Independent Auditor's Report

The Members
Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Private Limited
New Delhi

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "standalone Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 2018, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in **"Annexure-A"** a statement on matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the said order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, 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, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued thereunder;

   e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 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-B"**; and

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

      (i) the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements in respect of claims and demands on the company which are being contested as mentioned in Refer Note 37

      (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; and

for SSAY & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.012493N

(ARVIND MITTAL)
Partner
Membership No. 509357

Plot No. 3, 2nd Floor
Local Shopping Complex
B-Block Market
Vivek Vihar, Phase-I
New Delhi - 110 095
Date: 17th May, 2018

SSAY & ASSOCIATES New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(Referred to in paragraph '1' under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirement' section of our report of even date)

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

   b) All assets were physically verified by the management during the year and there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   c) Title deeds of all immovable properties belonging to the Company are held in the name of the Company.

2. The Company did not hold any inventories during the year under review. Thus, paragraphs 2(a) and 2(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans of Rs. 1,65,00,000/- to one body corporate, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. The amount of unsecured loan outstanding as on 31/03/2018 was Rs. 73,05,278/- and the maximum balance outstanding during the year was Rs. 1,65,00,000/-, in respect of which:

   (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

   (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per stipulations.

   (c) There is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the year-end.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

6. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

7. (a) According to the records of the Company and the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.

   (b) According to the records of the Company and the information and explanations given to us, no disputed dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty and/or value added tax were outstanding as at the last date of the financial year concerned, except the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (in Rs Lacs)	Period to which the amount	Forum where dispute is pending
		NIL		

8. The Company has neither borrowed any funds from financial institution or bank nor issued debentures. Accordingly, no comments are called for on defaults in repayment of such dues.

9. The Company did not raise any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year under review. Therefore, no comments on utilization of those funds by the Company are called for.

10. Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud on or by the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. According to the information and explanations given to us, managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule-V to the Companies Act, 2013.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company, therefore, no comments are called for in respect of compliance with the provisions of Nidhi Rules, 2014.

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the requisite details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. The Company did not make any prefrential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore, no further comments in this regard are called for.

15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that that the Company has not undertaken any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

16. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to obtain registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

for SSAY & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.012493N

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"ANNEXURE-B" CONTAINING REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

(Referred to in paragraph '2(f)' under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 ('ICAI'). 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, 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, 2018, 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.

for SSAY & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.012493N

SSAY & ASSOCIATES New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(ARVIND MITTAL)
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Date: 17th May, 2018

Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.
CIN: U74899DL1979PTC014517
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3A	29,809	29,809	29,809
Intangible assets	3B	-	79,056	474,171
Financial assets				
- Investments	4A	55,300,023	45,100,000	45,100,000
- Loans	4C	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other non-current assets	5	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	203,064	289,309	356,398
Total non-current assets		57,532,896	47,498,174	47,960,379
Current assets				
Financial assets				
- Investments	4A	195,432	146,953	124,515
- Trade receivables	4B	1,683,411	16,482,745	18,249,123
- Loans	4C	8,555,278	1,200,000	62,303
- Cash and cash equivalents	4D	1,007,951	1,950,471	222,981
Other current assets	5	1,479,619	1,414,712	1,527,008
Total current assets		12,921,691	21,194,881	20,185,930
Total assets		70,454,587	68,693,055	68,146,309
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	7	149,000	149,000	149,000
Other equity				
- Retained earnings	8	23,616,815	21,945,595	20,812,600
- Other reserves	8	45,702,000	45,702,000	45,702,000
Total equity		69,467,815	67,796,595	66,663,600
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	10	-	-	270,494
Other non-current liabilities	11	-	-	-
Total non current liabilities		-	-	270,494
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	9	212,270	335,595	854,615
Provisions	10	774,502	560,866	321,997
Other current liabilities	11	-	-	35,604
Total current liabilities		986,772	896,461	1,212,215
Total equity and liabilities		70,454,587	68,693,055	68,146,309
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For SSAY & Associates
ICAI Firm registration number : 012493N
Chartered Accountants

SSAY & ASSOCIATES New Delhi Chartered Accountants

per Arvind Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 509357

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.

Saurabh Mittal
Director
DIN: 01402533

Ankita Gupta
Director
DIN: 00054090

Place : New Delhi
Date : 17th May 2018

Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.
CIN: U74899DL1979PTC014517
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended
I	Revenue from Operations	12	1,870,457	2,667,468
II	Other Income	13	945,034	23,011
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**2,815,491**	**2,690,479**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Employee benefits expense	14	-	205,645
	Finance cost	15	4,860	241
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	16	79,056	395,115
	Other expenses	17	243,008	328,528
	Total expenses		**326,924**	**929,529**
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)**		**2,488,567**	**1,760,950**
VI	Exceptional item		-	-
VII	**Profit before tax**		**2,488,567**	**1,760,950**
VIII	**Tax expense:**			
	Current tax		719,371	560,866
	Income tax adjustment related to earlier years		11,731	-
	Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		86,245	67,089
	Total tax expenses		**817,347**	**627,955**
IX	**Profit for the period**		**1,671,220**	**1,132,995**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Re-measurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans		-	-
	Tax impact on re-measurement (gain)/ loss on defined benefit plans		-	-
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (V + VI)** **(Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)**		**1,671,220**	**1,132,995**
XII	**Earnings per equity share:**	18		
	(1) Basic		11,216.24	7,603.99
	(2) Diluted		11,216.24	7,603.99
	Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For SSAY & Associates
ICAI Firm registration number : 012493N
Chartered Accountants

SSAY & ASSOCIATES New Delhi Chartered Accountants

per Arvind Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 509357

Place : New Delhi
Date : 17th May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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DIN: 00054090

Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.
CIN: U74899DL1979PTC014517
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
		(Amount in ₹)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	2,488,567	1,738,512
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation expenses	79,056	395,115
Profit on sale of current investments	-	-
Provision on diminution of investment written back	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Interest income	(894,754)	-
Dividend income	(1,800)	(400)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,671,069**	**2,133,227**
Movements in working capital :		
Decrease in trade payables	(123,325)	-
Decrease in provisions	-	(621,040)
(Decrease) / increase in other current liabilities	-	(825,118)
Decrease in trade receivables	14,799,334	1,766,379
Decrease in inventories		
Increase in other assets	-	112,296
(Increase) / decrease in loans and advances	(7,355,278)	(1,137,697)
Cash generated from operating activities	**8,991,800**	**1,428,047**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(630,853)	105,001
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**8,360,947**	**1,533,048**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of current investments	(10,200,023)	-
Dividends received	1,800	400
Interest received	894,754	-
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	**(9,303,469)**	**400**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	-
Repayment of short term borrowing	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash used in in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(942,520)	1,533,448
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year	1,950,471	417,023
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/year	**1,007,951**	**1,950,471**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	63	153
Balances with banks		
- on current account	1,007,888	1,950,318
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 15)	**1,007,951**	**1,950,471**

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 2.1)

As per our report of even date
For SSAY & Associates
ICAI Firm registration number : 012493N
Chartered Accountants

per Arvind Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 509357

Place : New Delhi
Date : 17th May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.

Saurabh Mittal
Director
DIN: 01402533

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Director
DIN: 00054090

SSAY & ASSOCIATES New Delhi Chartered Accountants

Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.
CIN: U74899DL1979PTC014517
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

A. **Equity share capital:**

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount in ₹
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up (share of ₹ 1000 each)		
At 1 April 2016	149	149,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	149	149,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2018	149	149,000

B. **Other equity**

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	General reserve	Security Premium	
As at 1st April 2016	20,812,600	21,600,000	24,102,000	**66,514,600**
Profit for the year	1,132,995	-	-	**1,132,995**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**1,132,995**	-	-	**1,132,995**
As at 31st March 2017	**21,945,595**	**21,600,000**	**24,102,000**	**67,647,595**
Profit for the year	1,671,220	-	-	**1,671,220**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**1,671,220**	-	-	**1,671,220**
As at 31st March 2018	**23,616,815**	**21,600,000**	**24,102,000**	**69,318,815**

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 2.1)

For SSAY & Associates
ICAI Firm registration number : 012493N
Chartered Accountants

per Arvind Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 509357

Place : New Delhi
Date : 17th May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.

Saurabh Mittal
Director
DIN: 01402533

Ankita Gupta
Director
DIN: 00054090

SSAY & ASSOCIATES New Delhi Chartered Accountants

1. Corporate information

Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Private Limited (the Company) is a Private Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of S Chand and Company Limited, which is holding company for all publishing business of S Chand Group.

These are standalone financial statements and, accordingly, these Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) financial statements incorporate amounts and disclosures related to the Company only.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its standalone financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Reconciliation and description of effect of transition to Ind AS has been summarised in Note 24.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in INR (Indian Rupees) and all values are rounded to the nearest Rupee, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a.) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.
An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to 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 classified as 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

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The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

b.) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentational cnrrency

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

c.) Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

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

- in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the assct or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

SSAY & ASSOCIATES New Delhi Chartered Accountants

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets such as valuation of unquoted investments and significant liabilities such as contingent consideration, where ever applicable. At each reporting date, the Company's management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company's management or its experts verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

d.) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Sale of services

Revenue from the sale of services includes income from royalty, which is recognised on accrual basis in accordance with the terms of agreement entered into with the Holding Company.

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit or loss.

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and other interest-bearing financial assets, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date.

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e.) Income taxes

Income taxes consist of current taxes and changes in deferred tax liabilities and assets.

Current income tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

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

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

In the situations where the company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where it operates, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is

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recognized in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the period in which the temporary differences originate. However, the company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a period is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the period in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

f.) Property, plant and equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment as at 1st April 2016, were carried in the balance sheet at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all its item of property, plant and equipment as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date, viz, 1st April 2016.

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises sucb parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of tbe plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

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All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use, is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognising of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation

Till 31st March 2017, depreciation on property, plant and equipment was being provided on written down value method. W.e.f. 1st April 2017, depreciation is being provided on straight line method.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, other than leasehold improvements, have been provided on pro-rata basis, on the straight line method, using rates determined based on management's technical assessment of useful economic life of the assets.

Followings are the estimated useful lives of various category of assets used.

Category of assets	Useful life as adopted by management	Useful life as per Schedule II
Vehicle	10 years	8 years
Computer	6 years	3 years

Assets costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated entirely in the year of purchase.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

g.) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of profit and loss during extended period when active development activity of the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. It also includes exchanges differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

h.) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent

SSA & Associates ★ New Delhi ★ Chartered Accountants on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i.) Impairment of non–financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for previously revalued plant, property and equipment, where the revaluation was taken to revaluation reserve. In this case, the impairment is also recognized in the revaluation reserve up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

j.) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A debt instruments is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. The group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's standalone balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure

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The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

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

Re-classification of Financial Assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

k.) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using actuarial valuation at each reporting date.

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

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l.) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) 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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

m.) Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

n.) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

o.) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders as adjusted for interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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3A. Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Computers	Total
Cost*		
As at 1 April 2016	29,809	**29,809**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**29,809**	**29,809**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 30 Sep 2017	**29,809**	**29,809**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 April 2016	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2017	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	-	-
Net block		
As at 1 April 2016	**29,809**	**29,809**
As at 31 March 2017	**29,809**	**29,809**
As at 31 March 2018	**29,809**	**29,809**

Note: Cost as at April 1, 2016 is calculated as shown below:

I.	Particulars	Computers	Total
	Gross block	596,195	596,195
	Accumulated depreciation	(566,386)	(566,386)
	Deemed Cost as at 1 April 2016	**29,809**	**29,809**

3B. Intangible assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	License Fee	Total
Cost*		
As at 1 April 2016	474,171	**474,171**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**474,171**	**474,171**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	**474,171**	**474,171**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 1 April 2016	-	-
Charge for the year	395,115	**395,115**
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**395,115**	**395,115**
Charge for the year	**79,056**	**79,056**
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	**474,171**	**474,171**
Net block		
As at 1 April 2016	**474,171**	**474,171**
As at 31 March 2017	**79,056**	**79,056**
As at 31 March 2018	-	-

Note: Cost as at April 1, 2016 is calculated as shown below:

II.	Particulars	Computers	Total
	Gross block	5,125,000	5,125,000
	Accumulated depreciation	(4,650,829)	(4,650,829)
	Deemed Cost as at 1 April 2016	**474,171**	**474,171**

*The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption and used the previous GAAP carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as deemed cost.

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4. Financial Assets

4A. Investments

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
a. Investments at deemed cost			
i. Investments in equity shares of subsidiary company (Unquoted)			
6,88,357 (Previous year 5,73,750) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in M/s BPI India Private Limited	55,300,023	45,100,000	45,100,000
b. Investments at Fair value through profit and loss			
i. Investments in equity shares (Quoted)			
125 (Previous year 125) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in M/s Reliance Power Limited	4,512	6,013	6,175
400 (Previous year 400) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in M/s EIH Associated Hotel Limited	190,920	140,940	118,340
10,000 (Previous year 10,000) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in M/s Bharat Glass Tubes Limited	-	-	-
Net investments	55,495,455	45,246,953	45,224,515
Current	195,432	146,953	124,515
Non-Current	55,300,023	45,100,000	45,100,000

4B. Trade receivables

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Trade receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	1,683,411	16,482,745	18,249,123
Doubtful	-	-	-
	1,683,411	16,482,745	18,249,123
Other receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Net Trade receivables	1,683,411	16,482,745	18,249,123
Current	1,683,411	16,482,745	18,249,123
Non-Current	-	-	-

4C. Loans

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Loans and advances to related parties			
Unsecured, considered good	7,305,278	-	-
Advances recoverable in cash or kind (refer note (a) below)			
Unsecured, considered good	1,250,000	1,200,000	62,303.00
Other loans			
Unsecured, considered good	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total Loans and Advances	10,555,278	3,200,000	2,062,303
Current	8,555,278	1,200,000	62,303
Non-Current	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

4D. Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Balances with banks			
- In current accounts	1,007,888	1,950,318	197,013
Cash in hand	63	153	25,968
Total Cash and cash equivalents	1,007,951	1,950,471	222,981
Current	1,007,951	1,950,471	222,981
Non-Current		-	-

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5. Other Assets

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Income Tax Refund	1,479,619	1,414,712	1,527,008
Total Other assets	**1,479,619**	**1,414,712**	**1,527,008**
Current	**1,479,619**	**1,414,712**	**1,527,008**
Non-Current	-	-	-

6. Deferred taxes

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets			
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis in subsequent years	-	-	83,583
Fixed assets: impact of differences between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged in the financial statements	177,314	262,345	238,918
Others	25,750	30,900	33,897
Total deferred tax assets	**203,064**	**293,245**	**356,398**
Items leading to creation of deferred tax liabilities			
Others	-	3,936	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	-	**3,936**	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**203,064**	**289,309**	**356,398**

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7. Share Capital

7A. Authorised Share Capital (equity share of ₹ 1000 each)

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount in ₹
At 1 April 2016	500	500,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	500	500,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2018	500	500,000

7B. Issued, subscribed and fully paid equity capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount in ₹
At 1 April 2016	149	149,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	149	149,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2018	149	149,000

7C. Terms / rights attached to equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1,000 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

During the year ended 31st March, 2017 the amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was ₹ Nil (PY ₹ Nil).

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

7D. Equity shares held by Holding Company
Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its Holding Company as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
S Chand and Company Limited, the Holding Company 149 (31 March 2017: 149) equity shares of ₹ 1000 each fully paid up (1 share held in the name of Mr. Himanshu Gupta as nominee of or benificial interest of S Chand and Company Limited)	149,000	149,000	149,000

7E. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	No. of shares	% of Holding
S Chand and Company Limited, the Holding Company		
As at 1 April 2016	149	100%
As at 31 March 2017	149	100%
As at 31 March 2018	149	100%

8. Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Securities Premium Account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	24,102,000	24,102,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	24,102,000	24,102,000
General Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,600,000	21,600,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	21,600,000	21,600,000
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,945,595	20,812,600
Profit/(loss) for the year	1,671,220	1,132,995
Balance at the end of the year	23,616,815	21,945,595

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9. Trade payables

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Current			
Trade payables of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Trade payables of related entities	-	-	-
Trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	212,270	335,595	854,615
Total Trade payables	**212,270**	**335,595**	**854,615**
Current	212,270	335,595	854,615
Non current	-	-	-

10. Provisions

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Provision for gratuity	-	-	270,494
Provision for income tax (net of advance tax)	774,502	560,866	321,997
Total Provisions	**774,502**	**560,866**	**592,491**
Current	774,502	560,866	321,997
Non current	-	-	270,494

11. Other liabilities

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Statutory dues	-	-	35,604
Total Other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**35,604**
Current	-	-	35,604
Non current	-	-	-

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12. Revenue From Operations

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Sale of services		
Royalty Income	1,870,457	2,667,468
Total revenue from operations	**1,870,457**	**2,667,468**

13. Other Incomes

13.1 Finance Income

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest income		
- on others	894,754	-
Total finance income	**894,754**	-

13.2 Other Income

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Dividend Income on non-current investment	1,800	400
Miscellaneous Balance w/back	-	173
Fair value gains on financial instruments	48,480	22,438
Total other income	**50,280**	**23,011**

14. Employee Benefits Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	205,645
Total employee benefits expenses	-	**205,645**

15. Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Bank charges	4,860	241
Total finance cost	**4,860**	**241**

16. Depreciation and Amortization Expneses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Depreciation of property, plant & euipement	79,056	395,115
Total depreciation and amortization expneses	**79,056**	**395,115**

17. Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Legal and professional fee	148,518	246,128
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	94,400	80,500
Interest on TDS	-	1,900
Miscellaneous expenses	90	-
Total other expenses	**243,008**	**328,528**

Payment to auditor

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2018
As auditor		
Audit fee	94,400	80,500
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
	94,400	**80,500**

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18. Earnings per share

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	1,671,220	1.132,995
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing Earning per Share (Basic	149	149
Basic EPS	11,216.24	7,603.99
Diluted DPS	11,216.24	7,603.99

19. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ('CGU').

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

20. Related Party Disclosures

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

Holding Company	:	S Chand and Company Limited

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the period/year

Fellow subsidiaries	:	BPI (India) Pvt. Ltd.
	:	D S Digital Pvt. Ltd.
Key Management Personnel	:	Mrs. Neerja Jhunjhnuwala, Director
	:	Mrs. Ankita Gupta, Director
	:	Mr. Saurabh Mittal, Director

B. Related Party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transaction that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial period/year.

i. Transaction with the related parties

Nature of Transactions	Period/ Year ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
Loans and Advances					
D S Digital Pvt. Ltd.	31 March 2018	-	16,500,000	-	16,500,000
	31 March 2017	-	-	-	-
Interest income from loan given					
D S Digital Pvt. Ltd.	31 March 2018	-	894,754	-	894,754
	31 March 2017	-	-	-	-
Royalty					
S Chand and Company Limited	31 March 2018	1,870,457	-	-	1,870,457
	31 March 2017	2,667,468	-	-	2,667,468
Investment In Subsidiary					
BPI (India) Pvt. Ltd.	31 March 2018	-	10,200,023	-	10,200,023
	31 March 2017	-	-	-	-

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20.
ii. **Outstanding Balance at the year end**

Nature of Transactions	Period/year ended	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel	Total
Loans and Advances					
D S Digital Pvt. Ltd.	**31 March 2018**	-	**7,305,278**	-	**7,305,278**
	31 March 2017	-	-	-	-
	1 April 2016	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivable					
S Chand and Company Limited	**31 March 2018**	**1,683,411**	-	-	**1,683,411**
	31 March 2017	16,428,745	-	-	16,428,745
	1 April 2016	14,987,100	-	-	14,987,100
Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.	**31 March 2018**	-	-	-	-
	31 March 2017	-	-	-	-
	1 April 2016	-	3,262,023	-	3,262,023
Investment In Subsidiary					
BPI (India) Pvt. Ltd.	**31 March 2018**	-	**55,300,023**	-	**55,300,023**
	31 March 2017		45,100,000		45,100,000
	1 April 2016	-	45,100,000	-	45,100,000

21. Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006
The Company has requested its various suppliers, who may be the enterprises covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to furnish the relevant registration certificate under that Act, but the said information is yet to be received till date; and hence, in absence of the same, no specific amount of outstanding on account of purchases made / services obtained from such suppliers can be ascertained.

22. Segment reporting
The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is right of use given to Holding Company (S Chand and Company Limited) w.r.t. publication rights and operates in a single business segment based on the nature of the services, the risk and returns, the organization structure and the internal financial reporting systems. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

23. Contingent liabilites and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
Contingent Liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
Bills of exchange discounted with banks	-	-
Tax demand disputed in appeals	-	-
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for	-	-
Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid	-	-
Other commitments	-	-

24. First-time adoption of Ind AS

i.) These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2018, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP). Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2018, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2016, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS.

This note explains exemptions availed by the Company in restating its Previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2017.

Optional Exemptions Applied:

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions.

a.) **Deemed cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**
Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter, where there is no change in functional currency, to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value as deemed cost at the transistion date.

b.) **Investments in subsidiaries**
Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to measure its investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, at the date of transition, at cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27 or deemed cost. The deemed cost of such investment shall be it's fair value at the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, or Previous GAAP carrying amount at that date

The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiaries at the previous GAAP carrying amount as its deemed cost on the transition date.

ii.) **Reconciliation between Previous GAAP and Ind AS**
Following reconciliations along with foot notes for the GAAP adjustments is inserted:
- Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 (the date of transition to Ind AS) (Annexure I)
- Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2017 (Annexure IIa)
- Reconciliation of profit and loss for year ended 31 March 2017 (Annexure IIb)

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Annexure I - Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2016 (date of transition to Ind AS)

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Foot notes	Indian GAAP*	Adjustment	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		29,810	-	29,810
Intangible assets		474,171	-	474,171
Financial assets				-
- Investments	1	45,334,214	(109,699)	45,224,515
- Loans	3	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
- Other financial assets			-	-
Other non-current assets	3	1,527,008	-	1,527,008
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	(43,244)	399,642	356,398
Total non-current assets		49,321,959	289,943	49,611,902
Current assets				
Inventories		-	-	-
Financial assets				
- Trade receivables	5	18,249,123	-	18,249,123
- Loans	3	62,303	-	62,303
- Cash and cash equivalents		222,981	-	222,981
Other current assets		-	-	-
Total current assets		18,534,407	-	18,534,407
Total assets		67,856,366	289,943	68,146,309
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		149,000	-	149,000
Other equity				-
- Retained earnings		20,522,657	289,943	20,812,600
- Other reserves		45,702,000	-	45,702,000
Total equity		66,373,657	289,943	66,663,600
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables		-	-	-
- Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions		270,494	-	270,494
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-
Total non current liabilities		270,494	-	270,494
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings		-	-	-
- Trade payables		854,615	-	854,615
- Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions		321,997	-	321,997
Other current liabilities		35,604	-	35,604
Total current liabilities		1,212,215	-	1,212,215
Total equity and liabilities		67,856,366	289,943	68,146,309

*(*Indian Gaap numbers have been regrouped to conform to classifications as per Ind AS)*

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Annexure IIa - Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2017

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Foot notes	Indian GAAP*	Adjustment	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		29,810	-	29,810
Intangible assets		79,056	-	79,056
Financial assets				-
- Investments	1	45,334,214	(87,261)	45,246,953
- Loans	3	-	-	-
- Other financial assets		-	-	-
Other non-current assets	3	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	(66,671)	355,980	289,309
Total non-current assets		**45,376,408**	**268,719**	**45,645,127**
Current assets				
Inventories		-	-	-
Financial assets				-
- Trade receivables	5	16,482,745	-	16,482,745
- Loans	3	3,200,000	-	3,200,000
- Cash and cash equivalents		1,950,471	-	1,950,471
Other current assets	3	1,414,712	-	1,414,712
Total current assets		**23,047,928**	-	**23,047,928**
Total assets		**68,424,336**	**268,719**	**68,693,055**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		149,000	-	149,000
Other equity				-
- Retained earnings		21,676,875	268,719	21,945,594
- Other reserves		45,702,000	-	45,702,000
Total equity		**67,527,875**	**268,719**	**67,796,594**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables		-	-	-
- Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions		-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-
Total non current liabilities		-	-	-
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings		-	-	-
- Trade payables		335,595	-	335,595
- Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions		560,866	-	560,866
Other current liabilities		-	-	-
Total current liabilities		**896,461**	-	**896,461**
Total equity and liabilities		**68,424,336**	**268,719**	**68,693,055**

*(*Indian Gaap numbers have been regrouped to conform to classifications as per Ind AS)*

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Annexure IIb - Reconciliation of profit and loss for year ended 31 March 2017

	Particulars	Foot notes	Indian GAAP*	Adjustment	Ind AS
I	Revenue from Operations		2,667,468	-	2,667,468
II	Other Income	1,3	573	22,438	23,011
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**2,668,041**	**22,438**	**2,690,479**
IV	**Expenses**				
	Cost of raw materials and components consumed		-	-	-
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		-	-	-
	Publication expenses		-	-	-
	Employee benefits expense	4	-	-	-
	Selling and distribution expenses		205,645	-	205,645
	Finance cost		241	-	241
	Depreciation and amortisation expense		395,115	-	395,115
	Other expenses	3	328,528	-	328,528
	Total expenses		**929,529**	-	**929,529**
V	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)**		**1,738,512**	**22,438**	**1,760,949**
VI	Exceptional item		-	-	-
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax**		**1,738,512**	**22,438**	**1,760,949**
VIII	**Tax expense:**				
	Current tax		560,866	-	560,866
	Income tax adjustment related to earlier years		-	-	-
	Mat credit utilized		-	-	-
	Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		23,427	43,662	67,089
	Total tax expenses		**584,293**	**43,662**	**627,955**
IX	**Profit (Loss) for the period**		1,154,219	(21,225)	1,132,995
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**				
	- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-
	Tax impact on re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-	-
XI	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (V + VI)**		**1,154,219**	**(21,225)**	**1,132,995**

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2016 and March 31, 2017 and profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2017 are as below:-

1.) **Investments**
Under previous GAAP, current investments were measured at lower of Cost or fair value. Under Ind AS these financials assets are classiffied as FVTPL and the changes in fair value are recognised in statement of profit and loss. On the transition date, these financial assets have been measured at their fair value which is higher than its cost as per previous GAAP, resulting in an increase/decrease in carrying value of the investments with corresponding increase/decrease being recognised in equity.

2.) **Investments in subsidiaries - deemed cost exemption**
Under previous GAAP, investments in subsidiaries were measured at cost. Under Ind AS, the Company has elected the option of fair value investments in certain subsidiaries basis the requirments of Ind AS 101, First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards for deriving the carrying value of these investments ('deemed cost)

3.) **Non current financial assets/ Financial liabilities**
Under previous GAAP, certain non-current financial assets/ liabilities which were measured at cost/ best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligatiion, at the balance sheet date without considering the effect of discounting where as these are measured at the present value on the balance sheet date under Ind AS. Accordingly the Company has recognised the adjustments to the respective carrying amount and the consequent impact on finance cost/ finance income due to unwinding of the discounting impact. The corresponding impact on the date of transition has been recognised in equity.

4.) **Remeasurment differences**
Under previous GAAP, there was no concept of other comprehensive income and hence, previous GAAP profit is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS. Under previous GAAP, the remeasurments of the net defined benefit liability were recognised in the statement of profit and loss however under Ind AS, said remeasurment differences net of the related tax impact are recognised in the other comprehensive income.

6.) **Deffered Tax**
Under Ind AS, the Company has recognised the consequential tax implications on the impact on account of adjustments explained above.

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25. Fair Values

The fair values of financial instruments by categories is as under:

Particulars	31 March 2018			31 March 2017			1 April 2016		
	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Assets									
Non Current Financial assets									
- Investment	-	55,300,023	-	-	45,100,000	-	-	45,100,000	-
Current Financial assets									
- Investment	-	195,432	-	-	146,953	-	-	124,515	-
- Trade receivables	1,683,411	-	-	16,482,745	-	-	18,249,123	-	-
- Loans	8,555,278	-	-	1,200,000	-	-	62,303	-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	1,007,951	-	-	1,950,471	-	-	222,981	-	-
Current Financial liabilities									
- Trade payables	212,270	-	-	335,595	-	-	854,615	-	-

The fair values of current financial assets like trade receivables, loans and cash & cash equivalents and current financial liabilities like trade payables are considered to be same as their carrying values due to their short term nature.

The carrying amounts of other current items carried at amortized cost are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

The Company classifies all its financial assets and financial liabilities to be measured at amortized cost except investments which is clasified as fair value through profit & loss (FVTPL). Hence the company has not classified its financial instruments into three levels of fair value measurment hierarchy in accordance with the relevant accounting standards

26. Amalgamation Scheme Information

The Holding Company, S Chand and Company Limited had filed Draft Composite Scheme of Arrangement on January 9, 2018, amongst Blackie & Sons (Calcutta) Private Limited, Nirja Publishers and Printers Private Limited, DS Digital Private Limited Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited and S Chand and Company Limited (Company) and their respective shareholders and creditors (Composite Scheme) with BSE Limited ('BSE') and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ('NSE') under Regulation 37 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) and Circular no. CFD/DIL3/CIR/2017/21 dated March 10, 2017 ("SEBI Circular). The S Chand and Company Limited shall file the Scheme with National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), post approval from BSE and NSE.

27. Standards issued but yet effective (effective from 01.04.2018.)

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was notified on 28 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under Ind AS. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. The Company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date using the modified retrospective method. The Company has established en implementation team to implement Ind AS 115 related to the recognition of revenue from contracts with customers and it continues to evaluate the changes to accounting system and processes, and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of Ind AS 115 on the financial statements will only be possible once the implementation project has been completed."

28. Previous year figures

Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For SSAY & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 012493N

SSAY & ASSOCIATES New Delhi Chartered Accountants

per Arvind Mittal
Partner
Membership No.: 509357

Place New Delhi
Date : 17th May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Blackie & Son (Calcutta) Pvt. Ltd.

Saurabh Mittal
Director
DIN: 01402533

Ankita Gupta
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