

## Independent Auditor's Report

### **The Members**

**Eurasia Publishing House Private Limited**

**New Delhi**

### **Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Eurasia Publishing House 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

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



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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arvind Mittal".

(ARVIND MITTAL)  
Partner  
Membership No. 509357

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

1. The Company did not hold any fixed asset during the year under review. Thus, paragraphs 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c) of the Order are not applicable to 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. 2,75,60,000/- 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. 9,95,82,336/- and the maximum balance outstanding during the year was Rs. 9,95,82,336/-, 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
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NIL

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of borrowings to bank, financial institutions and debenture holders. The company does not have loans or borrowings from governments.
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 preferential allotment or private placement of shares. However, the company has allotted 6,916, 2% optionally convertible redeemable debentures of Rs. 100,000 each during the year under review. The requirements of Section 42 of Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the amount raised has been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.
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.

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Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.012493N

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(ARVIND MITTAL)  
Partner  
Membership No. 509357

*(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 Eurasia Publishing House 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.

**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.

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Chartered Accountants  
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(ARVIND MITTAL)  
Partner

Membership No. 509357

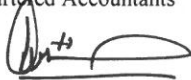
**Eurasia Publishing House Private Limited**  
**CIN: U74889DL1961PTC003552**  
**Balance sheet as at 31 March 2018**

Particulars	Notes	(Amount in ₹)		
		As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	3	807,358	943,975	1,314,860
Financial assets				
- Investments	4A	700,004,726	700,004,726	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	11,441,301	-	841,024
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>712,253,385</b>	<b>700,948,701</b>	<b>2,155,884</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Financial assets				
- Investments	4A	1,392,569	1,380,918	1,172,934
- Trade receivables	4B	6,412,641	16,818,396	174,887,146
- Loans	4C	99,582,336	63,483,370	198,692
- Cash and cash equivalents	4D	10,255,520	469,098	417,023
Other current assets	5	5,127,749	2,148,588	2,492,324
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>122,770,815</b>	<b>84,300,370</b>	<b>179,168,118</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>835,024,200</b>	<b>785,249,071</b>	<b>181,324,002</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital	7	106,000	106,000	106,000
Other equity				
- Retained earnings	8	95,930,829	118,171,805	127,396,699
- Other reserves	8	46,500,000	46,500,000	46,500,000
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>142,536,829</b>	<b>164,777,805</b>	<b>174,002,699</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings	9	691,600,000	112,910,808	-
Provisions	12	-	-	1,200,633
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>		<b>691,600,000</b>	<b>112,910,808</b>	<b>1,200,633</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables	10	543,844	1,546,906	2,746,417
- Other financial liabilities	11	-	504,000,000	652,465
Other current liabilities	13	343,527	2,013,552	2,721,788
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>887,371</b>	<b>507,560,458</b>	<b>6,120,670</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>835,024,200</b>	<b>785,249,071</b>	<b>181,324,002</b>

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



per **Arvind Mittal**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 509357



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Eurasia Publishing House Private Limited**



**Neerja Jhunjunwala**  
Director  
DIN: 00054038



**Ankita Gupta**  
Director  
DIN: 00054090

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 17th May 2018

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

		(Amount in ₹)	
Particulars	Notes	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
I Revenue from Operations	14	20,500,686	16,017,521
II Other Income	15	9,502,451	5,362,205
III Total Income (I+II)		<u>30,003,137</u>	<u>21,379,726</u>
IV Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	16	925	967,633
Finance cost	17	63,107,675	26,701,165
Depreciation and amortisation expense	18	136,617	370,885
Other expenses	19	440,197	1,621,580
Total expenses		<u>63,685,413</u>	<u>29,661,263</u>
V Loss before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(33,682,277)	(8,281,537)
VI Exceptional item		-	-
VII Profit/(loss) before tax		<u>(33,682,277)</u>	<u>(8,281,537)</u>
VIII Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Income tax adjustment related to earlier years		-	102,332
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		(11,441,301)	841,025
Total tax expenses		<u>(11,441,301)</u>	<u>943,357</u>
IX Loss for the period		(22,240,976)	(9,224,894)
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 Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		<u>(22,240,976)</u>	<u>(9,224,894)</u>
XII Earnings per equity share:	20		
(1) Basic		(317,757.33)	(78,127.70)
(2) Diluted		(317,757.33)	(78,127.70)
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

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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  
Eurasia Publishing House Private Limited

  
Neerja Jhunjhunwala  
Director  
DIN: 00054038

  
Ankita Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 00054090



A. Equity share capital:

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount in ₹
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up (share of ₹ 1000 each)		
At 1 April 2016	106	106,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	106	106,000
Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2018	106	106,000

B. Other equity

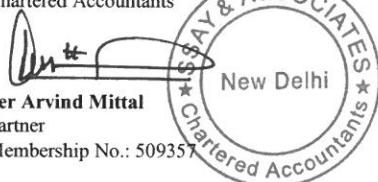
Particulars	Reserve & Surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	General reserve	Security Premium	
As at 1 April 2016	127,396,699	46,500,000	-	173,896,699
Profit for the year	(9,224,894)	-	-	(9,224,894)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	<b>(9,224,894)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,224,894)</b>
As at 31 March 2017	118,171,805	46,500,000	-	164,671,805
Profit for the year	(22,240,976)	-	-	(22,240,976)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	<b>(22,240,976)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(22,240,976)</b>
As at 31 March 2018	95,930,829	46,500,000	-	142,430,829

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



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
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	(Amount in ₹)	
	31 March 2018 (Amount in Rs.)	31 March 2017 (Amount in Rs.)
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
<b>Profit before tax</b>	(33,693,927)	(8,489,521)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation expenses	136,617	370,885
Profit on sale of current investments	-	-
Provision on diminution of investment written back	-	-
Interest expense	63,086,944	22,214,953
Interest income	(9,487,740)	(3,870,411)
Dividend income	(3,060)	(1,440)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>20,038,833</b>	<b>10,224,466</b>
Movements in working capital :		
Decrease in trade payables	(1,003,062)	(1,199,510)
Decrease in provisions	-	(1,200,633)
(Decrease) / increase in other current liabilities	(1,670,025)	502,639,298
Decrease in trade receivables	10,405,755	158,068,749
Decrease in inventories	-	-
(Increase) / decrease in loans and advances	(36,098,966)	(62,940,943)
<b>Cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>(8,327,464)</b>	<b>605,591,427</b>
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2,967,511)	(102,332)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(11,294,975)</b>	<b>605,489,095</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of non-current investment	-	(700,004,726)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	(11,651)	-
Dividends received	3,060	1,440
Interest received	9,487,740	3,870,411
<b>Net cash flow from investing activities (B)</b>	<b>9,479,149</b>	<b>(696,132,875)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	578,689,192	-
Proceed from short term borrowing	(504,000,000)	112,910,808
Repayment of short term borrowing	-	-
Interest paid	(63,086,944)	(22,214,953)
<b>Net cash used in in financing activities (C)</b>	<b>11,602,248</b>	<b>90,695,855</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>9,786,422</b>	<b>52,075</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	469,098	417,023
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>10,255,520</b>	<b>469,098</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	5,664	5,889
Balances with banks		
- on current account	10,249,856	463,209
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents (note 4D)</b>	<b>10,255,520</b>	<b>469,098</b>

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  
Eurasia Publishing House Private Limited

Neeja Jhunjhunwala  
Director  
DIN: 00054038

Ankita Gupta  
Director  
DIN: 00054090

## 1. Corporate information

Eurasia Publishing House 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 27.

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 currency**

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 asset 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.



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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

##### **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.



**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:


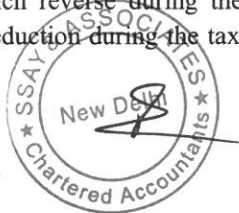
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences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

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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.

**f.) Property, plant and equipment**

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment as at 1<sup>st</sup> 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, 1<sup>st</sup> 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 such 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 the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

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.



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**Depreciation**

Till 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, depreciation on property, plant and equipment was being provided on written down value method. W.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> 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 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.



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**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.

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### 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.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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.

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### 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.

#### Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind-AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

#### 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.



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**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.) 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.

**l.) 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.

**m.) 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.

**n.) 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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3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	Computers	Vehicles	Total
<b>Cost*</b>			
As at 1 April 2016	-	1,314,860	1,314,860
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	-	<b>1,314,860</b>	<b>1,314,860</b>
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	-	<b>1,314,860</b>	<b>1,314,860</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
As at 1 April 2016	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	370,885	370,885
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	-	<b>370,885</b>	<b>370,885</b>
Charge for the year	-	136,617	136,617
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	-	<b>507,502</b>	<b>507,502</b>
<b>Net block</b>			
As at 1 April 2016	-	1,314,860	1,314,860
As at 31 March 2017	-	943,975	943,975
As at 31 March 2018	-	807,358	807,358

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

Particulars	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Gross block	610,698	2,632,452	2,632,452
Accumulated depreciation	(610,698)	(1,317,592)	(1,317,592)
<b>Deemed Cost as at 1 April 2016</b>	-	<b>1,314,860</b>	<b>1,314,860</b>

\*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

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
<b>a. Investments at Fair value through profit and loss</b>			
<b>i. Investments in equity shares (Quoted)</b>			
40 (Previous year 40) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in M/s Reliance Industries Limited	35,308	26,418	20,904
21,600 (Previous year 21,600) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in M/s Winsome Breweries Limited	200,880	210,600	161,352
500 (Previous year 500) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in M/s State Bank of India	124,950	146,700	97,125
200 (Previous year 200) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in M/s Oriental Bank of Commerce	18,392	28,170	18,330
<b>Investments in equity shares (Unquoted) at deemed cost</b>			
45,182 (Previous year Nil) shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in M/s Chhaya Prakashni Private Limited	700,004,726	700,004,726	-
	<b>700,384,256</b>	<b>700,416,614</b>	<b>297,711</b>
<b>ii Investments in mutual fund</b>			
57,906 (Previous year 57,906) units of Templeton India Corporate Bond Opportunities Growth Fund	1,011,039	967,030	873,223
	<b>1,011,039</b>	<b>967,030</b>	<b>873,223</b>
<b>iii Investments in debentures or bonds</b>			
50 (Previous year 50) units of Rs.40 each in MGF Limited	2,000	2,000	2,000
	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Net investments</b>	<b>701,397,295</b>	<b>701,385,644</b>	<b>1,172,934</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>1,392,569</b>	<b>1,380,918</b>	<b>1,172,934</b>
<b>Non-Current</b>	<b>700,004,726</b>	<b>700,004,726</b>	<b>-</b>

4B. Trade receivables

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
<b>Trade receivables</b>			
Secured, considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	6,412,641	16,818,397	174,887,146
Doubtful	-	-	-
<b>Net Trade receivables</b>	<b>6,412,641</b>	<b>16,818,397</b>	<b>174,887,146</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>6,412,641</b>	<b>16,818,397</b>	<b>174,887,146</b>

4C. Loans

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Security deposits - Current	-	-	139,940
<b>Advances recoverable in cash or kind</b>			
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	58,752
<b>Loans and advances to related parties (refer note 23)</b>			
Unsecured, considered good	99,582,336	63,483,370	-
<b>Total Loans and Advances</b>	<b>99,582,336</b>	<b>63,483,370</b>	<b>198,692</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>99,582,336</b>	<b>63,483,370</b>	<b>198,692</b>

4D. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Balances with banks			
- In current accounts	10,249,856	463,209	397,751
Cash in hand	5,664	5,889	19,272
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>10,255,520</b>	<b>469,098</b>	<b>417,023</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>10,255,520</b>	<b>469,098</b>	<b>417,023</b>



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5. Other Assets

5A. Prepaid expenses

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Prepaid expenses (Non current)	-	-	
Prepaid expenses (Current)	48,819	68,461	51,059
<b>Total Prepaid expenses</b>	<b>48,819</b>	<b>68,461</b>	<b>51,059</b>

5A. Balance with statutory / government authorities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Unsecured, considered good	39,752	39,752	-
<b>Total Balance with statutory / government authorities</b>	<b>39,752</b>	<b>39,752</b>	<b>-</b>

5B. Other assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)	5,039,178	2,040,375	2,441,265
<b>Total Other assets</b>	<b>5,039,178</b>	<b>2,040,375</b>	<b>2,441,265</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>5,127,749</b>	<b>2,148,588</b>	<b>2,492,324</b>
<b>Non-Current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

6. Deferred taxes

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
<b>Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets</b>			
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	-	-	559,347
	204,175	-	281,677
Fixed assets: impact of differences between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged in the financial statements		-	-
Carry forward losses	11,389,905	-	-
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>11,594,080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>841,024</b>
<b>Items leading to creation of deferred tax liabilities</b>			
Others	152,779	-	-
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>152,779</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>11,441,301</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>841,024</b>

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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		
Issued during the year	200	200,000
At 31 March 2017	-	-
Issued during the year	200	200,000
At 31 March 2018	-	-
	<b>200</b>	<b>200,000</b>

7B. Issued, subscribed and fully paid equity capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount in ₹
At 1 April 2016		
Issued during the year	106	106,000
At 31 March 2017	-	-
Issued during the year	106	106,000
At 31 March 2018	-	-
	<b>106</b>	<b>106,000</b>

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 1 April 2016
S Chand and Company Limited, the Holding Company 106 (31 March 2017: 106) equity shares of ₹ 1000 each fully paid up (1 share held in the name of Mr. Himanshu Gupta as nominee of or beneficial interest of S Chand and Company Limited)	106,000	106,000	106,000

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		
As at 31 March 2017	106	100%
As at 31 March 2018	106	100%

8. Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>General Reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Increase/(decrease) during the year	46,500,000	46,500,000
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>46,500,000</b>	<b>46,500,000</b>
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year		
Profit/(loss) for the year	118,171,805	127,396,699
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>(22,240,976)</b>	<b>(9,224,894)</b>
	<b>95,930,829</b>	<b>118,171,805</b>



*Neeraj Shrivastava Gupta*



9. Borrowings

9A. Non-current borrowings

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
<b>Debentures*</b>			
6,916 (31 March 2017: Nil) 2% optionally convertible redeemable debentures of Rs. 100,000 each issued at par (unsecured) (refer note 1 below)	691,600,000	-	-
<b>Term Loans</b>			
Indian rupee loan from financial institution (secured)	-	504,000,000	-
<b>Buyers Credit</b>			
Loan from related parties (unsecured)	-	112,910,808	-
<b>Total Non-current borrowings</b>	<b>691,600,000</b>	<b>616,910,808</b>	<b>-</b>
Less: Current maturity of long term borrowings	-	(504,000,000)	-
<b>Net Non-current borrowings</b>	<b>691,600,000</b>	<b>112,910,808</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Secured</b>	-	112,910,808	-
<b>Unsecured</b>	-	-	-

\* Issued to S Chand and Company Limited (Holding Company)

1. 2% Debentures are redeemable within a period of 20 years from the date of allotment. ( 7th February 2018)

10. Trade payables

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
<b>Current</b>			
Trade payables of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Trade payables of related entities	-	-	-
Trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	543,844	1,546,906	2,746,417
<b>Total Trade payables</b>	<b>543,844</b>	<b>1,546,906</b>	<b>2,746,417</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>543,844</b>	<b>1,546,906</b>	<b>2,746,417</b>
<b>Non current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

11. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Current maturity of long term borrowings (refer note 9A above)	-	504,000,000	652,465
<b>Total other financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>504,000,000</b>	<b>652,465</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>504,000,000</b>	<b>652,465</b>
<b>Non current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

12. Provisions

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Provision for gratuity	-	-	1,200,633
<b>Total Provisions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,200,633</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Non current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,200,633</b>

13. Other liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)		
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Statutory dues	343,527	2,013,552	2,721,788
<b>Total Other liabilities</b>	<b>343,527</b>	<b>2,013,552</b>	<b>2,721,788</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>343,527</b>	<b>2,013,552</b>	<b>2,721,788</b>



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14. Revenue From Operations

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
Sale of services		
Licence fees	20,500,686	16,017,521
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>20,500,686</b>	<b>16,017,521</b>

15. Other Incomes

15.1 Finance Income

Interest income		
- on bank deposit	-	-
- on others	9,487,740	3,952,147
<b>Total finance income</b>	<b>9,487,740</b>	<b>3,952,147</b>

15.2 Other Income

Dividend Income on non-current investment	3,060	1,440
Profit on sale of current investment	-	-
Provision on diminution of investment written back	-	-
Miscellaneous income	-	1,200,634
Fair value changes in financial instruments	11,651	207,985
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>14,711</b>	<b>1,410,058</b>

16. Employee Benefits Expenses

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	966,533
Contribution to provident and other funds	925	1,100
<b>Total employee benefits expenses</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>967,633</b>

17. Finance Cost

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
Interest		
- On vehicle loan	-	32,373
- On term loan	63,072,443	18,641,095
- On others	14,501	3,541,485
Bank charges	20,731	1,212
Loan processing charges	-	4,485,000
<b>Total finance cost</b>	<b>63,107,675</b>	<b>26,701,165</b>

18. Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	136,617	370,885
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation expenses</b>	<b>136,617</b>	<b>370,885</b>



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19. Other Expenses

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
Rent	-	156,584
Travelling and conveyance	80,456	17,063
Legal and professional fee	217,313	328,485
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	87,267	926,558
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	-	-
Provision for diminution in investment	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	55,161	192,890
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>440,197</b>	<b>1,621,580</b>

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	For the period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
<b>As auditor</b>		
Audit fee	59,000	926,558
Out of pocket expenses	28,267	-
	<b>87,267</b>	<b>926,558</b>

20. 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 period ended 31 March 2018	For the period ended 31 March 2017
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	(33,682,277)	(8,281,537)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing Earning per Share (Basic & Diluted)	106	106
Basic EPS	(317,757.33)	(78,127.70)
Diluted DPS	(317,757.33)	(78,127.70)



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**21. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures (including contingent liabilities). The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

**A. Judgements**

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

**Operating lease commitments – Company as a lessee**

The Company has entered into lease agreements with lessor and has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the fair value of the asset, that it does not retain the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

**B. 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.

**22. Expenditure in foreign currencies**

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017	As at 1 April 2016
Travelling and conveyance	-	-	-
Staff welfare	-	-	-



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23. 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 Vikas Publishing House Private Limited  
Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited  
Chhaya Prakashni Private Limited (w.e.f 5 December 2016)

Key Managerial Personnel Mrs. Neerja Jhunjhuwala, Director  
Mrs. Savita Gupta, Director  
Mrs. Ankita Gupta, Director

b.) Transactions with Related Parties

Nature of Transactions	Period/year ended	Holding/ Parent Company	Subsidiaries	Associates	Key management personnel
<b>License fees</b>					
S Chand and Company Limited	31-Mar-18	20,500,686	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	16,017,521	-	-	-
<b>Interest Income on loan given</b>					
Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited	31-Mar-18	-	9,191,746	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	3,870,411	-	-
DS Digital Private Limited	31-Mar-18	-	295,994	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	-	-	-
<b>Interest expenses on loan taken</b>					
S Chand and Company Limited	31-Mar-18	56,703,402	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	3,541,485	-	-	-
Director's remuneration					
Dinesh Kkumar Jhunjhuwala	31-Mar-18	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	-	-	308,468
Savita Gupta	31-Mar-18	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	-	-	658,065
<b>Investment made in equity</b>					
Chhaya Prakashni Private Limited	31-Mar-18	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	700,004,726	-	-
<b>Loan taken during the year</b>					
S Chand and Company Limited	31-Mar-18	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	110,229,989	-	-	-
<b>Long term borrowing</b>					
Debenture (S Chand and Company Limited)	31-Mar-18	691,600,000	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	-	-	-
<b>Loan given during the year</b>					
Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited	31-Mar-18	-	22,560,000	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	60,000,000	-	-
DS Digital Private Limited	31-Mar-18	-	5,000,000	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	-	-	-

c.) Balance outstanding

Nature of Transactions	Period/year ended	Holding/ Parent Company	Subsidiaries	Associates	Key management personnel
<b>Trade Receivable</b>					
S Chand and Company Limited	31-Mar-18	6,412,641	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	16,818,397	-	-	-
<b>Long term borrowing</b>					
S Chand and Company Limited	31-Mar-18	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-17	112,910,808	-	-	-
<b>Loan and advances</b>					
Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited	31-Mar-18	-	94,315,941	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	63,483,370	-	-
DS Digital Private Limited	31-Mar-18	-	5,266,395	-	-
	31-Mar-17	-	-	-	-

24. 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.



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**25. 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.

**26. Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
<b>Contingent Liabilities</b>		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
Bills of exchange discounted with banks	-	-
Tax demand disputed in appeals	-	-
<b>Commitments</b>		
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	-	-

**27. 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 transition 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 its 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
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment		1,314,860	-	1,314,860
Financial assets				
- Investments		-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	841,024	-	841,024
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>2,155,884</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,155,884</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Financial assets				
- Investments		799,252	373,681	1,172,934
- Trade receivables	5	174,887,146	-	174,887,146
- Loans	3	198,692	-	198,692
- Cash and cash equivalents		417,023	-	417,023
Other current assets		2,492,323	-	2,492,323
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>178,794,436</b>	<b>373,681</b>	<b>179,168,117</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>180,950,320</b>	<b>373,681</b>	<b>181,324,001</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital		106,000	-	106,000
Other equity				
- Retained earnings		127,023,017	373,681	127,396,698
- Other reserves		46,500,000	-	46,500,000
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>173,629,017</b>	<b>373,681</b>	<b>174,002,698</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
Provisions		1,200,633	-	1,200,633
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>		<b>1,200,633</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,200,633</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
- Trade payables		2,746,417	-	2,746,417
- Other financial liabilities		652,465	-	652,465
Other current liabilities		2,721,788	-	2,721,788
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>6,120,670</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,120,670</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>180,950,320</b>	<b>373,681</b>	<b>181,324,001</b>

(\*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
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment		943,975	-	943,975
Financial assets				-
- Investments	1	700,004,726	-	700,004,726
- Loans	3	-	-	-
- Other financial assets		-	-	-
Other non-current assets	3	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	-	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>700,948,701</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>700,948,701</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Financial assets				-
- Investments		799,252	581,666	1,380,918
- Trade receivables	5	16,818,397	-	16,818,397
- Loans	3	63,483,370	-	63,483,370
- Cash and cash equivalents		469,098	-	469,098
Other current assets	3	2,148,588	-	2,148,588
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>83,718,705</b>	<b>581,666</b>	<b>84,300,371</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>784,667,406</b>	<b>581,666</b>	<b>785,249,072</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
Equity share capital		106,000	-	106,000
Other equity				-
- Retained earnings		117,590,139	581,666	118,171,805
- Other reserves		46,500,000	-	46,500,000
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>164,196,139</b>	<b>581,666</b>	<b>164,777,805</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings		112,910,808	-	112,910,808
- Trade payables		-	-	-
- Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Provisions		-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities		-	-	-
<b>Total non current liabilities</b>		<b>112,910,808</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112,910,808</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities				
- Borrowings		-	-	-
- Trade payables		1,546,906	-	1,546,906
- Other financial liabilities		504,000,000	-	504,000,000
Provisions		-	-	-
Other current liabilities		2,013,552	-	2,013,552
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>507,560,458</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>507,560,458</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>784,667,405</b>	<b>581,666</b>	<b>785,249,071</b>

(\*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
<b>I</b> Revenue from Operations		16,017,521	-	16,017,521
<b>II</b> Other Income	1,3	5,154,221	207,985	5,362,205
<b>III</b> Total Income (I+II)		<u>21,171,742</u>	<u>207,985</u>	<u>21,379,726</u>
<b>IV</b> Expenses				
Cost of raw materials and components consumed		-	-	-
Employee benefits expense	4	967,633	-	967,633
Finance cost		26,701,165	-	26,701,165
Depreciation and amortisation expense		370,885	-	370,885
Other expenses	3	1,621,580	-	1,621,580
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>29,661,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,661,263</u>
<b>V</b> Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		<b>(8,489,521)</b>	<b>207,985</b>	<b>(8,281,537)</b>
<b>VI</b> Exceptional item		-	-	-
<b>VII</b> Profit/(loss) before tax		<u>(8,489,521)</u>	<u>207,985</u>	<u>(8,281,537)</u>
<b>VIII</b> Tax expense:				
Current tax		-	-	-
Income tax adjustment related to earlier years		102,332	-	102,332
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge		841,025	-	841,025
<b>Total tax expenses</b>		<u>943,357</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>943,357</u>
<b>IX</b> Profit (Loss) for the period		<b>(9,432,878)</b>	<b>207,985</b>	<b>(9,224,894)</b>
<b>X</b> 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		-	-	-
<b>XI</b> Total Comprehensive Income for the period (V + VI)		<u>(9,432,878)</u>	<u>207,985</u>	<u>(9,224,894)</u>

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

1.) Investments

Under previous GAAP, current investments were measured at lower of Cost or fair value. Under Ind AS these financial assets are classified 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 requirements 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 obligation, 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.



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**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.

**28. 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 an 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.”

**29. Previous year figures**

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

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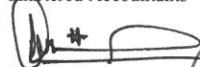
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

**For SSAY & Associates**

ICAI Firm registration number : 012493N

Chartered Accountants

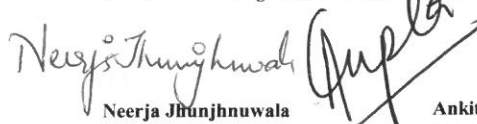


per **Arvind Mittal**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 50935

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 17th May 2018



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Eurasia Publishing House Private Limited**



**Neerja Jhunjhuwala**  
Director  
DIN: 00054038

**Ankita Gupta**  
Director  
DIN: 00054090