OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. ,unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	6,10,934	6,08,913
(b) Intangible assets	4	6,50,372	12,93,090
(C) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	28,000	33,02,698
(d) Other non-current assets	6	-	10,88,530
Total non-current assets		**12,89,306**	**62,93,231**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	22,19,008	14,95,989
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8.1	45,13,220	96,58,618
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8.2	2,31,64,423	1,42,56,164
(c) Current tax assets	9	78,88,404	1,44,90,033
(d) Other current assets	10	1,00,19,881	39,08,735
Total current assets		**4,78,04,936**	**4,38,09,539**
Total assets		**4,90,94,242**	**5,01,02,770**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11.1	70,82,70,000	70,82,70,000
(b) Other equity	11.2	(68,76,67,272)	(68,77,08,618)
Total equity		**2,06,02,728**	**2,05,61,382**
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Employee benefit obligations	12	64,51,623	68,92,770
Total non-current liabilities		**64,51,623**	**68,92,770**
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13.1	-	-
(ii) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.2	8,408	1,15,080
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13.2	18,28,813	78,07,706
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13.3	98,49,776	46,79,976
(b) Other current liabilities	14	79,59,910	76,88,086
(c) Provisions	15	15,56,219	17,92,201
(d) Employee benefit obligations	16	8,36,765	5,65,569
Total current liabilities		**2,20,39,891**	**2,26,48,618**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,90,94,242**	**5,01,02,770**

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements .
As per our report of even date attached

For **Vidya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.308022E

Sd/-

Jitendra Nagar
Partner
Membership No. 55659.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Open Media Network Private Limited
CIN - U22100WB2008PTC124295

Sd/-

Vineet Garg
Director
DIN - 06935347

Sd/-

S.Chakrabarti
Director
DIN - 00175185

Sd/-

Anil Bisht
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Neeraja Chawla
CEO

Sd/-

Kamana Goenka
Company Secretary
ACS: 35161

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 May, 2021

Date: 10 May, 2021

Date: 10 May, 2021

OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2021

(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
I	Revenue from operations	17	16,38,31,738	18,06,87,452
II	Other income	18	14,70,457	21,96,385
III	**Total income**		**16,53,02,195**	**18,28,83,837**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	19	31,75,316	86,00,182
	Employee benefits expense	20	11,86,15,410	12,41,68,343
	Finance costs	21	-	1,05,55,633
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	20,95,681	18,89,136
	Other expenses	23	4,17,50,746	6,55,18,520
	Total expenses (IV)		**16,56,37,153**	**21,07,31,814**
V	**Profit before tax**		**(3,34,958)**	**(2,78,47,977)**
VI	Income tax expense			
	- Current tax		(97,839)	2,46,688
	- Deferred tax [charge/(credit)]		-	-
	Total tax expense		**(97,839)**	**2,46,688**
VII	**Profit for the year**		**(2,37,119)**	**(2,80,94,665)**
	Other comprehensive income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
	Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		3,76,304	(7,05,953)
	Income tax relating to these items		(97,839)	2,46,688
VIII	**Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax**		**2,78,465**	**(4,59,265)**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the period**		**41,346**	**(2,85,53,930)**
X	**Earnings per equity share: [Nominal value per share Rs.10 (Previous Year- Rs. 10)]**			
	Basic (Rs.)		(0.00)	(0.40)
	Diluted (Rs.)		(0.00)	(0.40)

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

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OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2021
(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Description	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2019	10,75,600	1,07,56,000
Changes in equity share capital	6,97,51,400	69,75,14,000
As at 31 March 2020	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**7,08,27,000**	**70,82,70,000**

B. Other equity

Description	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance at 01 April 2019	(65,91,54,688)	(65,91,54,688)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(2,80,94,665)	(2,80,94,665)
Other comprehensive income	(4,59,265)	(4,59,265)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(2,85,53,930)**	**(2,85,53,930)**
Others	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2020	**(68,77,08,618)**	**(68,77,08,618)**

Description	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance at 01 April 2020	(68,77,08,618)	(68,77,08,618)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(2,37,119)	(2,37,119)
Other comprehensive income	2,78,465	2,78,465
Total comprehensive income for the year	**41,346**	**41,346**
Others	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2021	**(68,76,67,272)**	**(68,76,67,272)**

The accompanying notes 1 to 30 are an integral part of these financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **Vidya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.308022E

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Kamana Goenka
Company Secretary
ACS: 35161

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 May, 2021

Date: 10 May, 2021

Date: 10 May, 2021

OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U22100WB2008PTC124295
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2021

	Year Ended 31st March, 2021 Rs.		Year Ended 31st March, 2020 Rs.	
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(3,34,958)		(2,78,47,977)
Adjustment for:				
Depreciation and amortization expenses	20,95,681		18,89,136	
Finance Expenses	-		1,05,55,633	
Provision for Doubt Debts / Advances written back	-		(4,15,296)	
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-		(12,290)	
Remeasuremt of post employment benefit obligation	3,76,304		(7,05,953)	
Provision for Magazine Return	4,40,002		13,08,227	
Bad Debts Written Off	-		4,15,296	
Provision for Provision for Doubtful debts	4,06,916		11,60,121	
		33,18,903		1,41,94,874
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**29,83,945**		**(1,36,53,103)**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(60,75,566)		(33,11,460)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	(2,35,982)		5,87,073	
Increase / (Decrease) in Employee benefit obligations	(1,69,951)		29,88,818	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	51,69,800		(8,38,326)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	2,71,824		(25,20,073)	
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	42,98,481		16,70,690	
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(7,23,019)		10,04,080	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial assets	-		(5,91,197)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other non-current assets	1,13,530		(3,25,000)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	(28,46,447)		8,71,882	
		(1,97,330)		(4,63,513)
Cash used in Operations		**27,86,615**		**(1,41,16,616)**
Direct Taxes (net of refund)		66,01,628		(32,53,960)
Net cash used in Operating Activities		**93,88,243**		**(1,73,70,576)**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment	(4,79,984)		(1,07,497)	
Sale of tangible assets	-		12,290	
		(4,79,984)		(95,207)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		**(4,79,984)**		**(95,207)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from borrowings		-		2,00,43,739
Net cash from Financing Activities		**-**		**2,00,43,739**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**89,08,259**		**25,77,956**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year (Refer Note 8.2)		1,42,56,164		1,16,78,208
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 8.2)		**2,31,64,423**		**1,42,56,164**

Notes:

1. The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS -7 " Statement of Cash Flows".

   The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

This is the Standalone Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date attached

For **Vidya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.308022E

Sd/-

Jitendra Nagar
Partner
Membership No. 55659.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Open Media Network Private Limited
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Chief Financial Officer

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Neeraja Chawla
CEO

Sd/-

Kamana Goenka
Company Secretary
ACS: 35161

Place : Kolkata
Date : 10 May 2021

Date : 10 May 2021

Date : 10 May 2021

1 Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its standalone financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Basis of the Preparation of the Financial Statements

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

These standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') [Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevent provisions of the Act.

(ii) Basis of measurement

(a) Historical cost convention

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value; and
- Net Defined benefit (assets)/Liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the standalone financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (`the functional currency'). The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(iii) Current Versus 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 Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and Ind AS 1 - Presentation of financial statement based on the nature of products / service and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing / providing the services and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current, non current classification of assets and liabilities.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
(c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
(d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.
All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
(c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
(d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.
All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Revenue Recognition

The Company has applied Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Publication Revenues

- Advertisement revenue is recognized as and when advertisement is published in to the magazine
- Circulation Revenue includes sales to retail outlets/ newsstands, which are subject to returns. The Company records these retail sales upon dispatch, net of estimated returns. These estimated returns are based on historical return rates and are revised as necessary based on actual returns.
- Revenue from subscription to the Company's print publications is recognised as earned, prorata on a per issue basis over the subscription period.

- Revenue from event sale is recognized on the completion of the event and on the basis of related service performed

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition :

- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc. Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract.

Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

(c) Property, Plant and Equipment - (PPE)

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1st April, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation Method, Estimated Useful Lives And Residual Values

Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their estimated residual values, over the estimated useful lives of the asset as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 which is in line with the technical evaluation carried out by the Company's expert.

The useful lives, residual values and the method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amounts.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss within 'Other Income'/'Other Expenses'.
Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as 'Capital Advances' under other non- current assets.

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets (Computer Software) has a finite useful life and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(i) Computer Software

Software for internal use, which is primarily acquired from third-party vendors is capitalised. Subsequent costs associated with maintaining such software are recognised as expense as incurred. Cost of software includes license fees and cost of implementation/system integration services, where applicable.

Amortisation Method and Period

The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful lives using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Computer Software	3-5 Years

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at 1st April, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

(e) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units).

(f) **Leases**

As a Lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for 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 Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight- line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.

<u>Transition to Ind AS 116</u>

With effect from 01 April 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS - 116 "Leases" using the modified retrospective approach and accordingly previous period information has not been reinstated.

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. After considering current and future economic conditions, the company has concluded that no changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts.

Basis the evaluation done, none of the arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per requirement of IND as 116."

(g) **Inventories**

Raw materials are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined on weighted average basis, and includes, where applicable, appropriate share of overheads. Provision is made for obsolete / slow moving / defective stocks, where necessary. The costs of purchase of inventories comprise the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of material.

(h) **Financial Assets**

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note. 26 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109,'Financial Instruments', which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(v) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised.

(i) **Offsetting Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(j) **Trade Receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods and services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

(k) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) **Trade and Other Payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(m) **Borrowings**

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(n) **Borrowing Costs**

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(o) **Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation**

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the standalone financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (`the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the year-end, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are restated at the year - end exchange rates. The exchange differences arising from settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the year-end restatement are recognised in profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(p) **Employee Benefits**

(i) Short-term Employee Benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as 'Employee Benefits Payable' within 'Other Current Liabilities' in the Balance Sheet.

(ii) Other Long-term Employee Benefits

The liabilities for leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured annually by actuaries as the present value of expected future benefits in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Post-employment Benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability or asset recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in 'Employee Benefits Expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in Other Comprehensive Income. These are included in 'Retained Earnings' in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the balance sheet.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions under Defined Contribution Plans payable in keeping with the related schemes are recognised as expenses for the period in which the employee has rendered the service.

(q) **Income Tax**

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax credits and to unused tax losses, as applicable.

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, if any, only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, tax credits and losses.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date 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 utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, if any. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(r) **Provisions and Contingencies**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

(s) **Earnings per Share**

(i) Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

· the profit attributable to owners of the Company

· by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year

(ii) Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

· the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

(t) **Recent accounting pronouncements- Standard issued but not yet effective**

Mininstry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from 1 April 2020.

2 **Critical Estimates and Judgements**

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these standalone financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

This Note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the standalone financial statements.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID 19):

The Company has considered the possible risk that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of assets including inventories, receivables and other financial and non-financial assets. As per the assessment carried out by the management based on the internal and external information available upto the date of approval of these standalone financial statements, the Company does not foresee any uncertainty related to recoverability or liquidation of the aforesaid assets.

However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

· Employee Benefits (Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligations) - Notes 2(p) and 24

Post-employment benefits represent obligations that will be settled in future and require assumptions to estimate benefit obligations. Post-employment benefit accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of benefit costs over the employees' approximate service period, based on the terms of the plans and the investment and funding decisions made. The accounting requires the Company to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate and salary growth rate. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations.

· Impairment of Trade Receivables — Notes 2)(h)(iii) and 26

Impairment of trade receivables is primarily estimated based on prior experience with and the past due status of receivables, based on factors that include ability to pay and payment history. The assumptions and estimates applied for determining the provision for impairment are reviewed periodically.

· Estimation of Expected Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment - Notes 2(c) and 3

Management reviews its estimate of useful lives of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2021
(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Carrying amount (net)	
	Cost as at 1 April 2020	Additions/ adjustments	Deductions/ adjustments	Cost as at 31st March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Depreciation for the year	Deductions/ adjustments	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Furniture and Fixtures	30,82,570	-	-	30,82,570	30,16,335	12,663	-	30,28,998	53,572	66,235
Office Equipment	16,62,159	30,509	-	16,92,668	14,73,401	1,85,387	-	16,58,788	33,880	1,88,758
Computers	23,27,324	4,49,475	1,19,500	26,57,299	19,73,404	2,79,913	1,19,500	21,33,817	5,23,482	3,53,920
Total	**70,72,053**	**4,79,984**	**1,19,500**	**74,32,537**	**64,63,140**	**4,77,963**	**1,19,500**	**68,21,603**	**6,10,934**	**6,08,913**

4 Intangible assets

Description	Gross carrying amount				Accumulated Amortisation				Carrying amount (net)	
	Cost as at 1 April 2020	Additions/ adjustments	Deductions/ adjustments	Cost as at 31st March 2021	As at 1 April 2020	Amortisation for the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Computer Software	66,96,877	9,75,000	62,86,199	13,85,678	54,03,787	16,17,718	62,86,199	7,35,306	6,50,372	12,93,090
Total	**66,96,877**	**9,75,000**	**62,86,199**	**13,85,678**	**54,03,787**	**16,17,718**	**62,86,199**	**7,35,306**	**6,50,372**	**12,93,090**

OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2021
(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

5 Other financial assets (non - current)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Security Deposits-Premises		
Unsecured, considered Good	-	32,74,698
Security Deposits-Others		
Unsecured, considered Good	28,000	28,000
Total other financial assets (non - current)	**28,000**	**33,02,698**

6 Other Non - Current assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Capital Advances		
Unsecured, considered Good	-	9,75,000
Prepaid expenses		
Unsecured, considered Good	-	1,13,530
Total other non - current assets	**-**	**10,88,529.68**

7 Inventories [Refer Note:1(g)]

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Raw Marerials : (valued at cost or net realisable value)		
Papers	22,19,008	14,95,989
Total inventories	**22,19,008**	**14,95,989**

8 Financial assets (current)

8.1 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered Good	45,13,220	96,58,618
Unsecured, considered Doubtful	25,60,998	21,54,082
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(25,60,998)	(21,54,082)
Total trade receivables	**45,13,220**	**96,58,618**

8.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Cash in hand	66,170	79,731
Bank Balances		
Current Accounts	2,30,98,253	1,41,76,433
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2,31,64,423**	**1,42,56,164**

9 Current Tax Assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Tax Deducted at Source	78,88,404	1,44,90,033
Total Current Tax Assets (net)	**78,88,404**	**1,44,90,033**

10 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
(Unsecured,considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Advance given to Employees	14,245	1,81,294
Other Advances	16,19,117	13,88,829
Prepaid expenses	14,99,952	14,78,243
GST Credit Receivable	10,98,799	8,60,369
Security Deposits-Premises	34,56,500	-
Gratuity	23,31,268	-
Total other current assets	**1,00,19,881**	**39,08,735**

OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2021
(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

11 Equity Share Capital and Other Equity

11.1 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2020
Authorised				
Ordinary Shares of Rs.10 each	7,50,00,000	75,00,00,000	7,50,00,000	75,00,00,000
Issued				
Ordinary Shares of Rs.10 each	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Ordinary Shares of Rs.10 each	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000

There has been change/movements in number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Reconciliation of number of ordinary shares outstanding

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020 Number of Shares	As at 31st March, 2020
As at the beginning of the year	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000	10,75,600	1,07,56,000
Add: Issue of shares	-	-	6,97,51,400	69,75,14,000
As at the end of the year	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding.

Shares held by holding company

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Number of shares held	Amount	Number of shares held	Amount
Saregama India Ltd	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000	7,08,27,000	70,82,70,000

Details of Shares held by Shareholders holding more than 5 % of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Number of shares held	Holding percentage	Number of shares held	Holding percentage
Saregama India Ltd	7,08,27,000	100%	10,75,600	100%

11.2 Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Retained earnings	(68,76,67,272)	(68,77,08,618)
Total reserves and surplus	**(68,76,67,272)**	**(68,77,08,618)**

-

Retained Earnings : This Reserve represents the cumulative profits/(losses) of the Company and effects of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations. This Reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	(68,77,08,618)	(65,91,54,688)
Net profit /(Loss) for the year	(2,37,119)	(2,80,94,665)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	2,78,465	(4,59,265)
- Others	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(68,76,67,272)**	**(68,77,08,618)**

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2021
(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

12 Employee benefit obligations (non-current)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Leave encashment obligations	64,51,623	61,48,048
Gratuity	-	7,44,722
Total long term employee benefit obligation	**64,51,623**	**68,92,770**

13 Financial liabilities (Current)

13.1 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Loan from Holding Company		
Unsecured, considered Good	-	-
Total Borrowings (Current)	**-**	**-**

13.2 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Trade payables		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8,408	1,15,080
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18,28,813	78,07,706
Total trade payables	**18,37,221**	**79,22,786**

13.3 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Security Deposit from Distributor / Retailers	1,80,000	2,00,000
Liabilities for Expenses	91,35,256	39,80,833
Employee Benefits Payable	5,34,520	4,99,143
Total other financial liabilities	**98,49,776**	**46,79,976**

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Subscription Received In Advance	14,88,704	21,10,720
Advance from Customers	8,44,043	5,63,674
Amount Payable to Government Authorities		
(a) TDS Payable	32,44,588	25,80,911
(b) Professional Tax Payable	2,550	1,000
(C) GST Payable	23,80,025	24,31,781
Total other current liabilities	**79,59,910**	**76,88,086**

15 Short term provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Other Provisions		
Provision for Returns of Magazines	11,66,679	17,92,201
Provision for Returns of Magazines (Subs)	3,89,540	-
Total short term provisions	**15,56,219**	**17,92,201**

16 Short term employee benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Leave encashment obligations	8,36,765	5,65,569
Total short term employee benefit obligation	**8,36,765**	**5,65,569**

17 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Sale of Services		
Publication Revenue	16,38,31,738	18,06,87,452
Total revenue from operations	**16,38,31,738**	**18,06,87,452**

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers
In the following table, revenue from contracts with customers is diaggregated by primary geography market and timing of revenue recognition. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing of our revenues and cash flows are affected by geography and other economic factors :

	Publication Revenue	
	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Revenue by geography		
Domestic	16,34,76,692	18,01,20,076
International	3,55,046	5,67,376
	16,38,31,738	**18,06,87,452**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Products and services transferred at a point in time	16,29,24,845	17,85,22,487
Products and services transferred over time	9,06,893	21,64,965
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**16,38,31,738**	**18,06,87,452**

Contract balances
The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Receivables, which are included in 'trade and other receivables'	45,13,220	96,58,618
Contract liabilities	14,88,704	21,10,720

18 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Interest income (gross)		
- on Bank Deposits	-	-
- on Income tax refund	8,33,544	6,32,554
- on unwinding of discount on financial assets	1,56,803	5,91,194
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	12,290
Provision for doubtful debts and advances no longer required written back	-	4,15,296
Other Non-Operating Income	4,80,110	5,45,051
Total other income	**14,70,457**	**21,96,385**

19 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Paper consumption		
Inventory at the beginning of the Year	14,95,989	25,00,068
add: purchases during the year	38,98,335	75,96,102
less: inventory at the end of the Year	22,19,008	14,95,989
Total cost of material consumed	**31,75,316**	**86,00,182**

20 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Salaries and Wages	11,42,77,505	11,99,52,368
Contributions to:		
Provident Fund	30,31,512	31,01,496
Gratuity Fund	13,00,314	10,08,856
Staff Welfare Expenses	6,079	1,05,623
		-
Total employee benefits expense	**11,86,15,410**	**12,41,68,343**

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March, 2021
(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

21 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Interest Expenses	-	1,05,55,633
Total finance cost	**-**	**1,05,55,633**

22 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Depreciation on property, plant and equipments	4,77,963	6,31,926
Amortisation on intangible assets	16,17,718	12,57,210
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**20,95,681**	**18,89,136**

23 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Rent	62,45,549	71,30,918
Power and Fuel	16,53,295	23,58,146
Repairs and Maintenance :	-	-
- Computers	8,26,085	7,33,198
- Website	4,68,705	5,28,764
- Others	2,97,611	4,67,279
Carriage, Freight and forwarding Charges	18,89,284	62,38,359
Rates and Taxes	3,69,666	10,15,976
Insurance Expenses	12,42,472	14,10,787
Travel and Conveyance	4,35,557	47,96,976
Editorial Expenses	1,30,91,584	1,37,65,583
Printing Expenses	34,00,112	56,11,693
Advertisement, Publicity & Promotion	42,41,651	70,65,937
Printing, Stationery & Communication Expenses	12,47,899	19,16,875
Bad Debts Written Off	-	4,15,296
Provision for Doubtful Debts	4,06,916	11,60,121
Provision for Magazine Returns	4,40,002	13,08,227
Consultancy Expenses	7,86,206	35,19,373
Auditor's Remuneration	5,00,000	4,50,000
Exchange Fluctuation - Net	28,151	28,243
Office Expenses	28,08,690	43,50,210
Miscelaneous Expense	13,71,311	12,46,562
Total other expenses	**4,17,50,746**	**6,55,18,521**

* Auditor's Remuneration

	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
(i) Statutory Audit Fees	3,00,000	3,00,000
(ii) Tax Audit Fees	75,000	75,000
(iii) GST Audit	50,000	1,00,000
(iv) Quarterly Review	75,000	75,000
	5,00,000	**5,50,000**

24 Assets and liabilities relating to employee benefits

(I) Post-employment Defined Benefit Plans:

(A) Gratuity (Funded)

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. Tha Plan is funded with Aviva Life Insurance Company India Ltd, who make payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Each year an Asset-Liability matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk and return profiles. Investment and contribution policies are integrated within this study. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation as set out in Note 1(r)(iii) above, based upon which, the Company makes contributions to the Employees' Gratuity Funds.

The following table sets forth the particulars in respect of the Gratuity Plan (Funded) of the Company:

		2020-21	2019-20
(a)	**Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:**		
	Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	61,30,310	45,27,446
	Current service cost	12,50,081	10,83,711
	Interest cost	4,13,503	3,49,356
	Remeasurements (gains) / losses		
	Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	332.00
	Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(37,009)	5,69,408
	Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	(2,12,954)	27,268
	Benefits paid	(1,46,965)	(4,27,211)
	Present value of obligation at the end of the year	**73,96,966**	**61,30,310**
(b)	**Reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets:**		
	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	53,85,588	54,97,533
	Interest Income	3,63,270	4,24,211
	Remeasurements gains / (losses)		
	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest cost)	1,26,341	(1,08,945)
	Contributions by employer	40,00,000	-
	Benefits paid	(1,46,965)	(4,27,211)
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**97,28,234**	**53,85,588**
(c)	**Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets:**		
	Present value of obligation at the end of the year	73,96,966	61,30,310
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	97,28,234	53,85,588
	Liabilities/(Assets) recognised in the balance sheet	**(23,31,268)**	**7,44,722**
(d)	**Actual return on plan assets**	**4,89,611**	**2,75,378**
(e)	**Re-measurements losses/(gains) recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest cost)	(1,26,341)	1,08,945
	Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	332
	Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(37,009)	5,69,408
	Effect of changes in experience adjustments	(2,12,954)	27,268
	Total re-measurement included in Other Comprehensive Income	**(3,76,304)**	**7,05,953**
(f)	**Expense recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:**		
	Current service cost	12,50,081	10,83,711
	Net interest cost	50,233	(74,855)
	Total expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss (refer note 20)	**13,00,314**	**10,08,856**
(g)	**Category of plan assets:**	**In %**	**In %**
	(a) Fund with aviva life insurance company India ltd	100%	100%
(h)	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:**		
	Within 1 year	8,72,132	8,13,076
	2-5 years	16,63,705	11,48,306
	6-10 years	13,61,976	14,22,407
	Over 10 years	1,27,42,896	1,09,65,509

(i) Principal actuarial assumptions:	**31st March, 2021**	**31st March, 2020**
Discount rate	6.80%	6.75%
Salary growth rate	7.00%	7.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are based on mortality tables of 'Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-2008) published by the Institute of Actuaries of India.

The estimate of future salary increases takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as demand and supply in the employment market.

(j) Sensitivity analysis	**Change in Assumption**	**Impact on defined benefit obligation (2020-21)**	**Impact on defined benefit obligation (2019-20)**
Discount Rate	Increase by 1%	Decrease by Rs.7,98,863	Decrease by Rs.5,99,537
	Decrease by 1%	Increase by Rs.6,85,041	Increase by Rs7,03,327
Salary Growth Rate	Increase by 1%	Increase by Rs.7,89,281	Increase by Rs.6,94,514
	Decrease by 1%	Decrease by Rs.6,89,829	Decrease by Rs.6,03,454

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

(k) The Company expects to contribute Rs. **Nil** (Previous Year - Rs. Nil) to the funded gratuity plans during the next financial year.

(l) The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31st March, 2021 is 10 years (31st March, 2020 – 10 years).

(II) Post-employment Defined Contribution Plans

(A) Provident Fund

Certain categories of employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to a government administered fund at specified percentage of the covered employee's qualifying salary. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

During the year, an amount of Rs.30,31,512.00 (Previous Year- Rs.31,01,496.00) has been recognised as expenditure towards above defined contribution plans of the Company.

(III) Leave Obligations

The Company provides for accumulation of leave by certain categories of its employees. These employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised leave balances and utilise it in future periods or receive cash (only in case of earned leave) in lieu thereof as per the Company's policy. The Company records a provision for leave obligations in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement.

The total provision recorded by the Company towards this obligation was Rs. 7,288,388 and Rs. 67,13,617 as at 31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2020 respectively. The amount of the provision is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

	31st March, 2021	**31st March, 2020**
Leave provision not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	64,51,623	61,48,048

(IV) Risk Exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to some risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Discount rate risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of fall in discount rate. A fall in discount rate will eventually inrease the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit thereby increasing the value of the liability.

Salary growth risks

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Demographic risk

In the valuation of the liability, certain demographic (mortality and attrition rates) assumptions are made. The Company is exposed to this risk to the extent of actual experience eventually being worse compared to the assumptions thereby causing an increase in the benefit cost.

25 Capital Management

(a) Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

• safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

• maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of overall debt portfolio of the Company.
Net debt implies total borrowings of the Company as reduced by Cash and Cash Equivalent and Equity comprises all components attributable to the owners of the Company

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,31,64,423)	(1,42,56,164)
Net Debt	**(2,31,64,423)**	**(1,42,56,164)**
Equity	**2,06,02,728**	**2,05,61,382**
Total Capital (Equity+ Net Debt)	**(25,61,695)**	**63,05,217**
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	**-112.43%**	**-69.33%**

No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2020.

OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021
(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

26 Fair Value Measurements

(i) Financial Instruments by Category

	Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March, 2021 Carrying Amount / Fair Value	As at 31st March, 2020 Carrying Amount / Fair Value
A.	**Financial Assets**			
(a)	**Measured at Amortised Cost**			
	Trade receivables	8.1	45,13,220	96,58,618
	Cash and cash equivalents	8.2	2,31,64,423	1,42,56,164
	Sub total		**2,76,77,643**	**2,39,14,782**
	Total Financial Assets		**2,76,77,643**	**2,39,14,782**
B.	**Financial Liabilities**			
	Measured at Amortised Cost			
	Borrowings	13.1	-	-
	Trade payables	13.2	18,37,221	79,22,786
	Other financial liabilities	13.3	98,49,776	46,79,976
	Total Financial Liabilities		**1,16,86,997**	**1,26,02,762**

(ii) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows below.

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted price included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using market approach and valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the fair value is determined using generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparty.

The fair value of trade receivables, trade payables and other Current financial assets and liabilities is considered to be equal to the carrying amounts of these items due to their short-term nature. Where such items are Non-current in nature, the same has been classified as Level 3 and fair value determined using discounted cash flow basis.
There has been no change in the valuation methodology for Level 3 inputs during the year. The Company has not classified any material financial instruments under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year.

27 Financial Risk Management

The Company has a system-based approach to risk management, anchored to policies and procedures and internal financial controls aimed at ensuring early identification, evaluation and management of key financial risks (such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk) that may arise as a consequence of its business operations as well as its investing and financing activities.

Accordingly, the Company's risk management framework has the objective of ensuring that such risks are managed within acceptable and approved risk parameters in a disciplined and consistent manner and in compliance with applicable regulation. It also seeks to drive accountability in this regard.

This Note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily Trade Receivables) and from its investing activities (primarily Deposits with Banks).

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's policy and procedures which involve credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company's customer base is large and diverse limiting the risk arising out of credit concentration. Further, credit is extended in business interest in accordance with business-specific credit policies. The Company's exposure to trade receivables on the reporting date, net of expected loss provisions, stood at Rs. 45,13,220 (As at 31st March, 2020 Rs.96,58,618)

All overdue customer balances are evaluated taking into account the age of the dues, specific credit circumstances, the track record of the counterparty etc. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors and the Company's historical experience with customers.
The movement of the expected loss provision (allowance for bad and doubtful receivables) made by the Company are as under:

Particulars	**Expected Loss Provision**	
	As at 31st March 2021	**As at 31st March, 2020**
Opening Balance	21,54,082	14,09,257
Add: Provision Made (net)	4,06,916	7,44,825
Less: Utilisation for impairment/de-recognition	-	-
Closing Balance	**25,60,998**	**21,54,082**

Other Financial Assets

Credit risk from balances with banks, term deposits and investments is managed by Company's finance department. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirements. The Company monitors ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties. As these counter parties are Government institutions, public sector undertakings with investment grade credit ratings and taking into account the experience of the Company over time, the counter party risk attached to such assets is considered to be insignificant.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet as of 31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2020 is the carrying amounts as disclosed in Note 5.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company fails to honour its financial obligations in accordance with terms of contract. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (including the undrawn credit facilities extended by banks and financial institutions) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including interest obligations for the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis (all payable within 12 months), which therefore does not differ from their carrying value as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Non-derivative financial liabilities	**As at 31st March 2021**	**As at 31st March, 2020**
(i) Borrowings including interest obligation (Refer Note 13.1)	-	-
(ii) Trade payables (Refer Note 13.2)	18,37,221	79,22,786
(iii) Other financial liabilities (Refer Note 13.3)	98,49,776	46,79,976
	1,16,86,997	**1,26,02,762**

The Company does not have Derivative financial liabilities as at the end of above mentioned reporting periods.

OPEN MEDIA NETWORK PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021
(All amounts in Rs ,unless otherwise stated)

28 Additional information :-

A. Expenditure in Foreign Exchange :

	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Editorial Expenses (Net of TDS)	12,84,371	18,15,703
Digital Platform Expenses	42,254	34,905
	13,26,625	**18,50,608**

B. Value of imports calculated on CIF basis

	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Raw Materials - Papers	**35,71,069**	**70,14,809**

C. Earning in Foreign Exchnage

	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Year ended 31st March, 2020
Export		
- Advertisements	75,153	1,76,674
- Subscription	95,624	1,11,739
- Others (Syndication)	1,84,269	2,28,146
	3,55,046	**5,16,559**

29 Related Party Disclosures in keeping with Ind AS 24

Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship
Composuer Services Pvt. Ltd.	Ultimate Holding Company (w.e.f. 29th March 2017)
Saregama India Limited	Holding Company
RPG Global Music Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Saregama Plc.	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Kolkata Metro Networks Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Saregama Inc.(SINC)	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Saregama FZE	Fellow Subsidiary Company

Related Party Transactions

Transaction with Holding Company	**Year Ended 31st March, 2021**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2020**
Interest Expenses	-	1,05,55,497
Receipt towards borrowing	-	2,10,99,882
Share alloted / Issued during the year	-	69,75,14,000
Sales of E-Magazine Subscription	11,03,89,120	10,11,01,616
Marketing Support Services	96,00,000	1,08,00,000
Balance outstanding at year end.	**Year Ended 31st March, 2021**	**Year Ended 31st March, 2020**
Trade payables	-	-
Short-term borrowing	-	-

30 Previous years figures have been regrouped/reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached
For **Vidya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.308022E

Sd/-

Jitendra Nagar
Partner
Membership No. 55659.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Open Media Network Private Limited
CIN - U22100WB2008PTC124295

Sd.-

Vineet Garg
Director
DIN - 06935347

Sd/-

S.Chakrabarti
Director
DIN - 00175185

Sd/-

Anil Bisht
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Neeraja Chawla
CEO

Sd/-

Kamana Goenka
Company Secretary
ACS: 35161

Place: Kolkata
Date: 10 May, 2021

Date: 10 May, 2021

Date: 10 May, 2021