e-Eighteen.com Limited

Financial Statements

2019-20

Independent Auditor's report

To The Members of e-Eighteen.com Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of e-Eighteen.com Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards 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, 2020, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone 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 Annexure thereto in Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 2020, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, 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 books of account.
    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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 March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

   i. The Company 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") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
(UDIN: 20107723AAAAFL1874)

Mumbai, 17th April, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF e-EIGHTEEN.COM LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (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 e-Eighteen.com Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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.

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 31st March, 2020, 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 LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
(UDIN: 20107723AAAAFL1874)

Mumbai, 17th April, 2020

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF e-EIGHTEEN.COM LIMITED

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

i. In respect of its fixed assets:

   a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations 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 paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

ii. The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order 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 explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public in accordance with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under and hence reporting under clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) (d) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

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

   a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities. Having regard to the nature of the Company’s business / activities during the year, statutory dues in respect of Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.

   b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   c) There are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax as on 31st March, 2020 on account of disputes.

viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration during the year and hence reporting under clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

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

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 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 Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

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

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 directors of its holding or subsidiary Company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable. The Company does not have any associate Company.

xvi. In our opinion and according to information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
(UDIN: 20107723AAAAFL1874)

Mumbai, 17th April, 2020

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	**5**	235	345
Intangible Assets	**5**	35	55
Financial Assets			
Investments	**6**	97	97
Other Non-Current Assets	**7**	217	105
Total Non-Current Assets		**584**	**602**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Investments	**8**	1,286	1,201
Trade Receivables	**9**	3,454	3,343
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**10**	44	477
Loans	**11**	6,325	6,300
Other Financial Assets	**12**	1,262	750
Other Current Assets	**13**	797	197
Total Current Assets		**13,168**	**12,268**
Total Assets		**13,752**	**12,870**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	**14**	540	540
Other Equity	**15**	9,220	8,865
Total Equity		**9,760**	**9,405**
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	**16**	294	227
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**294**	**227**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables due to:	**17**		
Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		27	9
Other Than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		986	2,161
Other Current Liabilities	**18**	2,678	1,063
Provisions	**19**	7	5
Total Current Liabilities		**3,698**	**3,238**
Total Liabilities		**3,992**	**3,465**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**13,752**	**12,870**
Significant Accounting Policies	**2**		
See accompanying Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements	**1 to 34**		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

e-Eighteen.com Limited

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha
Director
DIN 06788866

Bindu Navinchandra Trivedi
Director
DIN 07986509

Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17th April 2020

Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

	Notes	2019-20	2018-19
INCOME			
Value of Sales and Services		11,061	10,621
Goods and Services Tax included in above		1,007	1,021
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	**20**	**10,054**	**9,600**
Other Income	**21**	974	671
Total Income		**11,028**	**10,271**
EXPENSES			
Operational Costs	**22**	4,144	2,453
Marketing, Distribution and Promotional Expense		1,107	1,144
Employee Benefits Expense	**23**	3,796	3,855
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	**5**	127	167
Other Expenses	**24**	1,274	1,292
Total Expenses		**10,448**	**8,911**
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		**580**	**1,360**
TAX EXPENSE	**25**		
Current Tax		210	445
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		**210**	**445**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**370**	**915**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		(15)	(17)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**(15)**	**(17)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**355**	**898**
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE OF FACE VALUE OF ₹ 10 EACH			
Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	**26**	6.85	16.93
Significant Accounting Policies	**2**		
See accompanying Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements	**1 to 34**		

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
e-Eighteen.com Limited

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha
Director
DIN 06788866

Bindu Navinchandra Trivedi
Director
DIN 07986509

Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17th April 2020

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in lakh)

	Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2018	Change during the year 2018-19	Balance as at 31st March, 2019	Change during the year 2019-20	Balance as at 31st March, 2020
Equity Share Capital	540	-	**540**	-	**540**

B. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in lakh)

	Reserves and Surplus				Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings *	
Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2018	217	662	15	7,073	7,967
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	898	898
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**217**	**662**	**15**	**7,971**	**8,865**
Balance at the beginning of 1st April, 2019	217	662	15	7,971	8,865
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	355	355
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**217**	**662**	**15**	**8,326**	**9,220**

* Includes remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans for the year amounting to ₹ 15 lakh (Previous year ₹ 17 lakh)

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

e-Eighteen.com Limited

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha
Director
DIN 06788866

Bindu Navinchandra Trivedi
Director
DIN 07986509

Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17th April 2020

Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		2019-20	2018-19
A:	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	580	1,360
	Adjusted for:		
	(Profit)/ Loss on Sale/ Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets (Net) (Previous year ₹ 5,713)	1	0
	Bad Debts and Net Allowance for Doubtful Receivables	249	89
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	127	167
	Net Foreign Exchange (Gain)/ Loss	(8)	3
	Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	(188)	(31)
	Net (Gain)/ Loss arising on Financial Assets designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(91)	(128)
	Interest Income	(556)	(510)
	Operating Profit/ (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	**114**	**950**
	Adjusted for:		
	Trade and Other Receivables	(965)	492
	Trade and Other Payables	701	(879)
	Cash (Used in)/ Generated from Operations	**(150)**	**563**
	Taxes Paid (Net)	(322)	(555)
	Net Cash Generated from/ (Used in) Operating Activities	**(472)**	**8**
B:	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	-	(54)
	Proceeds from Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	-	2
	Purchase of Non-Current Investments	-	(69)
	Purchase of Current Investments	(7,074)	(6,950)
	Proceeds from Sale of Current Investments	7,080	7,298
	Current Loan (given)/ repaid (Net)	(25)	-
	Interest Income	58	53
	Net Cash Generated from Investing Activities	**39**	**280**
C:	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Cash Generated from Financing Activities	**-**	**-**
	Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(433)	288
	Opening balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	477	189
	Closing balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 10)	**44**	**477**

As per our Report of even date

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai
Date: 17th April 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
e-Eighteen.com Limited

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha
Director
DIN 06788866

Bindu Navinchandra Trivedi
Director
DIN 07986509

Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17th April 2020

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

e-Eighteen.com Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated in India. The registered office of the company is situated at 1st floor, Empire Complex, 414- Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai- 400013, Maharashtra. The Company is engaged in business of Digital Content and Allied Businesses.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount.

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

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 entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight-line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(c) Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebate less accumulated amortisation/ depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Company and cost can be measured reliably.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

Softwares are being amortised over its estimated useful life of 3 to 5 years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for Intangible Assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

(e) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets or group of assets, called Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of assets or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of the Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed, if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(g) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Disclosure of contingent liability 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 amount cannot be made.

(h) Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Long Term Employee Benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation as per Projected Unit Credit Method.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions towards Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurements of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment and other long term benefits are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

(i) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

i Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

ii Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilised.

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 is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(j) Foreign currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency's closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue from contracts with customers includes sale of goods and services. Revenue from rendering of services includes advertisement revenue, subscription revenue, revenue from sponsorship of events, revenue from media related professional and consultancy services. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation over time or point in time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and the receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

Contract balances

Trade receivables represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Revenues in excess of invoicing are considered as contract assets and disclosed as unbilled revenue.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Invoicing in excess of revenues are considered as contract liabilities and disclosed as unearned revenues. When a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised and disclosed as advances from customers.

Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Interest income

Interest Income from Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

(l) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or an equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not accounted at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent measurement:

a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The effective interest rate amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

C. Investment in subsidiary

The Company accounts for its investments in subsidiary at cost less impairment loss (if any).

D. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables, Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Further, Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of the trade receivables. At every reporting date, these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 months ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used. ECL impairment allowance is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(ii) Financial Liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these judgements, estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

(a) Depreciation/ Amortisation and useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment/ Intangible assets are depreciated/ amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/ amortisation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(b) Recoverability of trade receivables

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

(c) Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transaction are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(e) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(f) Defined benefit plans

The employment benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/ income include the discount rate, salary escalation and mortality assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact upon the carrying amount of employment benefit obligations.

(g) Fair value measurement

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer Note 30.

(h) Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic

The outbreak of corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. In assessing the recoverability of Company's assets such as Financial Assets and Non-Financial Assets, the Company has considered internal and external information. The Company has evaluated impact of this pandemic on it's business operations and based on it's review and current indicators of future economic conditions, there is no significant impact on it's standalone financial statements and the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of all it's assets.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

4 STANDARDS/ AMENDMENTS ISSUED

Effective during the year

(a) With effect from 1st April 2019, Ind AS 116 – “Leases” (Ind AS 116) supersedes Ind AS 17 – “Leases”. The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach.

(b) **Application of the following amendment did not have any impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.**

i) Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

ii) Amendments to Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

iii) Amendments to Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures

iv) Ind AS 103 Business Combinations

v) Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements

vi) Ind AS 12 Income Taxes

vii) Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in lakh)

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation/ Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at 1st April, 2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 1st April, 2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Property, Plant and Equipment										
Own Assets:										
Leasehold Improvements	38	-	38	-	33	3	36	-	-	5
Plant and Machinery	31	-	7	24	14	3	7	10	14	17
Electrical Installations	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	1
Information Technology and related Equipment	709	-	43	666	388	101	43	446	220	321
Furniture and Fixtures	4	-	-	4	3	0	-	3	1	1
Total (A)	**785**	**-**	**91**	**694**	**440**	**107**	**88**	**459**	**235**	**345**
Previous year	**1,200**	**6**	**421**	**785**	**740**	**119**	**419**	**440**	**345**	
Intangible Assets										
Software	215	-	165	50	171	9	165	15	35	44
Mobile Applications	178	-	178	-	167	11	178	-	-	11
Total (B)	**393**	**-**	**343**	**50**	**338**	**20**	**343**	**15**	**35**	**55**
Previous year	**345**	**48**	**-**	**393**	**290**	**48**	**-**	**338**	**55**	
Grand Total (A + B)	**1,178**	**-**	**434**	**744**	**778**	**127**	**431**	**474**	**270**	**400**
Previous year	**1,545**	**54**	**421**	**1,178**	**1,030**	**167**	**419**	**778**	**400**	

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
6	**INVESTMENTS - NON-CURRENT**				
	INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT COST				
	In Equity Shares of				
	Subsidiary Company, Unquoted, Fully Paid up				
	Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited of ₹ 1 each	99,00,000	97	99,00,000	97
	Total of Investments measured at Cost		**97**		**97**
	Total Non-Current Investments		**97**		**97**
	Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments		97		97

6.1 The list of investments in subsidiary along with proportion of ownership interest held and country of incorporation are disclosed under Corporate Information of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
7	**OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS**		
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
	Advance Income Tax (net of Provision) (Refer Note 25)	217	105
	Total	**217**	**105**

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
8	**INVESTMENTS - CURRENT**				
	INVESTMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (FVTPL)				
	In Mutual Fund- Unquoted				
	IDFC Cash Fund - Growth - Regular Plan	14,062	336	12,714	287
	IDFC Corporate Bond Fund Regular Plan - Growth	68,92,161	950	-	-
	Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund- Growth -Regular Plan	-	-	1,24,833	373
	ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund- Growth- Regular Plan	-	-	1,96,439	541
	Total Investments - Current		**1,286**		**1,201**
	Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments		1,286		1,201

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
9	**TRADE RECEIVABLES**		
	Unsecured and Considered Good *	3,454	3,343
	Unsecured and Considered having significant increase in credit risk	244	121
		3,698	3,464
	Less: Allowance for receivables having significant increase in credit risk	244	121
	Total	**3,454**	**3,343**

* Includes Trade Receivables from Related Parties (Refer Note 28)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		2019-20	2018-19
9.1	Movement in Allowance for Trade Receivables having Significant Increase in Credit Risk		
	At the beginning of the year	121	106
	Movement during the year	123	15
	At the end of the year	**244**	**121**

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
10	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Balances with Bank		
	Current Accounts	4	35
	Deposit Accounts *	40	442
	Total	**44**	**477**

* There are no deposits with maturity of more than 12 months.

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
11	**LOANS - CURRENT**		
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
	Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note 28)	6,325	6,300
	Total	**6,325**	**6,300**

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
11.1	**LOANS GIVEN TO RELATED PARTIES:**		
i	Network18 Media & Investments Limited (Maximum balance outstanding during the year ₹ 6,300 lakh (Previous year ₹ 6,300 lakh))	6,300	6,300
ii	Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited (Maximum balance outstanding during the year ₹ 25 lakh (Previous year Nil))	25	-
	Total	**6,325**	**6,300**

11.2 The above loans have been given for business purpose/ corporate general purpose.

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
12	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS - CURRENT**		
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
	Security Deposits	25	11
	Interest Accrued on Loans and Investments	1,237	739
	Total	**1,262**	**750**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
13	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**		
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
	Advances to Vendor	8	10
	Prepaid Expenses	756	101
	Balance with Government Authorities	16	68
	Others	17	18
	Total	**797**	**197**

		As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
14	**EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**				
	(a) AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL				
	Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,00,00,000	1,000	1,00,00,000	1,000
	(b) ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP				
	Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each				
	(i) Issued	54,04,000	540	54,04,000	540
	(ii) Subscribed and fully paid up	54,04,000	540	54,04,000	540
	Total	**54,04,000**	**540**	**54,04,000**	**540**

14.1 The Company has only one class of equity share having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. All the equity shares rank pari passu in all respects including but not limited to entitlement for dividend, bonus issue and rights issue. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all liabilities, in proportion to their shareholding.

14.2 Details of Shares held by each Shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Number of Shares	% Holding	Number of Shares	% Holding
Network18 Media & Investments Limited, Holding Company	49,68,896	91.95%	49,68,896	91.95%

14.3 Details of Shares held by Holding Company:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
Network18 Media & Investments Limited, Holding Company	49,68,896	497	49,68,896	497
Total	**49,68,896**	**497**	**49,68,896**	**497**

14.4 There are no bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

14.5 Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ in lakh)
Opening balance of Equity Shares	54,04,000	540	54,04,000	540
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance of Equity Shares	**54,04,000**	**540**	**54,04,000**	**540**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
15	**OTHER EQUITY**		
	RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
	i CAPITAL RESERVE		
	As per last Balance Sheet	217	217
		217	**217**
	ii SECURITIES PREMIUM		
	As per last Balance Sheet	662	662
		662	**662**
	iii GENERAL RESERVE		
	As per last Balance Sheet	15	15
		15	**15**
	iv RETAINED EARNINGS		
	As per last Balance Sheet	7,971	7,073
	Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	370	915
	Add: Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	(15)	(17)
		8,326	**7,971**
	Total	**9,220**	**8,865**

Figures in brackets "( )" represents debit balance.

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
16	**PROVISIONS - NON-CURRENT**		
	Provision for Compensated Absences	115	93
	Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 23)	179	134
	Total	**294**	**227**

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
17	**TRADE PAYABLES DUE TO**		
	Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	27	9
	Other Than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises *	986	2,161
	Total	**1,013**	**2,170**

* Includes Trade Payables to Related Parties (Refer Note 28).

17.1 The details of amounts outstanding to Micro Enterprises, Small Enterprises and Medium Enterprises based on available information with the Company is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
i	Principal amount due and remaining unpaid	27	10
ii	Interest due on above and the unpaid interest	-	-
iii	Interest Paid	-	-
iv	Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
v	Amount of Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment excluding interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
vi	Interest Accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
vii	Amount of further Interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
18	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Unearned Revenue	2,015	146
	Statutory Dues	126	107
	Advances from Customers	36	46
	Others *	501	764
	Total	**2,678**	**1,063**

* Includes employee related payables.

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
19	**PROVISIONS - CURRENT**		
	Provision for Compensated Absences	5	3
	Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note 23)	2	2
	Total	**7**	**5**

(₹ in lakh)

		2019-20	2018-19
20	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**		
	DISAGGREGATED REVENUE		
	Advertisement and Subscription Revenue	10,052	9,599
	Other Media Income	2	1
	Total	**10,054**	**9,600**

(₹ in lakh)

		2019-20	2018-19
21	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Interest Income on:		
	Other Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost	554	508
	Bank Deposits measured at Amortised Cost	2	2
		556	**510**
	Net Gain/ (Loss) arising on Financial Assets designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		
	Realised Gain/ (Loss)	47	110
	Unrealised Gain/ (Loss)	44	18
		91	**128**
	Liabilities/ Provisions no longer required written back	188	31
	Miscellaneous Income	139	2
	Total	**974**	**671**

(₹ in lakh)

		2019-20	2018-19
22	**OPERATIONAL COSTS**		
	Web Space Purchased	2,288	1,056
	Content and Production Expenses	1,287	727
	Other Production Expenses	569	670
	Total	**4,144**	**2,453**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		2019-20	2018-19
23	**EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**		
	Salaries and Wages	3,455	3,544
	Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	162	148
	Gratuity Expense (Refer Note 23.2)	57	44
	Staff Welfare Expenses	122	119
	Total	**3,796**	**3,855**

23.1 Defined Contribution Plans

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised as expense for the year is as under:

(₹ in lakh)

	2019-20	2018-19
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	129	112
Employer's Contribution to Pension Scheme	24	28
Employer's Contribution to Employees State Insurance (₹ 16,285, Previous year ₹ 17,755)	0	0

23.2 Defined Benefit Plans

i Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation:

(₹ in lakh)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Defined Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	136	82
Current Service Cost	46	38
Interest Cost	11	6
Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss	15	17
Less: Benefits Paid	27	7
Defined Benefit Obligation at year end	**181**	**136**

ii Expenses recognised during the year:

(₹ in lakh)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
In Income Statement		
Current Service Cost	46	38
Interest Cost	11	6
Net Cost	**57**	**44**
In Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Actuarial (Gain)/ Loss	15	17
Net Expense/ (Income) for the year recognised in OCI	**15**	**17**

iii Actuarial Assumptions:

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	2018-19
Mortality Table	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2006-08)
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.96%	7.69%
Rate of Escalation in Salary (per annum)	6.00%	6.00%

IALM - Indian Assured Lives Mortality.

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

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

iv Sensitivity Analysis

Significant Actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation discount rate, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonable possible change of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity Analysis is given below:

(₹ in lakh)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2019-20	**2018-19**
a. Impact of the Change in Discount Rate		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year	181	136
i. Impact due to Increase of 0.50%	(13)	(10)
ii. Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	15	11
b. Impact of the Change in Salary Increase		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year	181	136
i. Impact due to Increase of 0.50%	13	10
ii. Impact due to Decrease of 0.50%	(12)	(9)

v These Plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Interest Risk, Longevity Risk and Salary Risk.

A. Interest Risk - A decrease in the discount rate will increase the plan liability.

B. Longevity Risk – The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

C. Salary Risk – The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(₹ in lakh)

	2019-20	**2018-19**
24 OTHER EXPENSES		
Electricity Expenses	87	39
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	138	156
Professional and Legal Fees	33	99
Rent	509	669
Insurance	1	9
Rates and Taxes	6	1
Repairs to Plant and Equipment	46	24
Other Repairs	6	9
Bad Debts and Net Allowance for Doubtful Receivables	249	89
Net Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss	(75)	(28)
(Profit)/ Loss on Sale/ Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets (Net) (Previous year ₹ 5,713)	1	0
Charity and Donations	40	53
Payment to Auditors	12	10
Directors' Sitting Fees	2	-
Other Establishment Expenses	219	162
Total	**1,274**	**1,292**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		2019-20	2018-19
24.1	**PAYMENT TO AUDITORS:**		
i	Statutory Audit Fees	5	5
ii	Limited Review Fees	5	5
iii	Certification Fees	2	-
iv	Reimbursement of Expenses (₹ 40,958)	0	-
	Total	**12**	**10**

24.2 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

a CSR amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereto by the Company during the year is ₹ 40 lakh (Previous year ₹ 52 lakh)

b Corporate Social Responsibility related expenditure amounted to ₹ 40 lakh (Previous year ₹ 52 lakh) and was spent through Reliance Foundation. Details are as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

	2019-20	2018-19
Education	40	-
Sports for Development	-	52
Total	**40**	**52**

(₹ in lakh)

		2019-20	2018-19
25	**TAXATION**		
a)	**Income Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current Tax	190	436
	Short/ (Excess) Tax of earlier years	20	9
	Total Current Tax	210	445
	Deferred Tax	-	-
	Total Income Tax Expenses recognised	**210**	**445**

b) The Income Tax Expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

	2019-20	2018-19
Profit Before tax	580	1,360
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	29.12%
Computed Tax Expense	146	396
Tax effect of:		
Expenses (Allowed)/ Disallowed	44	54
Adjustment recognised in current year in relation to tax for prior years	20	9
Income chargeable at lower rate	-	(14)
Tax Expenses Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**210**	**445**
Effective Tax Rate	36.20%	32.72%

The tax rate used for the reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profit under the Income tax law.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
c)	**Advance Tax (net of Provision)**		
	At the start of year	105	(5)
	Current Tax (charge)/ Credit to Profit or Loss	(210)	(445)
	Tax paid during the year (Net)	322	555
	At end of the year	**217**	**105**

d) Deferred Tax Assets/ Liabilities - Net

In the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, the Company has not recognized the deferred tax assets (net) amounting to ₹ 112 lakh (Previous year ₹ 62 lakh) arising out of tangible assets, intangible assets, financials assets and other items. The same shall be reassessed at subsequent balance sheet date.

		2019-20	2018-19
26	**EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)**		
i	Net Profit/ (Loss) After Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹ in lakh)	370	915
ii	Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic and Diluted EPS	54,04,000	54,04,000
iii	Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	6.85	16.93
iv	Face Value Per Equity Share (₹)	10.00	10.00

27 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Company does not have any Contingent Liabilities and commitments as on 31st March, 2020 (Previous year Nil)

28 RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

28.1 List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Independent Media Trust	Enterprises Exercising Control
2	Adventure Marketing Private Limited *	
3	Colorful Media Private Limited *	
4	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	
5	RB Holdings Private Limited *	
6	RB Media Holdings Private Limited *	
7	RB Mediasoft Private Limited *	
8	RRB Mediasoft Private Limited *	
9	Teesta Retail Private Limited	
10	Watermark Infratech Private Limited *	
11	Reliance Industries Limited	Beneficiary/ Protector of Independent Media Trust
12	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	
13	Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited	Subsidiary

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
14	Greycells18 Media Limited	Fellow Subsidiaries
15	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	
16	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	
17	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited (formerly known as Reliance Digital Platform & Project Services Limited) **	
18	Reliance Retail Limited	
19	TV18 Broadcast Limited	
20	Television Home Shopping Network Limited (formerly known as TV18 Home Shopping Network Limited) (upto 6th June, 2019)	Associate of Holding Company

* Control by Independent Media Trust of which Reliance Industries Limited is the sole beneficiary

** Related Party w.e.f. 1st September, 2019

28.2 Details of transactions and balances with related parties:

(₹ in lakh)

		Enterprises Exercising Control	Beneficiary/ Protector of Independent Media Trust	Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associate of Holding Company	Total
A	**Transactions during the year :**						
1	Revenue from Operations	13	-	1	594	-	608
		62	-	*1*	*748*	-	*811*
2	Expenditure for services received	2,312	264	-	286	-	2,862
		1,157	-	-	*91*	-	*1,248*
3	Interest Income	553	-	1	-	-	554
		508	-	-	-	-	*508*
4	Reimbursement of expenses paid	86	-	-	2	-	88
		490	-	-	*1*	-	*491*
5	Reimbursement of expenses received	347	-	-	1	-	348
		643	-	-	*7*	-	*650*
6	Loan given	-	-	25	-	-	25
		-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in italic represents previous year amounts

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(₹ in lakh)

		Enterprises Exercising Control	Beneficiary/ Protector of Independent Media Trust	Subsidiary	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associate of Holding Company	Total
B	**Balances at the year end :**						
1	Loans receivable (including Interest accrued)	7,536	-	26	-	-	7,562
		7,038	-	-	-	-	*7,038*
2	Trade Receivables	39	-	-	103	-	142
		210	-	-	*170*	*22*	*402*
3	Trade Payables	139	97	-	27	-	263
		388	-	-	*24*	-	*412*
4	Prepaid Expenses	682	-	-	-	-	682
		-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in italic represents previous year amounts

28.3 Disclosure in respect of major related party transactions and balances during the year: (₹ in lakh)

		Relationship	2019-20	2018-19
A	**Transactions during the year**			
1	**Revenue from Operations**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	13	62
	Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited	Subsidiary	1	1
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	594	748
2	**Expenditure for services received**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	2,312	1,157
	Reliance Industries Limited	Beneficiary/ Protector of Independent Media Trust	264	-
	Greycells18 Media Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	10	2
	Reliance Corporate IT Park Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	5	19
	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1	1
	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	14	-
	Reliance Retail Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	11	2
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	245	67
3	**Interest Income**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	553	508
	Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited	Subsidiary	1	-
4	**Reimbursement of expenses paid**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	86	490
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	2	1
5	**Reimbursement of expenses received**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	347	643
	Greycells18 Media Limited (Current year ₹ 49,029)	Fellow Subsidiary	0	4
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	1	3
6	**Loan given**			
	Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited	Subsidiary	25	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

28.3 Disclosure in respect of major related party transactions and balances during the year (Contd.):

(₹ in lakh)

		Relationship	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
B	**Balances at the year end:**			
1	**Loans receivable (including Interest accrued)**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	7,536	7,038
	Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited	Subsidiary	26	-
2	**Trade Receivables**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	39	210
	Moneycontrol.Dot Com India Limited (Current year ₹ 10,800)	Subsidiary	0	-
	Greycells18 Media Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	4
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	103	166
	Television Home Shopping Network Limited	Associate of Holding Company	-	22
3	**Trade Payables**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	139	388
	Reliance Industries Limited	Beneficiary/ Protector of Independent Media Trust	97	-
	Greycells18 Media Limited (Current year ₹ 8,174)	Fellow Subsidiary	0	2
	Reliance Projects & Property Management Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	5	-
	TV18 Broadcast Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	22	22
4	**Prepaid Expenses**			
	Network18 Media & Investments Limited	Enterprises Exercising Control	682	-

29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities exposes it mainly to credit risk and market risk. The treasury team identifies and evaluates financial risk in close coordination with the Company's business teams.

i Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that customers or counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities which is primarily trade receivables.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business team subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customers receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date for major customers. Receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to receivables as low.

ii Market Risk

Foreign Exchange Exposure / Currency Risk

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that the Fair Value or Future Cash Flow of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. Exposure can arise on account of various assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies other than functional currency.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

The Company's foreign currency exposure not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise as at year end is as follow:

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
USD	56	66
TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
USD	381	670
GBP (₹ 3,588)	0	1

Sensitivity Analysis:

1% appreciation/ depreciation of the respective foreign currencies with respect to the functional currency of the Company would result in an increase/ decrease in the Company's profit before tax by ₹ 3 lakh for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and by ₹ 6 lakh for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

30 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY:

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31st March, 2020				As at 31st March, 2019			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
At Amortised Cost								
Investments *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	3,454	-	-	-	3,343	-	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	44	-	-	-	477	-	-	-
Loans	6,325	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	1,262	-	-	-	750	-	-	-
At FVTPL								
Investments	1,286	1,286	-	-	1,201	1,201	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Trade Payables	1,013	-	-	-	2,170	-	-	-

* Excludes group company investments measured at cost (Refer Note 6)

30.1 The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consist of the following three levels:

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

Level 2: Inputs are other than the quoted prices 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).

Level 3: Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumption that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

30.2 Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

a. The fair value of investment in quoted Equity Shares and Mutual Funds is measured at quoted price or Net Asset Value (NAV), as applicable.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

b. The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined based on information about market participants, assumptions and other data that are available including using discounted cash flow analysis, as applicable.

31 Details of Loan given, Investment made and Guarantee given covered u/s 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013

(a) Loan given by the Company to body corporate as at 31st March, 2020. (Refer Note 11)

(b) Investment made by the Company as at 31st March, 2020. (Refer Note 6)

(c) No Guarantee has been given by the Company as at 31st March, 2020.

32 The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment 'Media Operations'. Hence there are no separate reportable segments in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'. Since the Company's operations are primarily in India, it has determined single geographical segment. One customer represents more than 10% of the Company's total revenue during the year as well as previous year.

33 Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to make them comparable to current year's figures.

34 The standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 17th April, 2020.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

e-Eighteen.com Limited

Sanjiv Kulshreshtha Director DIN 06788866	**Bindu Navinchandra Trivedi** Director DIN 07986509

Sonia Thakur
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 17th April 2020