

Walker Chandlok & Co LLP

Walker Chandlok & Co LLP

L-41, Connaught Circus,
Outer Circle,
New Delhi - 110 001
India

T +91 11 4500 2219

F +91 11 4278 7071

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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



Chartered Accountants

Offices in Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chandigarh, Chennai, Dehradun, Goa, Gurugram, Hyderabad, Indore, Kochi, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Noida and Pune

Walker Chandlok & Co LLP is registered with limited liability with identification number AAC-2085 and has its registered office at L-41, Connaught Circus, Outer Circle, New Delhi, 110001, India

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Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

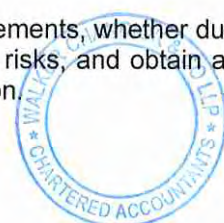
The Directors' report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;
 - b) Except for the effects of the matters stated in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on the reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;



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Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 13 (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2025 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B, wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company, as detailed in note 51 A to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2025;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2025;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2025;
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 54 (d) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 54 (e) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2025 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.



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Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

- vi. As stated in note 55 to the financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2024, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, the audit trail feature was not enabled at database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention from the date the audit trail was enabled for the accounting software.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rahul Kool

Partner

Membership No.: 425393

UDIN: 25425393BMJKDH3173



Place: New Delhi

Date: 21 May 2025

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Annexure A referred to in paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has adopted cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment including right-of-use assets and intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Order') is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

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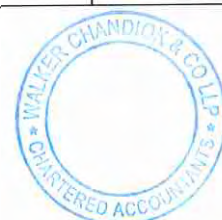


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Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

- (b) As disclosed in Note 50 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of Rs. 5 crores by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly returns/statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such returns/statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods which were subject to audit/review, except for the following:

(Amount in ₹ millions)						
Name of the Bank	Working capital limit sanctioned	Nature of current assets offered as security	Quarter	Information disclosed as per return	Information as per books of accounts	Difference
State Bank of India	280.00	Inventories	June 2024	367.96	368.02	(0.06)
		Trade receivables		556.30	569.84	(13.54)
		Trade payables		119.57	158.55	(38.98)
		Inventories	September 2024	416.96	417.48	(0.52)
		Trade receivables		416.81	415.44	(1.37)
		Trade payables		97.95	149.46	(51.51)
		Inventories	December 2024	531.53	531.14	0.39
		Trade receivables		533.4	539.14	(5.74)
		Trade payables		157.04	196.12	(39.08)
		Inventories	March 2025	276.47	276.47	-
		Trade receivables		1,000.00	1,000.21	(0.21)
		Trade payables		176.28	226.47	(50.19)
HDFC Bank	150.00	Inventories	June 2024	367.96	368.02	(0.06)
		Trade receivables		556.30	569.84	(13.54)
		Trade payables		119.57	158.55	(38.98)
		Inventories	September 2024	416.96	417.48	(0.52)
		Trade receivables		416.81	415.44	(1.37)
		Trade payables		97.95	149.46	(51.51)
		Inventories	December 2024	531.53	531.14	0.39
		Trade receivables		533.4	539.14	(5.74)
		Trade payables		157.04	196.12	(39.08)
		Inventories	March 2025	276.47	276.47	-
		Trade receivables		1,000.00	1,000.21	(0.21)
		Trade payables		176.28	226.47	(50.19)



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Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

- (iii) The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Further, the Company has made investments in company during the year, in respect of which:
- (a) The Company has not provided any loans or provided any advances in the nature of loans, or guarantee, or security to any other entity during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company has not provided any guarantee or given any security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year. However, the Company has made investment in 2 entities, amounting to ₹ 251.00 million (year-end balance ₹ 251.00 million) and in our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, such investments made are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
 - (c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/receipts of principal and interest are regular.
 - (d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to such companies, firms, LLPs or other parties.
 - (e) The Company has not granted any loan or advances in the nature of loans which has fallen due during the year. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan that existed as at the beginning of the year.
 - (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made and loans given, as applicable. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and section 186 of the Act in respect of guarantees and security provided by it.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services / business activities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



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Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

(Amount in ₹ million)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount	Amount paid under Protest	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	11.23	-	AY 2019-20	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	NA

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.
- (ix)
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.
- (e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associate companies.
- (f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company, with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.
- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Rahul Kool

Partner

Membership No.: 425393

UDIN: 25425393BMJKDH3173



Place: New Delhi

Date: 21 May 2025

Walker Chandniok & Co LLP

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 ('the Guidance Note') 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 the Company's business, including adherence to the 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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.



Walker Chandio & Co LLP

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Vikas Publishing House Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (cont'd)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

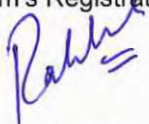
Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Rahul Kool

Partner

Membership No.: 425393

UDIN: 25425393BMJKDH3173



Place: New Delhi

Date: 21 May 2025

Vikas Publishing House Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
CIN: U74899DL1971PTC005766

		(₹ in millions)	
	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	563.01	553.98
Right-of-use assets	4	136.18	95.14
Intangible assets	5	54.42	62.10
Financial assets			
- Investments	6	323.18	72.18
- Loans	7	27.95	31.12
- Other financial assets	8	18.65	15.73
Deferred tax assets (net)	9	67.85	65.14
Income tax assets (net of liabilities)	10	1.55	-
Other non-current assets	11	1.92	0.25
Total non-current assets		1,194.71	895.64
Current assets			
Inventories	12	276.47	362.91
Financial assets			
- Trade receivables	13	1,000.21	987.47
- Cash and cash equivalents	14	309.25	473.77
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	15	151.53	0.54
- Other financial assets	8	5.63	6.16
Other current assets	11	21.57	52.53
Total current assets		1,764.66	1,883.38
Total assets		2,959.37	2,779.02
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	16	4.01	4.01
Other equity	17	2,209.50	1,937.22
Total equity		2,213.51	1,941.22
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	18	107.69	139.19
- Lease liabilities	19	55.73	17.43
- Other financial liabilities	23	118.99	-
Provisions	20	46.86	43.04
Total non-current liabilities		329.27	199.66
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	21	31.63	193.09
- Lease liabilities	19	28.43	22.63
- Trade payables	22		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		48.78	59.84
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		177.68	264.18
- Other financial liabilities	23	99.03	56.04
Other current liabilities	24	29.36	24.62
Provisions	20	1.62	1.38
Current tax liabilities (net)	25	0.06	16.35
Total current liabilities		416.59	638.13
Total equity and liabilities		2,959.37	2,779.02
Summary of material accounting policy information	2		

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

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rahul Kool
Partner
Membership No.: 425393

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025



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

Himanshu Gupta
Director
DIN: 00054015

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

Savita Gupta
Director
DIN: 00053988

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

Naveen Rajlani
Chief Executive Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025



Vikas Publishing House Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2025
CIN: U74899DL1971PTC005766

(₹ in millions)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
I Revenue from operations	26	2,162.21	2,132.69
II Other income	27	19.60	14.81
III Total income		2,181.81	2,147.50
IV Expenses			
Cost of raw material consumed	28	518.61	536.21
Purchase of stock-in-trade	29	28.48	18.76
(Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	30	(26.83)	34.09
Employee benefits expense	31	507.10	452.30
Finance costs	32	25.82	27.58
Depreciation and amortisation expense	33	118.00	108.48
Other expenses	34	644.44	640.66
Total expenses		1,815.62	1,818.08
V Profit before tax		366.19	329.42
VI Tax expense:	35		
Current tax		101.85	98.03
Tax relating to earlier years		17.45	(77.62)
Deferred tax		(2.25)	31.23
Total tax expense		117.05	51.63
VII Profit for the year		249.14	277.78
VIII Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		(1.83)	(15.59)
Income tax effect		0.46	3.92
IX Total comprehensive income for the year		247.77	266.12
X Earnings per equity share:	36		
(1) Basic		6,206.81	6,920.36
(2) Diluted		6,206.81	6,920.36
Summary of material accounting policy information	2		

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

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rahul Kool
Partner
Membership No.: 425393

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025



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

Himanshu Gupta
Director
DIN: 00054015

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

Savita Gupta
Director
DIN: 00053988

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

Naveen Rajlani
Chief Executive Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025



(₹ in millions)

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	366.19	329.42
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	118.00	108.48
Net gain on sale of investments	(6.19)	(3.44)
(Profit)/ loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	2.52	(0.35)
Provision for expected credit loss	0.70	49.51
Finance costs	25.82	27.58
Interest income	(9.76)	(8.64)
Employee stock option expense	2.15	0.96
Amounts written-off	1.94	-
Amounts written-back	(0.46)	(0.64)
Operating profit before working capital changes	500.91	502.87
Movements in working capital:		
Trade payables	(97.09)	96.48
Other assets	25.68	(29.46)
Other liabilities	12.62	2.69
Provisions	2.22	(10.56)
Inventories	86.44	(60.32)
Trade receivables	(13.44)	(94.32)
Loans and advances	(3.17)	5.38
Cash generated from operations	514.17	412.77
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(137.14)	(88.83)
Net cash generated from operating activities	377.03	323.94
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (net of capital advances and capital creditors)	(77.79)	(42.42)
Purchase of non-current investments	(50.94)	(2.18)
Purchase of current investments	(239.88)	(100.00)
Investment in fixed deposits	(151.00)	(50.00)
Dividend paid	(30.11)	-
Proceeds of current investments	246.18	103.44
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.47	0.63
Proceeds from fixed deposits	5.24	53.25
Proceeds from loans to related party	6.96	13.91
Net cash used in from investing activities	(290.87)	(23.37)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid on borrowings	(17.29)	(24.91)
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	-	159.25
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(28.36)	(162.92)
Proceeds/(Repayment) from/(to) current borrowings	(164.60)	(62.05)
Payment for principal portion of lease liabilities	(34.79)	(32.15)
Payment for interest portion of lease liabilities	(5.64)	(2.87)
Net cash used in financing activities	(250.68)	(125.65)
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C) (164.52)	174.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	473.77	298.86
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	309.25	473.77
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	307.30	236.46
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	0.61	200.58
Cash on hand	0.02	0.06
Cheque on hand	1.32	36.67
Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14)	309.25	473.77

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Notes:

1. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	167.68	(28.36)	-	139.32
Current borrowings	164.60	(164.60)	-	0.00
Lease liabilities (refer note 39)	40.06	(40.43)	84.53	84.16
	372.34	(233.40)	84.53	223.48

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	Cash flows	Non-cash changes	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	171.35	(3.67)	-	167.68
Current borrowings	226.66	(62.05)	-	164.60
Lease liabilities (refer note 39)	28.85	(35.02)	46.23	40.06
	426.86	(100.75)	46.23	372.34

Summary of material accounting policy information

2

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

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Rahul Kool
Partner
Membership No.: 425393

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025



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

Himanshu Gupta
Director
DIN: 00054015

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025



Savita Gupta
Director
DIN: 00053988

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

Naveen Rajlani
Chief Executive Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

A. Equity share capital:

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	No. of shares	₹ in millions
As at 31 March 2023	40,140	4.01
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	40,140	4.01
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	40,140	4.01

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus			Deemed capital contribution	Total
	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings		
As at 31 March 2023	(11.87)	46.30	1,627.57	8.14	1,670.14
Profit for the year	-	-	277.78	-	277.78
Other comprehensive income for the year (net)	-	-	(11.67)	-	(11.67)
Share based payments/ charge during the year	-	-	-	0.96	0.96
As at 31 March 2024	(11.87)	46.30	1,893.68	9.10	1,937.22
Profit for the year	-	-	249.14	-	249.14
Dividend paid	-	-	(30.11)	-	(30.11)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net)	-	-	(1.37)	-	(1.37)
Equity contribution on account of investment	-	-	-	52.47	52.47
Share based payments/ charge during the year (refer note 17)	-	-	-	2.15	2.15
As at 31 March 2025	(11.87)	46.30	2,111.34	63.72	2,209.50

Summary of material accounting policy information

2

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

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Rahul Kool
Partner
Membership No.: 425393

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025



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

Himanshu Gupta
Director
DIN: 00054015

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025



Savita Gupta
Director
DIN: 00053988

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

Naveen Rajlani
Chief Executive Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

1. Corporate information

Vikas Publishing House Private Limited (the company) is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provision of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company has head office in Delhi, corporate office in Noida and warehouse in Sahibabad, Uttar Pradesh.

The Company is primarily engaged in printing and publishing of college textbooks, school books and mass market books and private job work services to its customers.

2. Material accounting policy information

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 (as amended from time to time), presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III) and the guidelines issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India, as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities:

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).
- ii) Equity settled employee share-based payment plan measured at fair value.
- iii) Defined benefit liabilities are measured at present value of defined benefit obligation
- iv) Certain financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

The financial statements are presented in INR “(Indian Rupees)” or “₹”. All values are rounded to the nearest million, and two decimals thereof, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

2.3 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 statement of profit or loss.

2.4 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:

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

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

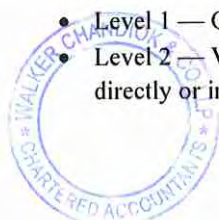
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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.

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, unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as valuation of unquoted investments and equity settled employee share based payment plan. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company's management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

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 verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company's management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- i. Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions (refer note 2.17 A(ii))
- ii. Disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 44)

2.5 Revenue from contract with customer

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

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of books is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, i.e. at the time of handing over goods to the carrier for transportation.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of books, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Job work

Revenue from job work services is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, i.e. at the time of handing over goods to the carrier for transportation or to the customer as per the terms of the contract.



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Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

- **Rights of return**

Certain contracts provide a customer with a right to return the goods within a specified period. The provision for anticipated returns is made primarily on the basis of historical return rates as this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Company will be entitled. The requirements in Ind AS 115 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price.

- **Turnover discounts**

The Company provides turnover discounts to certain customers once the value of products purchased during the period exceeds a threshold specified in the contract. Discounts are offset against amounts payable by the customer. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future discounts, the Company applies the most likely amount method for contracts with a single-turnover threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one turnover threshold. The selected method that best predicts the amount of variable consideration is primarily driven by the number of turnover thresholds contained in the contract. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future discounts.

- **Cash discounts**

The Company provides cash discounts to certain customers if customers make the payment within the stipulated time given in the contract. The provision for cash discount is made on estimated basis based on historical trends. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future discounts.

- **Other discounts**

Further, at the time of annual settlement with customers, which may not coincide with the financial year, additional discounts are offered based on the negotiations agreed with respective customers. The provision for additional discount is made on estimated basis based on historical trends. The Company then applies the requirements on constraining estimates of variable consideration and recognises a refund liability for the expected future discounts.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.



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Other income

Interest income

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and other interest-bearing financial assets, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). 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. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

2.6 Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961. 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) 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. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

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:

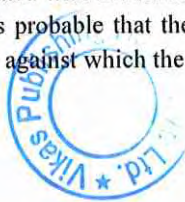
- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated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



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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.

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipments are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and 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 statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Property, plant and equipments which are not ready for intended use as on the date of balance sheet are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Depreciation

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 lives of the asset.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of buildings, plant and equipments, vehicles and computers over estimated useful lives which are different from useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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
Buildings	60 years	60 years
Plant and equipments	15 -25 years	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years



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Category of assets	Useful life as adopted by management	Useful life as per Schedule II
Office equipments	5 years	5 years
Electrical installations	10 years	10 years
Computers	3-6 years	3-6 years

Leasehold improvements are amortised over economic useful life or unexpired period of lease whichever is less. Assets costing ₹ 5,000 or less are depreciated entirely in the year of purchase.

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 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 and loss when the asset is derecognised.

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

2.8 Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when it is incurred.

Amortisation and useful lives

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

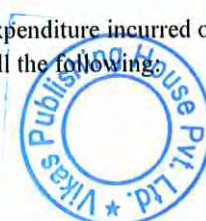
Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:



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- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale. Its intention to complete the asset
- Its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortization method used	Internally generated or acquired
Software	Finite (6 years)	Amortised on straight line basis over the period of useful lives	Acquired
Content development (including in house contents)	Finite (10 years)	Amortised on straight line basis over the period of content	Internally generated
Content development (Translation work in regional languages)	Finite (3 years)	Amortised on straight line basis over the period of content	Internally generated and acquired

2.9 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.



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In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments).

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out basis.
- Finished goods and Work-in-progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- Stock-in-trade: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale

2.11 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. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets, 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 and loss.

2.12 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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. The general terms of the payment is between 180-270 days. Refer to the accounting policies in section Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments).
- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments).



- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' 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.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A "financial asset" 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 statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (equity instruments)

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 Company 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 the statement of profit and loss, 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 statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.



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De-recognition

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Contract assets and trade receivables under Ind-AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables.

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the



trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

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

The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:-

- a) For financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- b) Financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- c) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since, financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss. 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 and loss.



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Borrowings

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

De-recognition

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

Re-classification of financial assets

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the 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.

2.13 Employee benefits

Employee benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident, Employee State Insurance(ESIC) and National Pension Scheme (NPS). The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund, NPS and ESIC scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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



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Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

Compensated absences

Entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. Leave entitlements may be availed while in service or encashed at the time of retirement/termination of employment, subject to a restriction on the maximum number of accumulation. The Company determines the liability for such accumulated leave entitlements on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the year end.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.14 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate

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.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Therefore, in order to determine the amount to be recognised as a liability or to be disclosed as a contingent liability, in each case, is inherently subjective, and needs careful evaluation and judgement to be applied by the management. In case of provision for litigations, the judgements involved are with respect to the potential exposure of each litigation and the likelihood and/or timing of cash outflows from the Company, and requires interpretation of laws and past legal rulings.

Possible inflows of economic benefits to the Company that do not yet meet the recognition criteria of an asset are considered contingent assets.



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2.15 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, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.16 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the 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 earnings per share are computed and disclosed after adjusting the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any, except when the results will be anti-dilutive.

2.17 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. Judgement

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:

i) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

For the lease contracts that includes extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available.



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ii) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint

Certain contracts for the sale of books include cash discounts and turnover discounts and a right to return the goods that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the Company is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

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.

i) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. 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.

ii) Defined employee benefits plans

The cost of the defined employee benefits obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds with term that correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about defined employee benefit plans are given in note 38.



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iii) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. For details of allowance for expected credit loss, please refer note 13.

iv) Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

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

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').

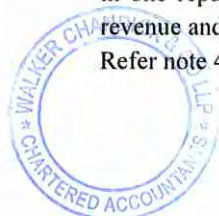
Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections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

v) Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangibles at the end of each reporting period. Factors such as changes in the expected level of usage could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Consequently, the future depreciation charge could be revised and may have an impact on the profit of the future years.

2.18 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company's Managing Director assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decision and has been identified as the chief operating decision maker. The Company's primary business segment is reflected based on principal business activities carried on by the Company. As per Indian Accounting Standard 108, Operating Segments, as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the Company operates in one reportable business segment i.e., publishing of books. The geographical information analyses the Company's revenue and trade receivables from such revenue in India and other countries. The Company primarily operates in India. Refer note 41 for segment reporting.



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2.19 Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and interpretations effective during the year

a) Amendments to Ind AS 116 - Lease liability in a sale and leaseback

The amendments require an entity to recognise lease liability including variable lease payments which are not linked to index or a rate in a way it does not result into gain on right of use asset it retains.

The above-mentioned amendments do not have a material impact on the financial statements.

2.20 Recent accounting pronouncements which are not yet effective

(a) Introduction of Ind AS 117

MCA notified Ind AS 117, a comprehensive standard that prescribe, recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements, to avoid diversities in practice for accounting insurance contracts and it applies to all companies i.e., to all "insurance contracts" regardless of the issuer. However, Ind AS 117 is not applicable to the entities which are insurance companies registered with IRDAI.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that these amendments do not have a significant impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

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3 Property, plant and equipment

	(₹ in millions)							
	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Electrical installations	Computers	Total
Gross block								
As at 31 March 2023	217.07	507.42	9.97	27.19	22.20	14.86	10.34	809.05
Additions	-	4.41	0.10	18.40	1.01	-	5.15	29.08
Disposals	-	(0.25)	(0.63)	(0.57)	(0.44)	-	(0.25)	(2.14)
As at 31 March 2024	217.07	511.59	9.44	45.02	22.77	14.86	15.24	835.99
Additions		52.42	2.53	1.25	2.11		3.78	62.09
Disposals		(35.02)	(0.68)	(0.08)	(1.40)		(1.11)	(38.29)
As at 31 March 2025	217.07	528.99	11.29	46.19	23.48	14.86	17.91	859.79
Accumulated depreciation								
As at 31 March 2023	31.95	167.23	4.78	3.32	15.13	11.74	4.96	239.11
Charge for the year	3.54	30.28	0.89	3.41	1.95	1.32	3.38	44.75
Disposals	-	(0.18)	(0.53)	(0.50)	(0.42)	-	(0.22)	(1.85)
As at 31 March 2024	35.48	197.33	5.13	6.23	16.66	13.06	8.12	282.01
Charge for the year	3.53	33.91	0.75	5.34	1.89	0.86	3.79	50.07
Disposals		(32.46)	(0.41)	(0.07)	(1.34)		(1.02)	(35.30)
As at 31 March 2025	39.01	198.78	5.47	11.50	17.21	13.92	10.89	296.78
Net block								
As at 31 March 2024	181.58	314.26	4.31	38.80	6.11	1.80	7.13	553.98
As at 31 March 2025	178.06	330.21	5.82	34.69	6.27	0.94	7.02	563.01

Note:
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year.

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4 Right-of-use assets (ROU)

	(₹ in millions)			
	Machinery	Land	Buildings	Total
Gross block				
As at 31 March 2023	-	65.25	120.34	185.58
Additions	14.00	-	29.34	43.34
Disposals	-	-	(101.56)	(101.56)
As at 31 Mar 2024	14.00	65.25	48.12	127.36
Additions	-	-	78.89	78.89
Disposals#	-	-	(38.76)	(38.76)
As at 31 March 2025	14.00	65.25	88.25	167.49
Accumulated amortisation				
As at 31 March 2023	-	8.01	94.64	102.65
Amortisation for the year	1.17	1.15	28.81	31.13
Disposals	-	-	(101.56)	(101.56)
As at 31 Mar 2024	1.17	9.16	21.89	32.22
Amortisation for the year	2.80	1.13	33.92	37.85
Disposals#	-	-	(38.76)	(38.76)
As at 31 March 2025	3.97	10.29	17.05	31.31
Net block				
As at 31 March 2024	12.83	56.09	26.23	95.14
As at 31 March 2025	10.03	54.96	71.20	136.18

Note:

The Company has not revalued its Right-of-use assets during the year.

fully amortised, hence disposed.

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5 Intangible assets

	(₹ in millions)		
	Software	Content development	Total
Gross block			
As at 31 March 2023	6.61	237.94	244.55
Additions	-	13.34	13.34
Disposals	-	(45.08)	(45.08)
As at 31 Mar 2024	6.61	206.20	212.81
Additions	-	22.41	22.41
Disposals	-	(33.21)	(33.21)
As at 31 March 2025	6.61	195.40	202.01
Accumulated amortisation			
As at 31 March 2023	6.04	157.17	163.21
Amortisation for the year	0.22	32.37	32.59
Disposals	-	(45.08)	(45.08)
As at 31 Mar 2024	6.26	144.46	150.72
Amortisation for the year	0.03	30.05	30.08
Disposals	-	(33.21)	(33.21)
As at 31 March 2025	6.29	141.30	147.59
Net block			
As at 31 March 2024	0.35	61.74	62.10
As at 31 March 2025	0.32	54.10	54.42

Note:

The Company has not revalued its intangible assets during the year

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6 Non-current investments

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
i) Investment in equity shares (unquoted), valued at cost		
Investment in subsidiaries of its Holding Company		
100 (31 March 2024: 100) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in M/s Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited	0.00	0.00
19,416 (31 March 2024: 19,416) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in M/s New Saraswati House (India) Private Limited	72.18	72.18
Investment in subsidiary		
51,00,000 (31 March 2024: Nil) shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up in M/s Shri Shyam Lal Printing Press Private Limited	51.00	-
ii) Investment in Debentures, valued at cost		
Investment in subsidiaries of its Holding Company		
2,000 (31 March 2024: Nil) 0.10% Compulsorily convertible debentures of ₹ 1,00,000/- each fully paid up of M/s Convergia Digital Education Private Limited	200.00	-
	323.18	72.18
Total	323.18	72.18
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	323.18	72.18
Aggregate value of impairment in value of investments	-	-

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7 Loans

	₹ in millions	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current:		
Loans to related parties (refer note 40 and 48)	27.95	31.12
Total loans	27.95	31.12
Considered good, unsecured	27.95	31.12
Recoverable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	27.95	31.12

There are no loan or advances in the nature of loans, granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person, that are either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment

Name of the borrower	Relationship	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans	Terms
BPI (India) Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary	27.95	100%	Repayable after 3 years from date of agreement i.e. 26 May 2023.

The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest on loans has been stipulated and principal amount is not due for repayment currently.

8 Other financial assets

	₹ in millions	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current:		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	17.83	14.86
Deposits with maturity for more than 12 months from the balance sheet date	0.73	0.73
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits (on non-current deposits)	0.09	0.13
	18.65	15.73
Current:		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	5.42	6.10
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits (on current deposits)	0.21	0.03
Others	-	0.03
	5.63	6.16
Total	24.28	21.89
Non-current	18.65	15.73
Current	5.63	6.16

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9 Deferred taxes

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets		
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis in subsequent years	89.51	89.59
Provision for doubtful debt and advances	33.23	34.70
Impact of right of use assets and lease liabilities	1.31	0.83
Total deferred tax assets	124.05	125.12
Items leading to creation of deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment: impact of differences between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the financial statements	56.20	59.98
Total deferred tax liabilities	56.20	59.98
Net deferred tax assets	67.85	65.14

Note:

Movement of deferred tax assets/ liabilities presented in balance sheet

	As at 31 March 2024	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2025
		Profit and loss	OCI	
Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets				
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis in subsequent years	89.59	(0.55)	0.46	89.51
Provision for doubtful debt and advances	34.70	(1.46)	-	33.23
Impact of right of use assets and lease liabilities	0.83	0.48	-	1.31
Impact of losses for the period	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	125.12	(1.53)	0.46	124.05
Items leading to creation of deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment: impact of differences between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the financial statements	59.98	(3.78)	-	56.20
Total deferred tax liabilities	59.98	(3.78)	-	56.20
Net deferred tax assets	65.14	2.25	0.46	67.85

	As at 31 March 2023	Recognised in		As at 31 March 2024
		Profit and loss	OCI	
Items leading to creation of deferred tax assets				
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis in subsequent years	130.89	(45.22)	3.92	89.59
Provision for doubtful debt and advances	22.46	12.23	-	34.70
Impact of right of use assets and lease liabilities	1.08	(0.25)	-	0.83
Total deferred tax assets	154.44	(33.24)	3.92	125.12
Items leading to creation of deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment: impact of differences between tax depreciation and depreciation/amortisation charged in the financial statements	62.00	(2.01)	-	59.98
Total deferred tax liabilities	62.00	(2.01)	-	59.98
Net deferred tax assets	92.44	(31.23)	3.92	65.14

Note- Refer note 35 for effective tax reconciliation.

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10 Income tax assets (net of liabilities)

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Income tax asset (net of liabilities)	1.55	-
Total	1.55	-

11 Other assets

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	1.92	0.25
Current		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances to vendors	7.13	41.07
Advances to employee	3.53	3.29
Prepaid expenses	10.91	8.16
	21.57	52.52
Total	23.49	52.77
Non-current	1.92	0.25
Current	21.57	52.53

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12 Inventories

	(₹ In millions)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Raw materials (at cost)	23.42	133.42
Printing material (at cost)	10.43	13.70
Work-in-progress (at lower of cost and net realisable value)	1.18	1.89
Finished goods (at lower of cost and net realisable value) #	241.44	213.90
Total	276.47	362.91

Inventories have been reduced by ₹ 88.33 millions (31 March 2024: ₹ 96.86 millions) as a result of write-down to net realisable value.

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13 Trade receivables

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	1,000.21	987.47
Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	132.04	137.86
Receivable credit impaired	-	-
	1,132.25	1,125.33
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	(132.04)	(137.86)
Receivable credit impaired	-	-
	(132.04)	(137.86)
 Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	1,000.21	987.47
Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Receivable credit impaired	-	-
	1,000.21	987.47

Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 40)

The movement in impairment of trade receivables as follow:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance	137.86	89.26
Additions (net)	0.70	49.51
Write off (net of recovery)	(6.52)	(0.91)
Closing balance	132.04	137.86

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.

Trade receivable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025					Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables						
considered good	932.56	25.57	27.72	14.36	-	1,000.21
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	3.46	8.26	52.58	67.74	132.04
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables						
considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	932.56	29.03	35.98	66.94	67.74	1,132.25
Less: Loss allowance	-	(3.46)	(8.26)	(52.58)	(67.74)	(132.04)
Total	932.56	25.57	27.72	14.36	-	1,000.21

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024					Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables						
considered good	893.78	24.48	48.53	20.68	-	987.47
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	1.61	23.65	57.34	55.26	137.86
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables						
considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	893.78	26.09	72.18	78.02	55.26	1,125.33
Less: Loss allowance	-	(1.61)	(23.65)	(57.34)	(55.26)	(137.86)
Total	893.78	24.48	48.53	20.68	-	987.47

There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.



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14 Cash and cash equivalents

	₹ in millions	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	307.30	236.46
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	0.61	200.58
Cash on hand	0.02	0.06
Cheques on hand	1.32	36.67
Total	309.25	473.77

15 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	₹ in millions	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months	151.53	0.54
Total	151.53	0.54

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16 Equity share capital

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorised		
65,000 (31 March 2024: 65,000) equity shares of ₹ 100/- each	6.50	6.50
Issued, subscribed and fully paid equity capital		
40,140 (31 March 2024: 40,140) equity shares of ₹ 100/- each	4.01	4.01
	<u>4.01</u>	<u>4.01</u>

a. Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Authorised share capital	No. of shares	₹ in millions
As at 31 March 2023	65,000	6.50
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	65,000	6.50
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	<u>65,000</u>	<u>6.50</u>

Issued equity capital	No. of shares	₹ in millions
Equity share of ₹ 100/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid (31 March 2024: Equity share of ₹ 100/- each)		
As at 31 March 2023	40,140	4.01
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	40,140	4.01
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	<u>40,140</u>	<u>4.01</u>

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 100 per share (31 March 2024: ₹ 100 per share). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Dividend @ 750/- per equity share has been paid by the Board of Directors during the year ending 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: 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.

c. The Company has not issued any share pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash in the current year and preceding five years. The Company has not issued any bonus shares nor has there been any buy-back of shares in the current year and preceding five years.

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
S Chand And Company Limited	40,140	100.00%	40,140	100.00%

e. Details of shares held by promoters (Holding Company and subsidiary of Holding Company) in the Company

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding	% change in shareholding
S Chand And Company Limited (including nominee shareholders)	40,140	100.00%	40,140	100.00%	-
	<u>40,140</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>40,140</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	

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17 Other equity

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
a. Capital reserve		
Balance as the beginning of reporting year	(11.87)	(11.87)
Created during the year	-	-
Balance as the end of reporting year	(11.87)	(11.87)
b. General reserve		
Balance as the beginning of reporting year	46.30	46.30
Balance as the end of reporting year	46.30	46.30
c. Retained earnings		
Balance as the beginning of reporting year	1,893.68	1,627.57
Add: Profit for the year	249.14	277.78
Add: Dividend paid	(30.11)	-
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year (net)	(1.37)	(11.67)
Balance as the end of reporting year	2,111.34	1,893.68
d. Deemed capital contribution		
Balance as the beginning of reporting year	9.10	8.14
Add: Equity contribution on account of investment	52.47	-
Add: Compensation option granted during the year- charge for the year (refer note 53)	2.15	0.96
Balance as the end of reporting year	63.72	9.10
Total	2,209.50	1,937.22

Nature and purpose of reserve

Capital reserve

Capital reserve is on account of purchase of press business from the Holding Company.

General reserve

General reserve represents amount appropriated out of retained earnings.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings refer to the net profit/(loss) retained by the Company for its core business activities. Also includes re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans.

Deemed capital contribution

Deemed capital contribution represents Employee stock option (ESOP) cost allocated by the Holding Company for stock options issued to employees of the Company and equity contribution in form of interest-free deferred payment plan for purchase of investment from the Holding Company.

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18 Non-current borrowings

(₹ in millions)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Term loans		
Indian rupee loan from banks (refer note a, b and c below)	124.50	149.25
Vehicle loans		
Indian rupee loan from bank (refer note d below)	1.85	2.41
Indian rupee loan from financial institutions (refer note e and f below)	12.97	16.02
	139.32	167.68
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowings (refer note 21)		
Term loans		
Indian rupee loan from banks (refer note a below)	27.70	24.88
Vehicle loans		
Indian rupee loan from bank (refer note d below)	0.60	0.55
Indian rupee loan from financial institutions (refer note e and f below)	3.33	3.06
	31.63	28.49
Total	107.69	139.19
Secured	107.69	139.19
Unsecured	-	-

	Nature of Security	Terms of repayment
a Term loans from banks and financial institutions		
	The Company had taken mortgage loan from Deutsche Bank in the year 2023-24, which is secured by equitable mortgage on industrial property situated at 20/4, Sahibabad Industrial Area - Site - IV, Sahibabad (U.P.). The loan is also secured by personal guarantee of two directors, Mr. Himanshu Gupta and Mr. Dinesh Kumar Jhunjhuwala.	Repayable in 60 equated monthly instalments of ₹ 3.15 millions beginning from April 2024. Rate of interest at 9.50% p.a. (31 March 2024: 9.50% p.a.)
b	The Company had taken loan against property from Deutsche Bank in the financial year 2018-19 which was secured by equitable mortgage of property bearing No. B-28, Sector 8, Noida (U.P.). This loan was completely prepaid by the Company during the financial year 2023-24.	Repayable in 120 equated monthly instalments of ₹ 0.69 millions beginning from March 2019. Rate of interest: Nil (31 March 2024: 6.90% p.a. to 9.50% p.a.)
c	The Company had taken Indian rupee term loan from Tata Capital Financial Services Limited in financial year 2019-20 which is secured by equitable mortgage on industrial property situated at 20/4, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Site - IV, Sahibabad (U.P.), corporate guarantee of S Chand And Company Limited and personal guarantee of Mr. Himanshu Gupta and Mr. Dinesh Kumar Jhunjhuwala. This loan was completely prepaid by the Company during the financial year 2023-24.	Repayable in 78 equal monthly instalments of ₹ 3.21 millions plus interest beginning from October 2019. Rate of interest at Nil (31 March 2024: 11.30% p.a.)
d Vehicle loans from banks		
	The Company had taken vehicle loan from Yes Bank Limited in financial year 2022-23 and the same are secured by hypothecation of respective vehicle.	Repayable in 60 equal monthly instalment of ₹ 0.06 millions. Rate of interest at 8.80% p.a. (31 March 2024: 8.80% p.a.)
e Vehicle loans from financial institution		
	The Company had taken vehicle loan from Mercedes-Benz Financial Services India Private Limited in financial year 2022-23 and the same are secured by hypothecation of respective vehicle.	Repayable in 60 equal monthly instalment of ₹ 0.15 millions. Rate of interest at 8.50% p.a. (31 March 2024: 8.50% p.a.)
f Vehicle loans from financial institution		
	The Company had taken vehicle loan from Mercedes-Benz Financial Services India Private Limited in financial year 2023-24 and the same are secured by hypothecation of respective vehicle.	Repayable in 60 equal monthly instalment of ₹ 0.21 millions. Rate of interest at 8.74% p.a. (31 March 2024: 8.74% p.a.)

Loan covenants

- g The Company is required to comply with certain debt covenants as mentioned in the loan agreement for term loans, failure of which makes the loan to be repaid on demand at the discretion of the bank. During the current financial year, there have been no default in repayment and no breaches in the financial covenants of any borrowings.
- h The money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained



11



19 Lease liabilities

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Lease liabilities - non-current (refer note 39)	55.73	17.43
Lease liabilities - current (refer note 39)	28.43	22.63
	<u>84.16</u>	<u>40.06</u>

20 Provisions

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 38)	28.55	27.52
Provision for compensated absences	18.31	15.52
	<u>46.86</u>	<u>43.04</u>
Current		
Provision for compensated absences	1.62	1.38
	<u>1.62</u>	<u>1.38</u>
Total	<u>48.48</u>	<u>44.43</u>
Non-current	46.86	43.04
Current	1.62	1.38

21 Current borrowings

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Cash credit		
Indian rupee loan from bank (refer note a below)	-	164.60
Current maturities of non-current borrowings (refer note 18)	31.63	28.49
Total current borrowings	<u>31.63</u>	<u>193.09</u>
Secured	31.63	193.09
Unsecured	-	-

Note :-

- Cash credit from State Bank of India and HDFC Bank are secured by way of first pari passu charge on the entire existing and future current assets and movable property, plant and equipments of the Company (excluding assets which are specifically charged to other lenders), corporate guarantee of S Chand And Company Limited and personal guarantee of Mr. Himanshu Gupta and Mr. Dinesh Kumar Jhunjhunwala, Directors of the Company. These loans carry interest rate of 7.12% p.a. to 10.10% p.a. (31 March 2024 7.70% p.a. to 11.50% p.a.).
- The funds raised by the Company on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes
- Refer note 50 for summary of quarterly statements submitted to banks and its reconciliation with amounts as per books of accounts

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22 Trade payables

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Trade payables of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 46)		
- other than related entities	48.78	48.03
- related entities (refer note 40)	-	11.81
Trade payables other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	177.68	264.18
	<u>226.46</u>	<u>324.02</u>

Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2025:					
a) Undisputed trade payables					
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	26.45	3.10	1.96	17.27	48.78
Others	169.29	1.44	1.11	5.84	177.68
	195.74	4.54	3.07	23.11	226.46
b) Disputed trade payables					
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade payables	195.74	4.54	3.07	23.11	226.46
As at 31 March 2024:					
a) Undisputed trade payables					
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	59.84	-	-	-	59.84
Others	263.86	0.01	0.20	0.11	264.18
	323.71	0.01	0.20	0.11	324.02
b) Disputed trade payables					
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade payables	323.71	0.01	0.20	0.11	324.02

23 Other financial liabilities

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current:		
Payable to Holding Company	118.99	-
	<u>118.99</u>	<u>-</u>
Current:		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.93	1.12
Employee related liabilities	62.79	54.92
Capital creditors	6.71	-
Payable to Holding Company	28.60	-
	<u>99.03</u>	<u>56.04</u>
Non-current	118.99	-
Current	99.03	56.04

24 Other current liabilities

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Revenue received in advance	2.62	1.87
Statutory dues payable	26.74	22.75
	<u>29.36</u>	<u>24.62</u>

25 Current tax liabilities (net)

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Provision for income tax	0.06	16.35
	<u>0.06</u>	<u>16.35</u>

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26 Revenue from operations

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Sale of products		
Finished goods (net of returns)	2,206.70	2,127.69
Traded goods (net of returns)	38.14	27.59
Less: Discounts	(550.44)	(504.13)
	1,694.40	1,651.15
Sale of services		
Job work	428.29	444.95
Content development	14.72	9.18
Royalty income	0.52	0.15
	443.53	454.27
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	24.28	27.28
	24.28	27.28
Total revenue from operations	2,162.21	2,132.69
India	2,162.21	2,132.69
Total revenue from operations	2,162.21	2,132.69
Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,718.68	1,678.42
Services transferred at a point in time	443.53	454.27
Total	2,162.21	2,132.69

The Company collects goods and service tax (GST) on behalf of the Government on sale of certain books and on services. Hence, GST is not included in revenue from contracts with customers.

Contract balances

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Contract liability		
Revenue received in advance (refer note 24)	2.62	1.87
Opening balance of contract liabilities	1.87	9.51
Less: Amount of revenue recognised against opening contract liabilities	(1.87)	(9.51)
Add: Addition in balance of contract liabilities for current year (net of refunds)	2.62	1.87
Closing balance of contract liabilities	2.62	1.87

Right to return asset and refund liability

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Refund liabilities		
Arising from discounts	396.43	352.52
Arising from rights of return	381.17	357.90
	777.60	710.41



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Refund liabilities movement	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Arising from discounts		
Opening provision	352.52	250.76
Add: created during the year	595.42	539.72
Less: adjusted during the year	(551.51)	(437.97)
Closing Provision	396.43	352.52
Arising from rights of return		
Opening provision	357.90	368.35
Add: created during the year	395.82	334.15
Less: adjusted during the year	(372.55)	(344.60)
Closing Provision	381.17	357.90

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	3,105.83	2,990.90
Adjustments		
Sales return	(393.19)	(354.08)
Discount	(550.44)	(504.13)
	2,162.21	2,132.69

Performance obligation

Information about the Company's performance obligations are summarised below:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of books is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, i.e. at the time of handing over goods to the carrier for transportation.

The customer has a right to return material to an extent as may be agreed upon with each customer or within the limits as may be determined by the Company. The customer is also eligible for turnover and additional discounts based on achievement of revenue targets as may be agreed.

Sale of service

The performance obligation is satisfied upon handing over the job work goods to the carrier for transportation or customer as per the terms of contract.

27 Other income

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Interest income on:		
-on bank deposit *	5.24	3.25
-on loans to related parties *	3.80	4.92
-on others *	-	0.46
Insurance claim received	1.71	0.39
Profit on sale of investment	6.19	3.44
Amounts written back	0.46	0.64
Miscellaneous income	2.20	1.73
	19.60	14.81

* underlying assets on which income is recognised are carried at amortised cost.

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28 Cost of raw material consumed

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Cost of paper consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	133.42	40.44
Add: Purchases during the year	194.82	424.02
	328.24	464.47
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(23.42)	(133.42)
	304.82	331.06
Cost of printing material and consumable consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	13.70	12.27
Add: Purchases during the year	210.52	206.58
	224.22	218.85
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(10.43)	(13.70)
	213.79	205.15
Total cost of raw material consumed	518.61	536.21

29 Purchase of stock-in-trade

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Purchase of stock-in-trade	28.48	18.76
Total	28.48	18.76

30 (Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Inventory at the end of the year		
Finished goods	241.44	213.90
Work-in-progress	1.18	1.89
	242.62	215.79
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	213.90	248.03
Work-in-progress	1.89	1.85
	215.79	249.88
(Increase)/decrease in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(26.83)	34.09

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31 Employee benefits expense

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	465.92	416.50
Contribution to provident and other funds	25.81	22.75
Employee stock option expenses	2.15	0.96
Staff welfare expenses	13.22	12.09
Total	507.10	452.30

32 Finance costs

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Interest expense		
- on borrowings	16.58	19.01
- on lease liabilities	5.64	2.87
- on other liabilities	0.52	3.11
- on income tax delayed payments	0.08	1.16
Others	3.00	1.43
Total	25.82	27.58

33 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	50.07	44.75
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 5)	30.08	32.59
Amortisation on right-of-use assets (refer note 4)	37.85	31.13
Total	118.00	108.48

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34 Other expenses

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Publication expenses		
Royalty expenses	35.51	34.71
Printing and binding expenses	112.04	121.86
Other publishing expenses	32.07	26.80
Power and fuel	52.17	50.43
Repairs and maintenance- equipments	39.40	46.96
Total (A)	271.19	280.75
Others		
Rent (refer note 39)	15.24	3.53
Repairs and maintenance		
- Buildings	2.00	2.42
- Others	24.10	20.52
Insurance	18.49	18.82
Rates and taxes	0.90	0.87
Legal and professional fee	21.81	19.58
Donation	26.19	23.62
Payment to auditor (refer note a below)	3.16	2.89
Amounts written off	1.94	-
Provision for expected credit loss	0.70	49.51
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	2.52	-
Management expenses	43.10	31.14
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note 45)	4.62	2.92
Director sitting fees	0.28	0.24
Advertisement and sales promotion	53.29	47.18
Freight and cartage outward	46.54	44.60
Travelling and conveyance	73.02	59.56
Packing and dispatch expenses	20.47	18.04
Miscellaneous expenses	14.88	14.46
Total (B)	373.25	359.91
Total other expenses (A+B)	644.44	640.66

a Payment to auditors:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	1.70	1.60
- Limited review fee	1.35	1.10
In other capacity		
- Out of pocket expenses	0.11	0.19
Total	3.16	2.89

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35 Income tax

Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss			(₹ in millions)
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	
Current tax:			
Current income tax charge	101.85	98.03	
Adjustment of taxes for earlier years	17.45	(77.62)	
Deferred tax:			
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2.25)	31.23	
	117.05	51.63	
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024:			
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	
Accounting profit before tax	366.19	329.42	
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2024: 25.168%)	92.16	82.91	
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	8.83	6.98	
Liability no longer required, written back	-	(33.51)	
Other adjustments	16.06	(4.75)	
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	117.05	51.63	
At the effective income tax rate of 31.96% (31 March 2024: 15.68%)	117.05	51.63	

36 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.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

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

			(₹ in millions)
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	249.14	277.78	
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing Earning per Share (Basic and Diluted)	0.04	0.04	
Basic EPS (Amount in ₹)	6,206.81	6,920.36	
Diluted EPS (Amount in ₹)	6,206.81	6,920.36	

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37 The previous year numbers have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year presentation. The impact of such reclassification/ regrouping is not material to the financial statements.

38 Employee benefits

a. Defined contribution plan

An amount of ₹ 23.03 million (31 March 2024: ₹ 20.26 million) for the year has been recognised as an expense in respect of the Company's contributions towards Provident Fund, an amount of ₹ 1.03 million (31 March 2024: ₹ 1.05 million) for the year has been recognised as an expense in respect of Company's contributions towards Employee State Insurance, which are deposited with the government authorities/approved pension funds and an amount of ₹ 1.75 million (31 March 2024: ₹ 1.44 million) for the year has been recognised as an expense in respect of the Company's contributions towards National Pension Scheme, which are deposited with the National Pension System Trust and have been included under employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Gratuity Act, employees are entitled to specific benefit at the time of retirement or termination of the employment on completion of five years or death while in employment. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at the time of retirement/termination age.

Under the Company's gratuity plan, every employee who has completed at least five years of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months subject to a maximum of ₹ 3.00 million (31 March 2024: maximum of ₹ 2.00 million). The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognised in the profit and loss account and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for Gratuity Plan.

Statement of profit & loss account

Net employee benefit expense recognised in employee cost:

	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Current service cost	10.43	6.85
Past service cost	4.28	-
Interest cost on defined obligation	5.39	3.69
Expected return on plan assets	(3.45)	(1.66)
	16.65	8.88

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Actuarial (gains) / losses on obligation	3.14	19.97
Actuarial gains / (losses) on assets	(1.31)	4.38
	1.83	15.59

Balance sheet

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Opening defined benefit obligation	75.42	49.73
Current service cost	10.43	6.85
Past service cost	4.28	-
Interest cost	5.39	3.69
Benefits paid from plan assets	-	(0.30)
Benefits paid directly by employer	(2.56)	(4.51)
Actuarial losses on obligation	3.14	19.97
Closing defined benefit obligation	96.10	75.42
Non-current	96.10	75.42
Current	-	-

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Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Opening fair value of plan assets	47.89	22.16
Expected return	3.45	1.66
Contributions by employer	14.90	20.00
Benefits paid	-	(0.30)
Actuarial gain	1.31	4.38
Closing fair value of plan assets	67.55	47.89

Provision for gratuity (net of plan assets)

Non-current	28.55	27.52
Current	-	-

The expected contribution to the defined benefit plan in future years ₹ 3.91 millions (31 March 2024: ₹ 1.39 millions).

The scheme is funded through an 'Trust'. The Trust has taken a Policy from the Kotak Life Insurance & LIC of India and the management / investment of the fund is undertaken by Kotak Life Insurance & LIC.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 Mar 2025	For the year ended 31 Mar 2024
Investments with insurer	100%	100%

The economic and demographic assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Discount rate	6.86%	7.21%
Expected rate of return on assets	6.86%	7.21%
Expected rate of salary increase	12% for this year and 10% thereafter	12% for this year and 10% thereafter
Retirement age (in years)	60 years	60 years
Employee turnover :-		
- Age upto 30 years :	3.00%	3.00%
- Age 31 - 44 years :	2.00%	2.00%
- Age above 44 years :	1.00%	1.00%
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The impact of sensitivity analysis due to changes in the significant actuarial assumptions on the defined benefit obligations is given in below table:

	Change in assumptions	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Discount rate	+ 1% (1%)	85.14 109.11	66.63 85.87
Expected rate of salary increase	+ 1% (1%)	107.72 85.95	84.00 67.54

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The above defined benefit plan exposes the Company to following risks:

Investment risk:

For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

Market risk (interest risk):

Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in defined benefit obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

Longevity risk:

The impact of longevity risk will depend on whether the benefits are paid before retirement age or after. Typically for the benefits paid on or before the retirement age, the longevity risk is not very material.



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Actuarial risk:

Salary increase assumption

Actual salary increase that are higher than the assumed salary escalation, will result in increase to the obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

Attrition/withdrawal assumption

If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rates, the benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Similarly, if the actual withdrawal rates are lower than assumed, the benefits will be paid later than expected. The impact of this will depend on the demography of the company and the financials assumptions.

Regulatory risk:

Any changes to the current Regulations by the Government, will increase (in most cases) or decrease the obligation which is not anticipated. Sometimes, the increase is many fold which will impact the financials quite significantly.

The following are expected future cash flows to the defined benefit plan (undiscounted):

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Year 1	3.91	1.39
Year 2	4.94	3.62
Year 3	1.31	4.52
Year 4	3.52	1.17
Year 5	2.51	3.28
Year 6 to 10	36.88	26.68
Above 10 years	209.28	182.33

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 16.29 years (31 March 2024: 16.51 years).

c. Other long-term employee benefits

An amount of ₹ 3.02 millions (31 March 2024: ₹ 5.12 millions) pertains to expense towards compensated absences and is included in "employee benefits expense".

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39 Leases

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended 31 March 2025:

	₹ in millions	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of reporting year	95.14	82.93
Additions (refer note 4)	78.89	43.34
Deletions	-	-
Amortisation (refer note 4)	(37.85)	(31.13)
Balance at the end of reporting year	136.18	95.14

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Balance as at the beginning of reporting year	40.06	28.85
Additions	78.89	43.34
Accretion of interest	5.64	2.87
Deletion during the year	-	-
Payments	(40.43)	(35.02)
Balance as at the end of reporting year	84.16	40.06
Non-current	55.73	17.43
Current	28.43	22.63

Contractual maturities of lease liabilities

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
- Within one year	29.32	31.13
- 1-5 years	54.09	2.87
- More than 5 years	-	3.53
	83.41	37.53

The following are the amounts recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	37.85	31.13
Interest expense on lease liabilities	5.64	2.87
Expense relating to other than non-current leases (included in other expenses) #	15.24	3.53
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss	58.73	37.53

Lease payments not recognised as a liability

The Company has elected not to recognise a lease liability for current leases (leases with an expected term of less than 12 months) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight-line basis. The Company does not have any liability to make variable lease payments for the right-to-use of the underlying asset recognised in the financials

Total cash outflow for current leases and leases of low value for the year ended 31 March 2025 was ₹ 15.24 millions (31 March 2024 : ₹ 3.53 millions)

The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on balance sheet.

	No of right-of- use assets leased	Range of remaining term (in years)	Average remaining lease term	No of leases with extension options	No of leases with termination options
Buildings					
- 31 March 2025	8	0-5 years	2.57	9	None
- 31 March 2024	9	0-5 years	2.72	9	None
Machinery					
- 31 March 2025	1	0-5 years	3.58	1	None
- 31 March 2024	1	0-5 years	4.58	1	None
Land					
- 31 March 2024	2	52 years	48.57	None	None
- 31 March 2024	2	52 years	50.45	None	None

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension options as detailed above. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The aggregate depreciation on Right-of-use assets has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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40 Related party disclosure

a. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

Holding company	S Chand And Company Limited
Subsidiary company	Shri Shyam Lal Printing Press Private Limited
Fellow subsidiary companies	Chhaya Prakashani Limited New Saraswati House (India) Private Limited Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited BPI (India) Private Limited S Chand Edutech Private Limited Indian Progressive Publishing Co. Private Limited Edutor Technologies India Private Limited Convergia Digital Education Private Limited

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Enterprises over which Key Management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence	SC Hotel Tourist Deluxe Private Limited S Chand Properties Private Limited Sky Warehousing Private Limited
---	--

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Ms. Savita Gupta	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Himanshu Gupta	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Dinesh Kumar Jhunjhunwala	Non-Executive Director
Mr. Gaurav Kumar Jhunjhunwala	Non-Executive Director
Ms. Archana Kapoor	Non-Executive, Independent Director
Mr. Naveen Rajlani	Chief Executive Officer

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40 Related party disclosure (Cont'd)
b. Details of related party transactions

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Nature of transactions		
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products and services		
S Chand And Company Limited	320.34	277.60
New Saraswati House (India) Private Limited	121.71	148.42
BPI (India) Private Limited	0.00	0.00
Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited	0.38	0.55
Convergia Digital Education Private Limited	27.39	17.85
Chhaya Prakashani Limited	-	0.55
Sale of products (traded goods)		
S Chand And Company Limited	-	5.57
Royalty income		
S Chand And Company Limited	0.45	-
Subtotal	470.27	450.54
Other income		
Interest income		
BPI (India) Private Limited	3.70	4.92
Convergia Digital Education Private Limited	0.00	-
Subtotal	3.70	4.92

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b. Details of related party transactions

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Expenses		
Purchase of raw material		
Chhaya Prakashani Limited	1.71	-
Purchase of stock-in-trade		
Chhaya Prakashani Limited	15.66	12.97
Other expense		
S Chand And Company Limited	3.88	2.54
Sky Warehousing Private Limited	0.21	-
S Chand Properties Private Limited	1.49	-
Edutor Technologies India Pvt Ltd	7.08	6.00
Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited	-	4.41
Management expenses		
S Chand And Company Limited	44.37	31.14
Rent paid		
S Chand And Company Limited	3.54	1.58
Sky Warehousing Private Limited	6.42	-
S Chand Properties Private Limited	5.66	-
Royalty paid		
BPI (India) Private Limited	0.28	-
Remuneration paid (including perquisites)*		
Naveen Rajlani	19.72	17.81
Subtotal	110.02	76.46
Expenses incurred by the related party on behalf of the Company		
S Chand And Company Limited	-	0.45
Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of the related party		
S Chand And Company Limited	0.16	-
Subtotal	0.16	0.45

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b. Details of related party transactions

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Investment in Equity shares made during the period		
Shri Shyamlal Printing Press Private Limited	51.00	-
New Saraswati House (India) Private Limited	-	2.18
Debentures of Convergia Digital Education Private Limited		
S Chand And Company Limited	200.00	-
Subtotal	251.00	2.18
Loans received back during the period		
BPI (India) Private Limited	3.17	13.93
Subtotal	3.17	13.93
Security deposit paid		
S Chand Properties Private Limited	2.40	-
Sky Warehousing Private Limited	6.53	-
Subtotal	8.93	-

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Balances outstanding at the period end

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Assets		
Investments in equity shares		
New Saraswati House (India) Private Limited	72.18	72.18
Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited	0.00	0.00
Shri Shyamlal Printing Press Private Limited	51.00	-
Investment in Debentures		
Convergia Digital Education Private Limited	200.00	-
Subtotal	323.18	72.18
Trade receivables		
S Chand And Company Limited	200.41	208.58
New Saraswati House (India) Private Limited	59.29	86.51
Safari Digital Education Initiatives Private Limited	0.02	-
Convergia Digital Education Private Limited	79.29	116.02
Subtotal	339.01	411.11
Other receivables (Accrued interest on debentures)		
Convergia Digital Education Private Limited	0.00	-
Subtotal	0.00	-
Loans		
BPI (India) Private Limited	27.95	31.12
Subtotal	27.95	31.12
Liabilities		
Other payables		
S Chand And Company Limited	199.80	-
Subtotal	199.80	-
Trade payables		
Chhaya Prakashani Limited	13.94	11.81
S Chand Properties Private Limited	0.04	-
BPI (India) Private Limited	0.29	-
Subtotal	14.27	11.81
Security deposit		
S Chand Properties Private Limited	2.40	-
Sky Warehousing Private Limited	6.53	-
Subtotal	8.93	-



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Key managerial remuneration	(₹ in millions)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Short term employee benefits	19.72	17.81
Post-employment benefits*	-	-
Other long-term benefits*	-	-
	19.72	17.81

* Does not include gratuity and compensated absences, since the provision is based upon actuarial for the Company as a whole.

Terms of conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made in the ordinary course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Refer notes 18 and 21 which describes borrowings that are secured against the personal guarantees from certain directors.

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41 The Company's primary business segment is reflected based on principal business activities carried on by the Company. Directors and CEO has been identified as Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) and evaluated Company's performance and allocate resources based on analysis of various performance indicators of the company as a single unit. As per Indian Accounting Standard 108, Operating Segment as defined under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard Rules) 2015, the Company operates in one reportable segment i.e. publishing of books. The Company operates totally in India and its non-current assets are located in India.

42 Financial Instruments:- Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprises of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments in equity shares, advances to related party, trade and other receivables, security deposits, cash and short-term deposits that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Board provides assurance to the shareholders that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

The Company is exposed to following type of market risk:-

- a.) Interest rate risk,
- b.) Foreign currency risk,
- c.) Other price risk; and
- d.) Commodity risk

Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and investments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of floating to fixed interest rates of the debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant in place at 31 March 2025.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on; the carrying values of employee benefits provisions. The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

a. Interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with fixed interest rates.

Below is the overall exposure of the company to the interest rate risk.

Particulars	₹ in millions	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Variable rate borrowings	124.50	313.85
Fixed rate borrowing	14.82	18.43
Total borrowings	139.32	332.28

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on total equity
As at 31 March 2025			
INR Borrowings	+0.50%	(0.16)	(0.12)
	(0.50%)	0.16	0.12
As at 31 March 2024			
INR Borrowings	+0.50%	(0.82)	(0.62)
	(0.50%)	0.82	0.62

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b. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company does not hedge its foreign currency exposure, however the sensitivity analysis is given as below for the for the currencies, in which Company has foreign exposure:

	Changes in foreign currency rates	Effect on profit before tax/ total equity
For the year ended 31 March 2025		
USD	+5%	0.00
	(5%)	(0.00)
GBP	+5%	0.01
	(5%)	(0.01)
For the year ended 31 March 2024		
USD	+5%	0.00
	(5%)	(0.00)
GBP	+5%	0.00
	(5%)	(0.00)

Refer note 52 for unhedged foreign currency exposure.

c. Other price risk

The Company's investments are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The investment in unlisted equity securities (other than investment in subsidiaries) is not significant.

d. Commodity risk

Commodity price risk arises due to fluctuation in prices of papers. The Company has risk management framework aimed at prudently managing the risk arising from volatility in the commodity prices. The Company's commodity risk is managed centrally through well established control processes. Further the selling price of finished goods fluctuates due to fluctuation in price of papers and the Company expects that the net impact of such fluctuation would not be material.

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B. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

The ageing analysis of trade receivable(net) before adjustment of expected credit loss provision of Rs 132.04 million (31 March 2024: Rs 137.86 million) as of the reporting date is as follows. Further, the average credit period allowed to trade receivables is 150 days.:

	(₹ in millions)					
Age bracket	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025						
Trade receivable (gross)	932.56	29.03	35.98	66.94	67.74	1,132.25
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(3.46)	(8.26)	(52.58)	(67.74)	(132.04)
Trade receivable (net)	932.56	25.57	27.72	14.36	-	1,000.21
Expected credit loss %	0.00%	11.91%	22.97%	78.55%	100.00%	11.66%
As at 31 March 2024						
Trade receivable (gross)	893.78	26.09	72.18	78.02	55.26	1,125.33
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	(1.61)	(23.65)	(57.34)	(55.26)	(137.86)
Trade receivable (net)	893.78	24.48	48.53	20.68	-	987.47
Expected credit loss %	0.00%	6.18%	32.76%	73.49%	100.00%	12.25%

The movement in the allowance for expected credit loss in respect of trade receivables is as follows:

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	137.86	89.26
Expected credit loss during the year (net of reversal)	(5.82)	(48.60)
Balance at the end of the year	132.04	137.86

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, and bank loans. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liability when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, profile of financial assets and liabilities. It maintain adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimised cost. The table below provides the details regarding contractual maturities of financial liabilities.

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
On demand		
- Borrowings (excluding interest)	-	164.60
	-	164.60
Less than 1 year		
- Borrowings (excluding interest)	31.63	28.49
- Lease liabilities	28.43	22.63
- Trade payables	226.46	324.02
- Other financial liabilities	99.03	56.04
	385.55	431.18
More than 1 year		
- Borrowings (excluding interest)	107.69	139.19
- Lease liabilities	55.73	17.43
- Other financial liabilities	118.99	-
	282.41	156.62

Details of fund based undrawn facilities of the Company from banks and financial institutions:

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Working capital demand loans and cash credit	430.00	265.40
	430.00	265.40

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For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio less than 30%. The Company measures underlying net debt as total liabilities, comprising interest bearing loans and borrowings, excluding any dues to subsidiaries or group companies less cash and cash equivalents. For the purpose of capital management, total capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company, as applicable.

Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio as at 31 March 2025 is as follow:

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Gearing Ratio		
Borrowings (refer note 18 and 21)	139.32	332.28
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 14)	(309.25)	(473.77)
Adjusted net debt (A)	(169.93)	(141.49)
Equity	2,213.51	1,941.22
Total equity (B)	2,213.51	1,941.22
Total equity and net debt [C = (A+B)]	2,043.58	1,799.73
Gearing ratio (A/C)	NA	NA

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

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44 Fair values

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

Particulars	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Assets						
Non-current financial assets						
- Investments (excluding investments measured at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Loans	27.95	-	-	31.12	-	-
- Other financial assets	18.65	-	-	15.73	-	-
Current financial assets						
- Trade receivables	1,000.21	-	-	987.47	-	-
- Cash and cash equivalents	309.25	-	-	473.77	-	-
- Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	151.53	-	-	0.54	-	-
- Other financial assets	5.63	-	-	6.16	-	-
Non-current financial liabilities						
- Borrowings	107.69	-	-	139.19	-	-
- Lease liabilities	55.73	-	-	17.43	-	-
Current financial liabilities						
- Borrowings	31.63	-	-	193.09	-	-
- Lease liabilities	28.43	-	-	22.63	-	-
- Trade payables	226.47	-	-	324.02	-	-
- Other financial liabilities	99.03	-	-	56.04	-	-

The following assumptions/ methods were used to estimate the fair values:

- The fair values of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets, trade payable and other current financial liabilities are considered to be same as their carrying values due to their short term nature.
- Fair value of quoted financial instruments is based on quoted market price at the reporting date.
- The carrying amount of other items carried at amortized cost are reasonable approximation of their fair value.
- The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The fair values of the quoted notes and bonds are based on price quotations at the reporting date

45 Corporate Social Responsibility

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(a) amount required to be spent by the Company during the year.	4.62	2.92
(b) amount of expenditure incurred,		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above (refer note b below)	4.62	2.92
(c) shortfall at the end of the year.	-	-
(d) total of previous years shortfall.	-	-
(e) reason for shortfall.	Not applicable	Not applicable
(f) nature of CSR activities	Refer note a	Refer note b
(g) details of related party transactions	Not applicable	Not applicable
(h) where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately.	Not applicable	Not applicable

*utilised from the excess paid in earlier years

Notes:

- The Company has made contribution towards promotion of education amounting to ₹ 3.43 millions to Shyam Lal Charitable Trust and ₹ 1.19 millions to Akshay Pratishthan during the financial year 2024-25.
- The Company has made contribution towards promotion of education amounting to ₹ 2.92 millions to Shyam Lal Charitable Trust during the financial year 2023-24.



46 Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

	(₹ in millions)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	48.78	59.84
- Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-
Note: The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information provided by the Company, which has been relied upon by the auditors.		

47 (a) The National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) was released by the Hon'ble Union Minister of Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in August, 2023. This is the first ever integrated Curriculum Framework for children between ages 3-18 years in India. It is a direct outcome of the 5+3+3+4 curricular and pedagogical structure that National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has come out with for School Education. This is in follow-up to the NCF of the Foundational Stage (NCF-FS) which was released in October 2022. The management believes that since the New Curriculum has been announced after a gap of 18 years, it would substantially reduce the second-hand book market, and which would spur strong volume growth. Further, management believes that there is no material impact on the inventory of the Company.

(b) During the current year, the Board of Directors of the Company have paid a dividend of INR. 750.00 per equity share of INR. 100/- each for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 with the approval of the shareholders. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

48 Disclosure required under Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013

Included in loans and advance are certain loans the particulars of which are disclosed below as required by Sec 186(4) of Companies Act 2013:

	Relationship	Purpose	Rate of Interest	Tenure	Secured/ unsecured	(₹ in millions)	
						31 March 2025	31 March 2024
BPI India Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Business purpose	SBI 6 months MCLR plus 250 bps	3 years	Unsecured	27.95	31.12
						27.95	31.12

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49 Analytical ratios

Key financial ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	% Variance	
a. Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	4.24	2.95	44%	Refer b
b. Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	0.06	0.17	-63%	Refer a
c. Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisation + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of property, plant and equipment etc.)	Debt service (Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments)	4.32	6.50	-34%	Refer a
d. Return on equity	Profit after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	12%	15%	-20%	
e. Inventory turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	1.63	1.77	-8%	
f. Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	2.18	2.21	-2%	
g. Trade payables turnover ratio	Net purchases	Average trade payables	1.58	2.35	-33%	Refer c.
h. Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	1.67	2.00	-17%	
i. Net profit ratio	Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	11.52%	13.03%	-12%	
j. Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (Tangible net worth + Total debt)	17.99%	17.07%	5%	
k. Return on investment*	Change in fair value of quoted non-current investments	Opening value of quoted non-current investments	-	-	-	

Reasons for variance

- a. Decline due to repayment of existing borrowings and accordingly debt service coverage ratio has declined.
- b. Improved realisation and liquidity leading to increase in current assets
- c. Lower purchases and liquidation of inventory improved the trade payables turnover ratio.

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50 Summary of quarterly statements to banks

The Company is regular in submission of monthly statements of current assets with banks for the borrowings sanctioned against security of such assets.
Below table represents the summary of reconciliation of the quarterly statements filed by the Company with banks:

(₹ in millions)							
Quarter	Name of Banks	Working capital limit	Nature of current assets offered as security	Amount as reported as per statements (A)	Amount as per books of accounts (B)	Differences (A) - (B) (refer note below)	Reference
June 2024	HDFC Bank	150.00	Inventories	367.96	368.02	(0.06)	Not applicable, difference is immaterial
	State Bank of India	280.00	Trade receivables	556.30	569.84	(13.54)	Refer note a below
			Trade payables	119.57	158.55	(38.98)	Refer note b below
September 2024	HDFC Bank	150.00	Inventories	416.96	417.48	(0.52)	Not applicable, difference is immaterial
	State Bank of India	280.00	Trade receivables	416.81	415.44	1.37	Refer note a below
			Trade payables	97.95	149.46	(51.51)	Refer note b below
December 2024	HDFC Bank	150.00	Inventories	531.53	531.14	0.39	Not applicable, difference is immaterial
	State Bank of India	280.00	Trade receivables	533.40	539.14	(5.74)	Refer note a below
			Trade payables	157.04	196.12	(39.08)	Refer note b below
March 2025	HDFC Bank	150.00	Inventories	276.47	276.47	-	Not applicable
	State Bank of India	280.00	Trade receivables	1,000.00	1,000.21	(0.21)	Not applicable, difference is immaterial
			Trade payables	176.28	226.47	(50.19)	Refer note b below

Note: Following are the nature of reconciling items between amounts reported as per quarterly statements and amounts as per books of accounts

- a. Trade receivables - on account adjustments related to provision for sales returns/ discounts and doubtful debts; and
b. Trade payables - on account of exclusion of payables towards royalty and expenses accrual other than creditors for printing and purchase of books.

The particulars of securities provided and amounts reported in the quarterly statements are in accordance with terms of sanction for borrowings with respective banks.
The above information has been determined to the extent information available with the Company, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

51 Contingent liabilities and commitments

A. Contingent liabilities

(₹ in millions)		
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Claims made by direct tax authorities:		
Income tax demand (refer note 'a' below)	11.23	11.23

- a. The Company has received an intimation under section 143(1) of Income Tax Act, with the demand of ₹ 9.71 million whereas the Company has claimed the refund of ₹ 1.52 million in Income Tax return for AY 2019-20. There is a difference of ₹ 11.23 million between self assessment in Income tax return and assessment as per Income Tax CPC. The major reason for difference is due to the wrong tax rate charged by CPC. The Company has filed the appeal with CIT (A) for the rectification in CPC assessment and the Company believes that CIT (A) will allow the appeal and correct the demand notice.
- b. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its standalone financial statements. The Company also believes that the above issues, when finally settled, are not likely to have any significant impact on the financial position of the Company. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

52 Unhedged foreign currency exposure

The amount of foreign currency exposure that are not hedged by derivative instrument or otherwise as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are as under:

The amount of foreign currency exposure that are not hedged by derivative instrument or otherwise as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are as under.					
(₹ in Million)					
	Foreign currency	Amount in foreign currency		Amount in INR	
		31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025**	31 March 2024*
Trade payables#	GBP	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03
Trade payables#	USD	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09

**Exchange Rate for 31 March 2025, 1 GBP = Rs. 110.40

*Exchange Rate for 31 March 2025, 1 USD = Rs. 85.45

*Exchange Rate for 31 March 2024, 1 GBP = Rs. 105.25

*Exchange Rate for 31 March 2024, 1 USD = Rs. 83.34

amounts rounded off to zero

Refer note 42 for sensitivity analysis.



53 Employee stock option plans

In 2012 and 2018, the Holding Company instituted the ESOP Scheme 2012 (the "ESOP 2012") and the ESOP Scheme 2018 (the "ESOP 2018") respectively (together referred as "the ESOP plan"). The Holding Company has further instituted the ESOP Scheme 2023 (the "ESOP 2023") in the current year. Under the ESOP plan, the committee may grant awards of equity based stock options being Growth options to the employees of Holding Company and its subsidiaries. As per the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 102 "Share based payments", the Company receiving the services shall measure the services received as an equity settled transaction and required to record compensation cost and disclose information relating to the shares granted to the employees of the Company, under the above Plan. Since, the plan is assessed, managed and administered by the Holding Company, the Company has taken stock option cost pertains to options granted to the employees of the Company as calculated by the Holding Company under Ind AS 102.

Following are the relevant terms of the grants in respect of both schemes outstanding as at 31 March 2025 (previous year 31 March 2024) pertaining to options granted to the employees of the Company :

	Scheme 2023	Scheme 2023	Scheme 2012	Scheme 2012 and Scheme 2018	
	Grant XIII	Grant XII	Grant XI	Grant IX	Grant X
Date of grant	12 August 2024	21 November 2023	11 August 2023	9 June 2021	22 June 2021
Date of Board approval	12 August 2024	21 November 2023	11 August 2023	9 June 2021	22 June 2021
Date of Shareholder's approval	16 September 2024	26 September 2023	25 September 2018	25 September 2018	22 June 2021
Total number of options granted	31,486	29,462	11,834	1,90,000	12,000
Number of options granted to employees of the Company	5,415	11,331	4,551	51,000	12,000
Method of settlement (Cash/Equity)	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Vesting Period	Year 1- 100%	Year 1- 100%	Year 1- 100%	Year 1- 100%	Year 1- 100%
Exercise price	113.50	127.17	103.98	80.19	91.62
Fair value of shares at the time of grant (in ₹)	126.70	160.33	106.27	60.36	55.79

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The details of activities under Grant IX are summarised below:

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,000	80.19	29,000	80.19
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	-	-	2,000	-
Exercised during the year	2,000	80.19	21,000	80.19
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,000	80.19	6,000	80.19
Exercisable at the end of the year	4,000	80.19	6,000	80.19

The weighted average remaining contractual life for option outstanding under Grant IX as at 31 March 2025 is Nil years.

The details of activities under Grant X are summarised below:

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	8,000	91.62
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	8,000	91.62
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	91.62
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-	-	91.62

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The details of activities under Grant XI are summarised below:

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,551	103.98	-	-
Granted during the year	-	103.98	4,551	103.98
Forfeited/ expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	3,410	103.98	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,141	103.98	4,551	103.98
Exercisable at the end of the year	1,141	106.27	4,551	106.27

The weighted average remaining contractual life for option outstanding under Grant XI as at 31 March 2025 is 2.36 years.

The details of activities under Grant XII are summarised below:

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	11,331	127.17	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	11,331	127.17
Forfeited/ expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	3,017	127.17	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	8,314	127.17	11,331	127.17
Exercisable at the end of the year	8,314	160.33	11,331	160.33

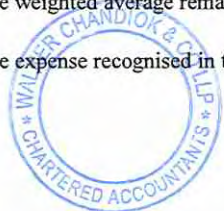
The weighted average remaining contractual life for option outstanding under Grant XII as at 31 March 2025 is 2.64 years.

The details of activities under Grant XIII are summarised below:

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)	No. of options	WAEP (in ₹)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	5,415	113.50	-	-
Forfeited/ expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	5,415	113.50	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the year	5,415	126.70	-	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life for option outstanding under Grant XIII as at 31 March 2025 is 3.37 years.

The expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss arising from Scheme 2012, Scheme 2018 and Scheme 2023 amounted to ₹ 2.15 million (31 March 2024: ₹ 0.96 million).



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The Black Scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value considering the following inputs:

	Grant XIII 31 March 2025	Grant XII 31 March 2024	Grant XI 31 March 2024	Grant IX 31 March 2022	Grant X 31 March 2022
Dividend yield (%)	1.16%	0.85%	0.85%	0.31%	0.31%
Expected volatility	45.90%	47.44%	46.38%	71.54%	70.90%
Risk-free interest rate	6.90%	7.01%	6.99%	4.51%	4.43%
Weighted average fair market price (₹)	144.84	144.84	144.84	115.55	116.15
Exercise price (₹)	113.50	127.17	103.98	80.19	91.62
Expected life of options granted in years	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Weighted average fair value of option at the time of grant (₹)	126.70	160.33	106.27	60.36	55.79

Each vest has been considered as a separate grant with weights assigned to each vesting as per the vesting schedule. The minimum life of a stock option is the minimum period before which the options cannot be exercised and the maximum life is the period after which the options cannot be exercised. The expected life has been calculated as an average of minimum and maximum life.

The volatility for periods corresponding to the respective expected lives of the different vests, prior to the grant date has been considered. The daily volatility of the Holding Company's stock price on stock exchanges over these years has been considered.



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54 Other statutory information

- (a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (c) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (d) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (e) The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (f) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
- (g) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (h) No charge/ satisfaction of charge is pending to be registered at ROC by the Company.

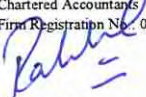
55 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such change were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account. During the current year, the audit trail (edit logs) feature for any direct changes made at the database level of such accounting software was not enabled to log any direct data changes. However, the audit trail (edit log) at the application level for the accounting software was operating for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention

56 The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 21 May 2025.

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

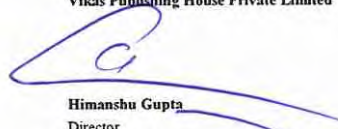
For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/NS00013


Rahul Kool
Partner
Membership No.: 425393

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025

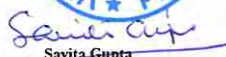


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vikas Publishing House Private Limited

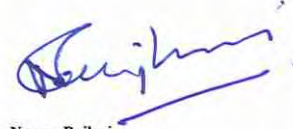

Himanshu Gupta
Director
DIN: 00054015

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025




Savita Gupta
Director
DIN: 00053988

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025


Naveen Rajlani
Chief Executive Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 May 2025