liabilities			
2	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Provisions	15	10.71	9.47
	(b) Other non-current liabilities	16	-	-
	Total non-current liabilities		**10.71**	**9.47**
3	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	2,757.41	2,296.08
	(ii) Trade payables	18		
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		362.41	1,835.13
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	152.94	50.17
	(b) Provisions	15	0.08	0.06
	(c) Other current liabilities	16	460.37	1,014.47
	Total current liabilities		**3,733.21**	**5,195.91**
	Total equity and liabilities		**2,167.64**	**2,994.48**

See accompanying notes 1 - 37 forming an integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302009E

ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Digitally signed by ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Date: 2021.05.20 23:15:51 +05'30'

SUBRATA TALUkDAR Digitally signed by SUBRATA TALUkDAR Date: 2021.05.20 20:03:01 +05'30'
Subrata Talukdar
Director
DIN :01794978

SAHARSH PAREKH Digitally signed by SAHARSH PAREKH Date: 2021.05.20 19:48:11 +05'30'
Saharsh Parekh
Director
DIN: 03315239

VINAY CHOPRA Digitally signed by VINAY CHOPRA Date: 2021.05.20 19:51:51 +05'30'
Vinay Chopra
Manager & CFO

CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Digitally signed by CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Date: 2021.05.20 20:42:52 +05'30'
Bhanwar Lal Chandak
Company Secretary

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
Membership No:054785

Kolkata, May 20,2021

Kolkata Games and Sports Private Limited
Registered Office Address:Dhanshree Tower, 2nd Floor, 70 Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata-700023

CIN :U74900WB2014PTC201921

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in Rs. lakhs

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(I)	**Revenue from operations**	20	8.37	2,994.23
(II)	**Other Income**	21	44.32	72.97
(III)	**Total Revenue (I + II)**		**52.69**	**3,067.20**
(IV)	**Expenses**			
	(a) Employee benefits expense	22	52.33	55.65
	(b) Finance costs	23	456.16	171.59
	(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	24	57.20	59.06
	(d) Other expenses	25	927.90	8,558.15
	Total Expenses		**1,493.59**	**8,844.45**
(V)	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (III - IV)**		**(1,440.90)**	**(5,777.25)**
(VI)	**Tax expenses**	26		
	(a) Current tax		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
	Total tax expenses		-	-
(VII)	**Profit/(Loss) before tax (III - IV)**		**(1,440.90)**	**(5,777.25)**
(VIII)	**Other comprehensive income**			
	a) Items that will not be reclassified to gain/loss			
	(i) Gain/(loss) on re-measurements of defined benefit plans		0.52	(1.18)
	Total other comprehensive income		**0.52**	**(1.18)**
(IX)	**Total comprehensive income (VII+VIII)**		**(1,440.38)**	**(5,778.43)**
(X)	**Earnings per equity share**	27		
	Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Face value Rs 10 each)		(144.85)	(580.78)

See accompanying notes 1 - 37 forming an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302009E

ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Digitally signed by ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Date: 2021.05.20 23:17:20 +05'30'

SUBRATA TALUKDAR Digitally signed by SUBRATA TALUKDAR Date: 2021.05.20 20:03:25 +05'30'

Subrata Talukdar
Director
DIN :01794978

SAHARSH PAREKH Digitally signed by SAHARSH PAREKH Date: 2021.05.20 19:48:31 +05'30'

Saharsh Parekh
Director
DIN: 03315239

VINAY CHOPRA Digitally signed by VINAY CHOPRA Date: 2021.05.20 19:52:16 +05'30'

Vinay Chopra
Manager & CFO

CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Digitally signed by CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Date: 2021.05.20 20:43:26 +05'30'

Bhanwar Lal Chandak
Company Secretary

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
Membership No:054785
Kolkata, May 20,2021

Kolkata Games and Sports Private Limited
Registered Office Address:Dhanshree Tower, 2nd Floor, 70 Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata-700023
CIN :U74900WB2014PTC201921

Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2021

Amount in Rs. lakhs

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit/(Loss) before taxes	(1,440.90)	(5,777.25)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	57.20	59.06
	Provision no longer required written back	-	(0.53)
	Interest income	(43.72)	(68.11)
	Profit on redemption of Mutual Fund	-	(4.33)
	Finance costs	456.16	171.59
	Operating loss before working capital changes	**(971.26)**	**(5,619.57)**
	Adjustments for Changes in Working Capital:		
	Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
	- Trade receivables	389.25	1,583.86
	- Other financial assets	69.82	73.22
	- Other assets	114.44	(595.22)
	Adjustments for increase in operating liabilities:		
	- Trade payables	(1,472.72)	(466.66)
	- Provisions	1.78	4.00
	- Other liabilites	(559.16)	235.10
	Cash used in operations	**(2,427.85)**	**(4,785.27)**
	Direct taxes refund / (paid) (net)	(4.07)	84.82
	Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(2,431.92)**	**(4,700.45)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Capital Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	-	(1.39)
	Investment in subsidiary	(0.80)	-
	Interest received	0.20	26.66
	Purchase of Mutual Fund	-	(1,250.00)
	Proceeds from redemption of Mutual Fund	-	1,254.33
	Loans given	-	(2,100.00)
	Loan refund received	-	4,300.00
	Net cash flows generated from investing activities	**(0.60)**	**2,229.60**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from issue of Preference Share Capital from holding company	2,075.00	2,700.00
	Proceeds from Unsecured Loan from holding company	50.00	1,035.00
	Repayment of Unsecured Loan to holding company	(50.00)	(1,035.00)
	Proceeds from Unsecured Loan from Other Body Corporates	-	77.00
	Finance cost	(304.81)	(103.77)
	Net cash flows generated from financing activities	**1,770.19**	**2,673.23**
Net Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)		**(662.33)**	**202.38**
Cash And Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the period		(1,825.74)	(2,028.12)
Cash And Cash Equivalents as at the end of the period(Refer note 9A)		(2,488.07)	(1,825.74)

Note: Figures in brackets represent outflows.

See accompanying notes 1 - 37 forming an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302009E

ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Digitally signed by ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Date: 2021.05.20 23:18:21 +05'30'

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VINAY CHOPRA Digitally signed by VINAY CHOPRA Date: 2021.05.20 19:52:29 +05'30'

CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Digitally signed by CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Date: 2021.05.20 20:43:51 +05'30'

Subrata Talukdar
Director
DIN :01794978

Saharsh Parekh
Director
DIN: 03315239

Vinay Chopra
Manager & CFO

Bhanwar Lal Chandak
Company Secretary

Abhijit Bandyopadhyay
Partner
Membership No:054785

Kolkata, May 20,2021

Kolkata Games and Sports Private Limited
Registered Office Address:Dhanshree Tower, 2nd Floor, 70 Diamond Harbour Road, Kolkata-700023
CIN :U74900WB2014PTC201921

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021 **Amount in Rs. lakhs**

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Compulsorily Convertible Preference Share Capital	Reserve and Surplus - Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**99.47**	**19,950.00**	**(19,181.94)**	**867.53**
Preference Shares issued during the year	-	2,700.00	-	2,700.00
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(5,777.25)	(5,777.25)
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	-	(1.18)	(1.18)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(5,778.43)**	(5,778.43)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**99.47**	**22,650.00**	**(24,960.37)**	**(2,210.90)**
Preference Shares issued during the year	-	2,075.00	-	2,075.00
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(1,440.90)	(1,440.90)
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	-	-	0.52	0.52
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(1,440.38)	(1,440.38)
Balance as at March 31 2021	**99.47**	**24,725.00**	**(26,400.75)**	**(1,576.28)**

See accompanying notes 1 - 37 forming an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302009E

ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Digitally signed by ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Date: 2021.05.20 23:19:31 +05'30'

SUBRATA TALUKDAR Digitally signed by SUBRATA TALUKDAR Date: 2021.05.20 20:04:05 +05'30'

SAHARSH PAREKH Digitally signed by SAHARSH PAREKH Date: 2021.05.20 19:49:02 +05'30'

VINAY CHOPRA Digitally signed by VINAY CHOPRA Date: 2021.05.20 19:52:42 +05'30'

CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Digitally signed by CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Date: 2021.05.20 20:44:16 +05'30'

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Membership No:054785

Kolkata, May 20,2021

Notes to financial statement

1. General information

Kolkata Games & Sports Private Limited is a private limited company incorporated in India under the Companies Act 2013. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of owning, managing, operating, administering and dealing in sports teams and of offering services in the field of sports and related activities.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The balance sheet presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications. For this purpose, an asset is classified as current if:

- It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The asset is a cash or equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The normal operating cycle of the company varies between businesses. But for these financial statement, it has been assumed to be of 12 months.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers for sale of goods and services

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when the Company satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods and services to the customer. Performance obligations are satisfied at a point of time or over a period of time. Performance obligations satisfied over a period of time are recognised as per the terms of relevant contractual agreements/ arrangements. Performance obligations are said to be satisfied at a point of time when the customer obtains controls of the asset.

Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and goods and service tax. Transaction price is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales incentives/ discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts/ right of return, using the expected value method.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

2.3.1. Income from Prize Money

Revenue is recognised when the franchise has a right to receive the prize money and no significant uncertainty exists as to its realisation or collection.

2.3.2. Share of Central Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the franchise has a right to receive the allocation of profit from the Footbal Sports Development Limited for participating in the League and no significant uncertainty exists as to its realisation or collection.

2.3.3. Income from Sale of Tickets

Revenue from sale of tickets is recognised when the tickets have been sold and no significant uncertainty exists as to its realisation or collection. Revenue includes consideration received or receivable, but net of discounts and other sales related taxes.

2.3.4. Income from Sponsorship Fees and Advertisement/Brand Promotion/Partnership Fees

Revenue from Sponsorship Fees and Advertisement/Brand Promotion/Partnership Fees is recognized as per the terms of the contracts/ agreements with the sponsors and there exists no uncertainty as to its realisation or collection.

2.3.5. Income from Player Trading

Revenue is recognized as per the terms of the contracts/ agreements with the clubs to whom players have been leased out for a period and there exists no doubt as to the collection of such income.

2.3.6. Revenue from Others

Revenue is recognised when it is earned and no significant uncertainty exists as to its realisation or collection.

2.4. Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee.
In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

2.5. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Other income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.6. Employee benefits

2.6.1. Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. For other defined benefit plans, the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds when there is a deep market for such bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the consolidated balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

2.6.2. Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Notes to financial statement

2.7. Leases

2.7.1. The Company as a lessee:

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a 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 of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.7.2. The Company as a lessor:

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2.8. Property, plant and equipment

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

All property, plant and equipment are valued at cost less depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of materials, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use. Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

Category of assets	**Useful Life**
Office Equipments	5 Years
Computers	3 Years
Plant and Equipments *	5 Years

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.9. Intangible assets

2.9.1. Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.9.2. De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.9.3. Useful lives of intangible assets

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of amortisation.

Computer Software 3 years

2.10. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.11. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

2.11.1. Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.11.2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2.11.3. Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.12. Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance.

Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

2.13. Accounting of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, where it is probable that there will be outflow of resources to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted to net present value using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate and the unwinding of the discount is included in finance costs.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.14. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.15. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

Notes to financial statement

2.15.1. Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Changes in the carrying amount of FVTOCI monetary financial assets relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.15.2. Amortised cost and Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

2.15.3. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in other comprehensive income.

The company has classified all the equity investments (except for investment in subsidiaries, associates & joint ventures, which are carried at cost) as FVTOCI as the same are not held for trading.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

2.15.4. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss is included in the 'Other income' line item.

2.15.5. Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

However, for trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

In case of debt instruments at FVTOCI, the loss allowance measured in accordance with the above requirements is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding effect to the profit or loss but is not reduced from the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet; so the financial asset continues to be presented in the balance sheet at its fair value.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

Notes to financial statement

2.15.6. De recognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.16. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

2.16.1. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.16.2. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

2.16.3. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

2.16.3.1. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the companying is provided internally on that basis; or

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

2.16.3.2. <u>Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost</u>

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.16.3.3. <u>Financial guarantee contracts</u>

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are initially measured at their fair values and are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

2.16.3.4. Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.16.3.5. Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.17. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Ordinary equity shares outstanding during the year.
Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary equity shares, for the effects of all dilutive potential Ordinary shares.

2.18. Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

Judgements
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Recognition of deferred tax assets
The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards can be utilized. In addition, significant judgment is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

Estimates and assumptions
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.

Impairment of non- financial assets
In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

Notes to financial statement

Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)
Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as attrition rate, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses (as analyzed in Note 31).

Useful lives of depreciable assets
Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technological obsolescence that may change the utility of certain assets.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non- financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Current and non-current classification
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 the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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Notes to financial statement

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Note 3 Property, plant & equipment

Carrying amounts of:	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Plant and equipment	11.47	19.29
Furniture	4.67	5.30
Office equipment	2.51	3.93
Computers	0.86	2.72
Flood light	-	294.22
Total	**19.51**	**325.46**

	Plant and equipment	**Furniture**	**Office equipment**	**Computers**	**Flood light**	**Total tangible assets**
Cost or deemed cost						
Balance as at April 01, 2019	39.28	6.26	9.08	8.21	429.93	492.76
Additions	-	-	0.15	0.98	-	1.13
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	39.28	6.26	9.23	9.19	429.93	493.89
Additions						
Disposals	-	-	-	-	429.93	429.93
Balance as at March 31,2021	39.28	6.26	9.23	9.19	-	63.96
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance as at April 01, 2019	11.90	0.34	3.46	3.74	90.47	109.91
Depreciation expense for the year	8.09	0.62	1.85	2.73	45.24	58.53
Balance as at March 31, 2020	19.99	0.96	5.31	6.47	135.71	168.44
Depreciation expense for the year	7.82	0.63	1.42	1.86	45.11	56.84
Disposals	-	-	-	-	180.82	180.82
Balance as at March 31, 2021	27.81	1.59	6.72	8.33	-	44.46
Carrying amount						
Balance as at April 01, 2019	27.38	5.92	5.63	4.47	339.46	382.86
Addition	-	-	0.15	0.98	-	1.13
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	8.09	0.62	1.85	2.73	45.24	58.53
Balance as at March 31, 2020	19.29	5.30	3.93	2.72	294.22	325.46
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	249.11	249.11
Depreciation expense	7.82	0.63	1.42	1.86	45.11	56.84
Balance as at March 31, 2021	11.47	4.67	2.51	0.86	-	19.51

Note:

All the above assets are owned by the Company.

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Notes to financial statement

Note 4 Intangible assets

		Amount in Rs. lakhs
	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**
Computer software	0.26	0.62
Total	0.26	0.62

	Computer software
Cost or deemed cost	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	1.68
Additions	0.26
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1.94
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1.94
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	0.79
Amortisation expense for the year	0.53
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1.32
Amortisation expense for the year	0.36
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1.68
Carrying amount	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	0.89
Additions	0.26
Disposals	-
Amortisation expense	0.53
Balance as at March 31, 2020	0.62
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Amortisation expense	0.36
Balance as at March 31, 2021	0.26

Notes to financial statement

5 Deferred tax asset (net)

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets		
Business Losses	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	**-**	**-**

Note: As a matter of prudence, deferred tax assets have not been recognised on the Unused Tax Losses & Unabsorbed Depreciation.
(The Unabsorbed Depreciation & Unused Tax Losses were Rs. 9,756.18 Lakh as at March 31, 2021 and Rs. 8,342.31 Lakh as at March 31, 2020.)

6 Non-current Investments

Particulars	Face Value per share/ unit	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
		QTY.	Amount in Rs. Lakhs	QTY.	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
Investment in Subsidiary Company-Unquoted-carried at cost:					
8,000 fully paid Equity shares of Rs 10 each of ATK Mohun Bagan Private Limited	10	8,000	0.80	-	-

7 Non current tax asset

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
TDS Receivable	155.31	151.24
	155.31	**151.24**

8 Trade receivables
(Unsecured, considered good)

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Considered good		
Related party	-	-
Others	23.88	413.12
	23.88	413.12
Considered doubtful	45.87	45.87
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(45.87)	(45.87)
	23.88	413.12
Total Trade Receivables	**23.88**	**413.12**

(i) No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. While the trade receivable due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member is Rs. Nil as at March 31,2021 (as at March 31, 2020 - Rs. Nill).

(ii) There are customers with balance exceeding 5% of the total trade receivables as at March 31,2021 amounting to Rs 23.58 Lakhs(as at March 31,2020 amounting to Rs. 367.29 Lakhs).

(iii) Trade receivables are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days based upon the credit worthiness of the customers.

(iv) Trade receivables are further analysed as follows:

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Gross credit risk	**Gross credit risk**
Amounts not yet due	-	-
Between one to six months overdue		398.23
Between six to twelve months overdue	4.72	-
Between one to two years overdue	4.28	1.25
Greater than two years overdue	14.88	59.51
	23.88	**458.99**

(v) Movement in the Allowances for Doubtful trade receivables (expected credit loss allowance):

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at beginning of the year	45.87	46.40
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables		
Less: Provision written back		(0.53)
Add: Provision for the current year		-
Balance at end of the year	**45.87**	**45.87**

(vi) Refer Note 32 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.

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Notes to financial statement

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Cash on hand	-	0.11
(b) Balances with banks		
In Current Accounts	0.34	201.23
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**0.34**	**201.34**

9A For Statement of Cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash on hand	-	0.11
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	0.34	201.23
Less: Bank Overdraft and cash credit facilities (Refer Note 17)	(2,488.41)	(2,027.08)
Total Balance for Cash Flow Statement	**(2,488.07)**	**(1,825.74)**

10 Other Financial Asset
(Unsecured, considered good)

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Security Deposits given to Others	-	18.83
(b) Interest Receivable	0.98	0.98
(c) Insurance claim receivable	-	95.12
(d) Other Receivable		
From related party	293.95	0.20
From others	0.40	0.92
	295.33	**116.05**

11 Other Current Asset
(Unsecured, considered good)

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Advance / deposits with government authorities	1,669.85	1,630.72
(b) Advance to suppliers		
Related party	-	1.01
Others	2.36	4.36
(c) Prepaid expense	-	150.56
	1,672.21	**1,786.65**

Notes to financial statement

Note - 12 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. lakhs	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. lakhs
Authorised:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	10,00,000	100.00	10,00,000	100.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	9,94,748	99.47	9,94,748	99.47
Total	9,94,748	99.47	9,94,748	99.47

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions /(Deletions)	Closing Balance
Fully Paid Equity Shares with Voting rights			
Year ended March 31, 2021			
No. of Shares	9,94,748	-	9,94,748
Amount in Rs. lakhs	99.47	-	99.47
Year ended March 31, 2020			
No. of Shares	9,94,748	-	9,94,748
Amount in Rs. lakhs	99.47	-	99.47

(ii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
Catch 22 Infomatics LLP	49,762	5.00%	49,762	5.00%
APA Services Private Limited	8,85,301	89.00%	8,85,301	89.00%
Nexome Sports LLP	49,762	5.00%	49,762	5.00%

(iii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of equity shares will be entited 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.

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Notes to financial statement

Note - 13 Preference share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. lakhs	No. of shares	Amount in Rs. lakhs
Authorised:				
Preference shares of Rs. 10 each	25,90,00,000	25,900.00	25,90,00,000	25,900.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:				
Preference shares of Rs. 10 each	24,72,50,000	24,725.00	22,65,00,000	22,650.00
Total	24,72,50,000	24,725.00	22,65,00,000	22,650.00

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

Particulars	Opening Balance	Issued during the period	Closing Balance
Fully paid Preference Shares			
Year ended March 31, 2021			
No. of Shares	22,65,00,000	2,07,50,000	24,72,50,000
Amount in Rs. lakhs	22,650	2,075.00	24,725
Year ended March 31, 2020			
No. of Shares	19,95,00,000	2,70,00,000	22,65,00,000
Amount in Rs. lakhs	19,950	2,700	22,650

(ii) Details of preference shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
APA Services Private Limited	23,77,50,000	96.16%	21,70,00,000	95.81%

(iii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares
The company has only one class of preference shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. It is a 0% non-cumulative, non-participating and compulsorily convertible preference shares to be converted within a period of 10 years from the date of issue in the ratio of 1:1.

(iv) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has issued 20750000 preference shares (for cash at par on private placement basis).

Notes to financial statement

14 Other Equity **Amount in Rs. lakhs**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Retained earnings	(26,400.75)	(24,960.37)
Total	**(26,400.75)**	**(24,960.37)**

Retained earnings **Amount in Rs. lakhs**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	(24,960.37)	(19,181.94)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,440.90)	(5,777.25)
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.52	(1.18)
Closing Balance	**(26,400.75)**	**(24,960.37)**

Notes:

(i) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents profit/(loss) earned by the Company, net of appropriation, if any.

Notes to financial statement

15 Provisions

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Non-current	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
Provision for employee benefits:				
(i) Gratuity	5.39	0.04	4.95	0.03
(ii) Compensated absences	5.32	0.04	4.52	0.03
Total Provisions	**10.71**	**0.08**	**9.47**	**0.06**

16 Other liabilities

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Non-current	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**
(i) Dues payable to government authorities	-	10.27	-	515.34
(ii) Security deposit	-	450.00	-	401.43
(iii) Unearned revenue	-	-	-	51.74
(iv) Others	-	0.10	-	45.96
Total	**-**	**460.37**	**-**	**1,014.47**

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Notes to financial statement

Note 17 Borrowings

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured Loans		
From Body Corporates	269.00	269.00
Secured Loans		
From Banks - Bank Overdraft and Cash Credit Facilities	2,488.41	2,027.08
Total	**2,757.41**	**2,296.08**

Note :
Secured Loan from Bank represents cash credit facility, secured by exclusive charge on book debts, movable property, plant and equipment and current assets of the Company - present and future.

Unsecured loans have been obtained for period a 12 months from the date of receipt of such loans and carries a fixed interest rate of 8.50% per annum.

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Note 18 Trade Payable

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Related party	37.12	37.12
Others	325.29	1,798.01
Total	**362.41**	**1,835.13**

Note 19 Other financial liabilities

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Interest Accrued on borrowings	152.94	50.17
Total	**152.94**	**50.17**

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Notes to financial statement

20 Revenue from operations

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Sale of Tickets		
Revenue from sale of tickets	-	56.94
(b) Rendering of Services		
Revenue from sponsorship fees	-	10.00
Revenue from advertisements and brand promotions etc	-	241.29
Revenue from membership fees	-	2.66
Others	8.37	3.21
(c) Other operating revenue		
Income from prize money	-	813.50
Share of central revenue	-	1,666.63
Grant received for promoting grassroot sports	-	200.00
Total	**8.37**	**2,994.23**

21 Other income

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest Income		
(i) From term deposits	0.20	-
(ii) From inter-corporate deposits	-	13.04
(iii) Income tax refund	0.60	11.55
(iv) From others	43.52	43.52
Provision no longer required written back	-	0.53
Profit on redemption of Mutual Fund	-	4.33
Total	**44.32**	**72.97**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

22 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and allowances	48.98	52.37
Contribution to provident and other funds	3.35	3.28
Total	**52.33**	**55.65**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

23 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense		
Banks	273.51	59.53
Loan from related parties	111.21	18.32
Loan from other body corporate	22.87	19.16
Other borrowing costs	48.57	74.58
Total	**456.16**	**171.59**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

24 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
(a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	56.84	58.53
(b) Amortisation on intangible assets (Refer note 4)	0.36	0.53
Total	**57.20**	**59.06**

Notes to financial statement

Amount in Rs. lakhs

25 Other expenses	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
(a) Match conducting expenses	5.76	542.49
(b) Grassroots football development expenses	40.97	464.49
(c) Marketing and business promotions expense	23.68	533.54
(d) Travel, boarding and lodging expense	7.00	666.03
(e) Professional and consultancy expenses	584.26	5,409.89
(f) Auditor's remuneration [Excluding Goods and Service Tax]		
- Statutory audit	8.50	8.50
(g) Brokerage and commission	150.56	417.31
(h) Rent	4.48	6.35
(i) Rates and taxes	80.28	312.34
(j) Insurance	3.25	152.80
(k) Net loss on foreign currency transactions	12.69	20.34
(l) Communication expenses	0.18	3.55
(m) Bank charges	1.99	5.58
(n) Printing and stationary	0.85	5.12
(o) Miscellaneous expenses	3.45	9.82
Total	**927.90**	**8,558.15**

Notes to financial statement

26 Tax expenses

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note: Reconciliation of the accounting profit to the income tax expense for the year is summarised below:

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**(1,440.90)**	**(5,777.25)**
Income tax expense calculated at 26.00% (for the year ended March 31, 2020: 26.00%)	(374.63)	(1,502.08)
Effect of income not taxable	374.63	1,502.08
Total	**-**	**-**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

27 Earnings per share (EPS)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year (Rs. in lakhs)	(1,440.90)	(5,777.25)
Weighted average number of basic & diluted equity shares (Nos)	9,94,748	9,94,748
Nominal Value per Equity Share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	(144.85)	(580.78)

Note:

The total outstanding preference shares 24,72,50,000 would potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are antidilutive for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Notes to financial statement

28 Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2021 (As at March 31, 2020 : Rs. Nil)

29 Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at March 31, 2021 : Rs. Nil (As at March 31, 2020 : Rs. Nil)

30 Related Party Disclosures

(a) Related Parties and their Relationships

Sl No.	Name of the Related Party	Name of Relationship
(1)	Rainbow Investments Limited	De-facto Control Company
(2)	RPSG Ventures Limited	Ultimate Holding Company w.e.f 30th March 2021
(3)	Integrated Coal Mining Limited	Ultimate Holding Company till 29th March 2021, thereafter entity under common control
(4)	APA Services Private Limited	Holding Company
(5)	ATK Mohun Bagan Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary with effect from June 17, 2020

(b) Other Related Parties having transactions during the year and previous years

i) Entities under common control

Sl No.	Name of the Related Party	Name of Relationship
(1)	Spencer's Retail Limited(SRL)	Entity under common control
(2)	Haldia Energy Limited(HEL)	Entity under common control
(3)	Firstsource Solutions Limited	Entity under common control
(4)	Bowlopedia Restaurants India Limited	Entity under common control
(5)	Quest Properties India Limited	Entity under common control
(6)	CESC Projects Limited	Entity under common control

ii) Key Management Personnel(KMP)

Sl No.	Name of the Related Party	Name of Relationship
(1)	Vinay Chopra	Manager & CFO
(2)	Bhanwar Lal Chandak	Company Secretary

iii) Details of transactions between the Company and the related parties and status of outstanding balances

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Sl No.	Nature of Transactions	Parent having control in terms of Ind As 110 & Subsidiary		Entities under common control		Key Managerial Personnel		Total	
		31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2021	31st March, 2020
(1)	Loan taken	2,125.00	1,035.00	-	-	-	-	2,125.00	1,035.00
(2)	Loan repaid	50.00	1,035.00	-	-	-	-	50.00	1,035.00
(3)	Loan converterd into Preference share capital	2,075.00	-						
(4)	Preference share capital allotment	-	2,700.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,700.00
(5)	Interest expense	111.21	18.32	-	-	-	-	111.21	18.32
(6)	Outstanding amount received/ (paid)	-	(27.00)	-	3.78	-	-	-	(23.22)
(7)	Investment	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	-
(8)	Sale of Property, plant & equipment	249.11	-	-	-	-	-	249.11	-
(9)	Reimbursement of expense	142.72	-	-	-	-	-	142.72	-
(10)	Advance received	0.10	-	0.80	-	-	-	0.90	-
(11)	Expenses	-	-	0.21	61.57	-	-	0.21	61.57
(12)	Purchase of Property, plant & equipment	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	0.17
(13)	Remuneration of key managerial personnel								
	Short term employee benefits	-	-	-	-	27.68	27.55	27.68	27.55
	Post employment benefits #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Outstanding Balance:								
(1)	Debit	293.95	-	-	1.01	-	0.20	293.95	1.21
(2)	Credit	101.83	-	37.12	44.78	-	-	138.95	44.78

As the liabilities for gratuity and compensated absences are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to KMP are not included.

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Notes to financial statement

31 Employee Benefit Plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company participates in defined contribution plan on behalf of relevant personnel. Any expense recognised in relation to the scheme represents the value of contributions payable during the year by them at rates specified by the rules of the plan. The only amounts included in the balance sheet are those relating to the prior month's contributions that were not due to be paid until after the end of the reporting period.

Provident Fund

In accordance with Indian law, eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary).
Both the employer and employee contribute to this Fund and such contributions together with interest accumulated thereon are payable to employees at the time of their separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests immediately on rendering of services by the employee. During the year, the company has recognised Rs.2.38 lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2020 - Rs. 2.40 lakhs) as contribution in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company offers the following employee benefit schemes to its employees:

Defined benefit plans

i. Gratuity

Other long term employee benefits

i. Compensated absences

The following table sets out the unfunded status of the defined benefit plans and other long term benefits and the amount recognised in the financial statements:

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	**For the Year ended March 31, 2021**		**For the Year ended March 31, 2020**	
	Gratuity	**Compensated absences**	**Gratuity**	**Compensated absences**
Components of employer expense				
Current service cost	0.63	0.97	0.64	0.77
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Interest Cost on Net DBO	0.33	0.31	0.22	0.19
Actuarial (gains) / losses from financial assumptions	(0.28)	(0.29)	0.93	0.86
Actuarial (gains) / losses from demographic assumptions	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)
Actuarial (gains) / losses from experience adjustments	(0.23)	(0.19)	0.25	0.15
Total expense recognised in Total Comprehensive Income	**0.45**	**0.80**	**2.04**	**1.97**
Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet				
Current liability	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Non-current liability	5.39	5.32	4.95	4.53
Total liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**5.43**	**5.36**	**4.98**	**4.56**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	**For the Year ended March 31, 2021**		**For the Year ended March 31, 2020**	
	Gratuity	**Compensated absences**	**Gratuity**	**Compensated absences**
Change in defined benefit obligations (DBO) during the year				
Present value of DBO at beginning of the year	4.98	4.56	2.94	2.59
Expenses (income) recognized in income statement	0.45	0.80	2.04	1.97
Past service cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Present value of DBO at the end of the year	**5.43**	**5.36**	**4.98**	**4.56**
Actuarial assumptions				
Discount rate	6.95%	6.95%	6.68%	6.68%
Salary escalation	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

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Notes to financial statement

31 Employee Benefit Plans

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks are as follows:

Credit risk	If the scheme is insured and fully funded on projected unit credit basis there is a credit risk to the extent the insurer(s) is/ are unable to discharge their obligations including failure to discharge in timely manner.
Pay-as-you-go risk	For unfunded schemes financial planning could be difficult as the benefits payable will directly affect the revenue and this could be widely fluctuating from year to year. Moreover there may be an opportunity cost of better investment returns affecting adversely the cost of the scheme.
Discount rate risk	The Company is exposed to the risk of fall in discount rate. A fall in discount rate will eventually increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit thereby increasing the value of the liability.
Liquidity risk	This risk arises from the short term asset and liability cash-flow mismatch thereby causing the Company being unable to pay the benefits as they fall due in the short term. Such a situation could be the result of holding large illiquid assets disregarding the results of cash-flow projections and cash outflow inflow mismatch. (or it could be due to insufficient assets/cash.)
Demographic risk	In the valuation of the liability certain demographic (mortality and attrition rates) assumptions are inherent. The Company is exposed to this risk to the extent of actual experience eventually being worse compared to that assumed thereby causing an increase in the scheme cost.
Regulatory risk	New Act/Regulations may come up in future which could increase the liability significantly.
Future salary increase risk*	The scheme cost is very sensitive to the assumed future salary escalation rates for all final salary defined benefit schemes. If actual future salary escalations are higher than that assumed in the valuation actual scheme cost and hence the value of the liability will be higher than that estimated.

Sensitivity analysis

The increase / (decrease) of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions are:

Amount in Rs. lakhs

	Gratuity		Compensated Absenses	
Sensitivity	**2020-21**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2019-20**
DBO at 31.3 with discount rate +1%	4.48	4.08	4.41	3.73
Corresponding service cost	0.52	0.53	0.79	0.63
DBO at 31.3 with discount rate -1%	6.62	6.13	6.54	5.62
Corresponding service cost	0.77	0.81	1.19	0.95
DBO at 31.3 with +1% salary escalation	6.55	6.14	6.56	5.63
Corresponding service cost	0.77	0.81	1.19	0.95
DBO at 31.3 with -1% salary escalation	4.45	4.06	4.38	3.71
Corresponding service cost	0.51	0.53	0.79	0.62
DBO at 31.3 with +50% withdrawal rate	5.47	5.02	5.40	4.60
Corresponding service cost	0.63	0.66	0.98	0.78
DBO at 31.3 with -50% withdrawal rate	5.39	4.96	5.32	4.53
Corresponding service cost	0.62	0.65	0.96	0.76
DBO at 31.3 with +10% mortality rate	5.44	4.99	5.37	4.57
Corresponding service cost	0.63	0.66	0.97	0.77
DBO at 31.3 with -10% mortality rate	5.42	4.98	5.35	4.56
Corresponding service cost	0.63	0.65	0.97	0.77

Notes to financial statement

32 Financial Instruments

32.1 Capital Management

The company's capital management objective is to maintain an optimal debt-equity structure so as to reduce the cost of capital, thereby enhancing returns to shareholders. The Company also has a policy of making judicious use of various available debt instruments within its overall working capital drawing limit.

32.1.1 Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Debt (A)	2,757.41	2,296.08
Cash and Cash Equivalents (B)	0.34	201.34
Net debt (A-B)	**2,757.07**	**2,094.74**
Total Equity	**(1,576.28)**	**(2,210.90)**
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	-174.91%	-94.75%

32.2 Categories of financial instruments

The following table presents carrying amount and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

Amount in Rs. lakhs

As at March 31, 2021	**Amortised cost**	**Fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss**	**Total Carrying Value**	**Total Fair Value**
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	23.88	-	23.88	23.88
Other financial assets	295.33	-	295.33	295.33
Cash and bank balances	0.34	-	0.34	0.34
Total financial assets	319.56	-	319.56	319.56
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	2,757.41	-	2,757.41	2,757.41
Trade payables	362.41	-	362.41	362.41
Other financial liabilities	152.94	-	152.94	152.94
Total financial liabilities	3,272.76	-	3,272.76	3,272.76
Total	(2,953.20)	-	(2,953.20)	(2,953.20)

Amount in Rs. lakhs

As at March 31, 2020	**Amortised cost**	**Fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss**	**Total Carrying Value**	**Total Fair Value**
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	413.12	-	413.12	413.12
Other financial assets	116.05	-	116.05	116.05
Cash and bank balances	201.34	-	201.34	201.34
Total financial assets	730.51	-	730.51	730.51
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	2,296.08	-	2,296.08	2,296.08
Trade payables	1,835.13	-	1,835.13	1,835.13
Other financial liabilities	50.17	-	50.17	50.17
Total financial liabilities	4,181.38	-	4,181.38	4,181.38
Total	(3,450.87)	-	(3,450.87)	(3,450.87)

Note :

i. The short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at amortized cost which is approximately equal to their fair value.

32.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and other current liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has loans and receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

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 advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework.

32.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits.

Notes to financial statement

32 Financial Instruments

32.5 Foreign currency risk management

The company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise.

The carrying amounts of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	Liabilities		Assets	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
USD/EURO/AUD	-	546.96	-	-

32.5.1 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The company is mainly exposed to the currencies USD/EURO/AUD. This sensitivity analysis mentioned in the below table has been based on the composition of the Company's financial assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency as at year end. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit where the INR strengthens 10% against the relevant currency. For a 10% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit and the balances below would be negative.

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
USD/EURO/AUD		
Impact on profit or loss for the year	-	(54.70)

32.6 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example trade receivables, placing deposits, investment in mutual funds etc.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to transact only with counterparties who are highly creditworthy which are assessed based on internal due diligence parameters.

In respect of trade receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various geographical areas. Based on historical information about customer default rates management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits and mutual funds are considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Other financial assets mainly comprise of tender deposits and security deposits which are given to customers or other governmental agencies in relation to contracts executed and are assessed by the Company for credit risk on a continuous basis.

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, credit guarantee insurance cover is purchased.

Concentration of credit risk to any counterparty did not exceed 5% of gross monetary assets at any time during the year.

32.7.1 Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Company does not collect any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risks associated with its financial assets

32.8 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

32.8.1 Liquidity risk tables

The following is an analysis of the Company's contractual undiscounted cash flows payable under financial liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

Amount in Rs. lakhs

As at March 31, 2021	Current	Non-Current		Total
	Within 12 Months	1-5 Years	Later than 5 years	
Borrowings	2,757.41	-	-	2,757.41
Trade and other payables	362.41	-	-	362.41
Other financial liabilities	152.94	-	-	152.94
Total	**3,272.76**	**-**	**-**	**3,272.76**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

As at March 31, 2020	Current	Non-Current		Total
	Within 12 Months	1-5 Years	Later than 5 years	
Borrowings	2,296.08	-	-	2,296.08
Trade and other payables	1,835.13	-	-	1,835.13
Other financial liabilities	50.17	-	-	50.17
Total	**4,181.38**	**-**	**-**	**4,181.38**

32.9 Financing facilities

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Secured bank overdraft / cash credit facility / bill discounting facility:		
-amount used	2,488.41	2,027.08
-amount unused	11.59	472.92

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33 The Company has entered into a Joint Venture Agreement dated 26th April 2020 with Mohun Bagan Athletic Club and Mohun Bagan Football (India) Private Limited wherein parties have agreed to establish a joint venture company to jointly conduct business of owning a co-branded professional football team with brand names ATK and Mohun Bagan, for operating, managing and running football team(s) in various leagues and for advancement, promotion and upliftment of football by establishment of football academies, advertising the teams, selling merchandise in relation to the team and other related activities. By virtue of said joint venture agreement "ATK Mohun Bagan Private Limited" has been incorporated on June 17, 2020. Consequently, all the above mentioned activities were carried out by "ATK Mohun Bagan Private Limited" in the current financial year and the Company has no operations. The management is exploring new business opportunities and does not intend to liquidate the Company.

Further, the principal promoter of the Company (APA Services Private Limited) has provided a financial support letter to provide continuing financial and governance support to the Company and or its subsidiaries. Based on the above, management has concluded that the Company will continue as a going concern and will be able to meet all of its obligations in the normal course as well as recover the carrying amount of its assets as on March 31, 2021.

34 In assessing the recoverability of its assets including receivables, the Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial statements including economic forecasts. The Company has performed analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

35 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/disclosure.

36 Segment Reporting

The Company is principally engaged in a single business segment viz,. football development and other allied services. The financial performance relating to this single business segment is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (being the Board and Executive Officers of the Company) and hence it is the only reportable segment in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 108 - Operating Segments.

37 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 20,2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SUBRATA TALUKdAR Digitally signed by SUBRATA TALUKdAR Date: 2021.05.20 20:04:29 +05'30'	SAHARSH PAREKH Digitally signed by SAHARSH PAREKH Date: 2021.05.20 19:49:19 +05'30'	VINAY CHOPRA Digitally signed by VINAY CHOPRA Date: 2021.05.20 19:53:01 +05'30'	CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Digitally signed by CHANDAK BHANWAR LAL Date: 2021.05.20 20:45:11 +05'30'
Subrata Talukdar	Saharsh Parekh	Vinay Chopra	Bhanwar Lal Chandak
Director	Director	Manager & CFO	Company Secretary
DIN :01794978	DIN: 03315239		

Kolkata, May 20,2021

ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Digitally signed by ABHIJIT BANDYOPADHYAY Date: 2021.05.20 23:21:19 +05'30'