Annexure- I-A

The financial details of CL Educate Limited ("**Amalgamated Company**"), for the previous 3 years as per the audited statement of Accounts and the financials details for the quarter ended September 30, 2018:

Name of the Company: CL Educate Limited (**"Amalgamated Company"**)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	**As per the Unaudited Financials for the half year ended**	**As per last Audited Financial Year**	**1 year prior to the last Audited Financial Year**	**2 years prior to the last Audited Financial Year**
	September 30, 2018 (Limited Reviewed)	**March 31, 2018 (2017-18)**	**March 31, 2017 (2016-17)**	**March 31, 2016 (2015-16)**
Equity Paid up Capital	1,416.57	1,416.57	1,416.33	1,193.96
Reserves and surplus	33,599.25	32,971.60	33,106.75	24,421.17
Carry forward losses	-	-	-	-
Net Worth	35,015.82	34,388.17	34,523.08	25,615.13
Miscellaneous Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Secured Loans	3,774.86	3,975.42	3,574.64	3,774.40
Unsecured Loans	55.55	52.31	375.71	284.63
Fixed Assets	5,903.61	5,905.37	4,938.82	4,324.42
Income from Operations	10,138.74	15,521.39	14,285.33	16,435.40
Total Income	10,971.59	16,865.63	15,246.06	17,295.14
Total Expenditure	9,957.10	17,001.88	14,531.59	16,649.25
Profit before Tax	1,014.49	-136.25	714.47	645.89
Profit after Tax	798.13	-198.59	492.78	441.67
Cash profit	1,163.54	553.88	911.04	1,030.47
EPS (Excluding comprehensive income)	5.63	-1.40	4.12	3.74
Book value	247.18	242.75	243.75	214.54

Note: Figures as on September 30, 2018, March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are in Ind-AS format whereas the figure as on March 31, 2016 are in I-GAAP Format.

For and on behalf of
CL EDUCATE LIMITED

Nikhil Mahajan

Nikhil Mahajan
Executive Director and Group CEO Enterprise Business
DIN: 00033404

Address: H. No. 457, Sec. 30,
Faridabad – 121 003, Haryana

Date: December 13, 2018
Place: New Delhi

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HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Limited Review Report on the Unaudited Standalone Financial Results for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 pursuant to the Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015

To the Board of Directors

CL Educate Limited

1. We have reviewed the accompanying Statement of Unaudited Standalone Financial Results of CL Educate Limited ('the Company') for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 ("the Statement"), being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with Circular No. CIR/CFD/FAC/ 62/2016 dated July 5, 2016.

2. This Statement which is the responsibility of the Company's Management and approved by the Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as prescribed under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with relevant rules issued there under and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our responsibility is to issue a report on the Statement based on our review.

3. We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagement (SRE) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data and thus provide less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

4. Based on our review conducted as above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Statement, prepared in accordance with aforesaid accounting standard and other recognised accounting practices and policies have not disclosed the information required to be disclosed in terms of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with Circular No. CIR/CFD/FAC/62/2016 dated July 5, 2016, including the manner in which it is to be disclosed, or that it contains any material misstatement.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CL EDUCATE LTD

Haribhakti & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants Regn. No. AAC- 3768, a limited liability partnership registered in India (converted on 17th June, 2014 from firm Haribhakti & Co. FRN: 103523W)
3rd Floor, 52-B Okhla Industrial Area, Phase III, New Delhi - 110 020, India. Tel:+91 11 4711 9999 Fax:+91 11 4711 9998
Registered office: 705, Leela Business Park, Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 059, India.
Other offices: Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Pune.

5. We draw attention to Note 6 of the Statements wherein the Management has explained the reasons for considering certain old vocational outstanding receivables as recoverable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: November 2, 2018

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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CL Educate Limited
CIN No:- L74899DL1996PLC078481
Registered Office: A-41, Espire Building, Lower Ground Floor, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, Main Mathura Road, Delhi 110044

Notes to the Unaudited Standalone Financial Results ("financial results") for the quarter ended September 30, 2018

1. The above financial results have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board at its meeting held on November 2, 2018.

2. The financial results for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other recognized accounting practices & policies, to the extent applicable.

3. During the year ended March 31, 2017, pursuant to Initial Public Offering ("IPO"), 2,180,119 equity shares of Rs. 10 each were allotted to public at a premium of Rs. 492 per share along with offer for sale of 2,579,881 equity shares by the selling shareholders. The shares were listed at BSE and NSE on March 31, 2017. Details of the utilisation of net IPO proceeds till September 30, 2018 is as under:

Objects	Amount as per prospectus (Rs. in lacs)	Utilised till September 30, 2018 (Rs. in lacs)
Repayment of loan taken by Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited (a step down subsidiary) from HDFC Limited	1,860.40	1,860.40
Meeting the working capital requirements of CL Educate and its subsidiaries namely Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited and GK Publications Private Limited	5,250.00	5250.00
Funding acquisitions and other strategic initiatives	2,000.00	1,835.11
General corporate purposes	*1,010.25	1,010.25
Total	**10,120.65**	**9,955.76**

* Post finalization of IPO expenses

The details of utilisation against the IPO proceeds for Funding acquisition and other strategic initiatives is as below :

Utilisation of Acquisition Proceeds

Name of Companies	Rs. In Lakh
Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited	661.50
ICE Gate Educational Institute Private Limited	623.61
Indiacan Education Private Limited	150.00
Three Sixty One Degree Minds Consulting Private Limited (361 DM)	400.00
Total	1835.11

4. In accordance with Ind AS -108 "Operating Segments" and based on "Management Evaluation", the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along these business segments. The accounting principles used in preparing financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue & expenditure in individual segments. The reportable segments comprising of "Consumer Test Prep" and "Others", which comprises primarily scaled down vocational training businesses.

5. The basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated in accordance with the Ind AS-33 "Earnings Per Share".

6. The company has in the past undertaken various Central and State Government / Agencies, projects in the education / skill development sector. Most of these projects are complete, however the dues from the concerned department / agency has not been realized mainly on account of delays and long process. The details of such vocational trade receivables which are outstanding for a considerable period of time are given below. In the opinion of the management it has made the necessary provision/ taken write off, wherever required and net balances, are fully recoverable. The details are as under.

Nature of balance	Total Amount outstanding as on September 30, 2018 (Rs. in lacs)	Amount outstanding for more than 3 years (Out of total outstanding) (Rs. in lacs)	Expected Credit Loss (ECL)/ Provision in books of accounts on the amount outstanding as on September 30, 2018 (Rs. in lacs)
Vocational Trade Receivables	4,106.44	1,340.18	1040.31

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7. The Board at its meeting held on August 7, 2018 had approved an interim dividend of Re. 1 per equity share and same has been paid by the company.

8. Figures for the previous period have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current period's classification.

By the order of the Board

Place: New Delhi
Date: November 2, 2018

Nikhil Mahajan
Executive Director and Group CEO Enterprise Business

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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CL Educate Limited
CIN No:- L74899DL1996PLC078481
Registered Office: A-41, Espire Building, Lower Ground Floor,
Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, Main Mathura Road, Delhi 110044

STATEMENT OF STANDALONE ASSETS AND LIABILITES AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

(Rs. in lacs, except per share data)

	Particulars	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
		Unaudited	Audited
A	ASSETS		
1	Non-current assets		
	Property, plant and equipment	3,722.27	3,803.30
	Investment property	107.74	108.78
	Goodwill	212.38	212.38
	Other intangible assets	1,979.89	1,984.33
	Intangibles under development	201.45	117.74
	Investment in subsidiaries and associates	19,430.59	19,429.86
	Financial assets		
	(i) Investments	3,581.36	-
	(ii) Loans	233.69	217.22
	(iii) Other financial assets	1,132.37	1,474.15
	Deferred tax assets (net)	515.38	485.24
	Non-current tax assets	1,016.88	1,034.18
	Other non-current assets	217.07	54.42
	Total non-current assets	32,351.07	28,921.60
2	Current assets		
	Inventories	465.31	462.91
	Financial assets		
	(i) Trade receivables	5,248.08	5,942.98
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	416.09	1,158.92
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	362.78	2,615.82
	(iv) Loans	4,459.40	4,327.98
	(iii) Other financial assets	525.03	867.22
	Other current assets	2,031.59	1,373.35
	Total Current Assets	13,508.28	16,749.18
	Assets classified as held for sale		-
	TOTAL ASSETS	45,859.35	45,670.78
B	EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
1	Equity		
	Equity share capital	1,416.57	1,416.57
	Other equity	33,599.25	32,971.60
	Total Equity	35,015.82	34,388.17
2	Non-current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
	(i) Borrowings	393.64	490.09
	Provisions	272.73	272.46
	Other non-current liabilities	438.78	246.93
	Total Non Current Liabilities	1,105.15	1,009.48
3	Current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
	(i) Borrowings	3,105.84	3,148.91
	(ii) Trade payables	3,313.60	3,920.53
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	1,255.18	1,460.67
	Other current liabilities	1,460.90	1,299.21
	Provisions	16.22	16.22
	Current tax liabilities (net)	586.64	427.59
	Total Current Liabilities	9,738.38	10,273.13
	TOTAL LIABILITES	45,859.35	45,670.78

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CL Educate Limited
CIN No:- L74899DL1996PLC078481
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Main Mathura Road, Delhi 110044

UNAUDITED STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

(Rs in lacs, except per share data)

	Particulars	For the quarter ended			For the half year ended		Year ended
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
		September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	March 31, 2018
	Income						
I	(a) Revenue From operations	4,996.44	5,142.30	4,036.16	10,138.74	8,425.38	15,521.39
II	(b) Other Income	409.12	423.73	444.93	832.85	766.90	1,344.24
III	Total Income (I+II)	5,405.56	5,566.03	4,481.09	10,971.59	9,192.28	16,865.63
IV	Expenses						
	(a) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	339.93	301.36	423.28	641.29	669.37	1,091.87
	(b) Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade	13.78	(16.19)	(4.17)	(2.41)	68.51	10.38
	(c) Employee benefits expense	788.56	792.06	834.80	1,580.62	1,557.44	3,713.37
	(d) Finance costs	105.94	105.86	47.25	211.80	150.53	340.10
	(e) Depreciation and amortization expense	207.09	191.44	169.43	398.53	331.75	690.13
	(f) Franchisee expenses	1,657.22	1,851.33	1,573.69	3,508.55	3,236.49	5,877.89
	(g) Other expenses	1,796.34	1,822.38	1,373.09	3,618.72	2,741.72	5,778.14
	Total expenses (IV)	4,908.86	5,048.24	4,417.37	9,957.10	8,755.81	17,001.88
V	Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)	496.70	517.79	63.72	1,014.49	436.47	(136.25)
VI	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII	Profit before tax (V-VI)	496.70	517.79	63.72	1,014.49	436.47	(136.25)
VIII	Tax expense:						
	(a) Current tax	105.43	144.05	(126.95)	249.48	99.44	-
	(b) Deferred tax	1.56	(34.68)	148.10	(33.12)	44.00	62.34
IX	Profit from continuing operations for the period (VII-VIII)	389.71	408.42	42.57	798.13	293.03	(198.59)
X	Other Comprehensive Income						
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	3.00	5.61	1.57	8.61	3.40	20.40
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(1.04)	(1.94)	(0.55)	(2.98)	(1.18)	(7.06)
XI	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other comprehensive Income for the period) (IX+X)	391.67	412.09	43.59	803.76	295.25	(185.25)
XII	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (face value of Rs. 10 each)	1,416.57	1,416.57	1,416.33	1,416.57	1,416.33	1,416.57
XIII	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation), excluding Other Comprehensive Income						
	(a) Basic	2.75	2.88	0.30	5.63	2.07	(1.40)
	(b) Diluted	2.75	2.88	0.30	5.63	2.07	(1.40)
XIV	Earnings per equity share (Total) including Other Comprehensive Income						
	(a) Basic	2.76	2.91	0.31	5.67	2.08	(1.31)
	(b) Diluted	2.76	2.91	0.31	5.67	2.08	(1.30)

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Nikhil Mahajan

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CL Educate Limited
CIN No:- L74899DL1996PLC078481
Registered Office: A-41, Espire Building, Lower Ground Floor, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, Main Mathura Road, Delhi 110044

UNAUDITED STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018
STANDALONE SEGMENT REVENUE, RESULTS, ASSETS AND LIABITIES

(Rs. In Lacs)

Segment Wise Performance	For the quarter ended			For the Half year ended		For the year ended
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	March 31, 2018
Segment Revenue						
Consumer Test Prep	4,996.44	5,142.30	4,036.16	10,138.74	8,425.38	15,521.39
Vocational	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Segment Revenue from Operations (Gross)	4,996.44	5,142.30	4,036.16	10,138.74	8,425.38	15,521.39
Segment Results						
Consumer Test Prep	837.45	882.37	145.90	1,719.82	969.05	1,882.07
Vocational	(282.84)	(134.75)	(6.34)	(417.59)	(172.46)	(739.90)
Total Segment Results	554.61	747.62	139.56	1,302.23	796.59	1,142.17
Add: Other Income	409.12	423.73	444.30	832.85	766.90	1,344.24
Less:- Finance Cost	105.94	105.86	47.25	211.80	150.53	340.10
Less:- Unallocated expenses	361.09	547.70	472.89	908.79	976.49	2,282.56
Profit/(Loss) before tax	496.70	517.79	63.72	1,014.49	436.47	(136.25)
Less: Tax Expenses	106.99	109.37	21.15	216.36	143.44	62.34
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period	389.71	408.42	42.57	798.13	293.03	(198.59)
Other Comprehensive Income	1.96	3.67	1.02	5.63	2.22	13.34
Total Comprehensive Income	391.67	412.09	43.59	803.76	295.25	(185.25)
Segment Assets						
Consumer Test Prep	8,604.41	9,050.33	8,675.72	8,604.41	8,675.72	9,092.41
Vocational	3,391.18	3,535.43	4,375.89	3,391.18	4,375.89	3,737.39
Unallocated	33,863.76	34,469.31	34,279.43	33,863.76	34,279.43	32,840.98
Total	45,859.35	47,054.07	47,331.04	45,859.35	47,331.04	45,670.78
Segment Liabilities						
Consumer Test Prep	3,224.65	4,998.79	4,089.40	3,724.65	4,089.40	3,874.48
Vocational	2,045.65	2,010.33	614.60	2,045.65	614.60	2,037.73
Unallocated	5,573.23	5,245.82	7,517.81	5,573.23	7,517.81	5,370.40
Total	10,843.53	12,254.94	12,221.81	10,843.53	12,221.81	11,282.61

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Chartered Accountants

Limited Review Report on the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 pursuant to the Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015

To The Board of Directors
CL Educate Limited

1. We have reviewed the accompanying Statement of Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results of CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') and its associates for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 ("the Statement"), being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with Circular No. CIR/CFD/FAC/62/2016 dated July 5, 2016.

2. This Statement which is the responsibility of the Holding Company's Management and approved by the Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as prescribed under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with relevant rules issued there under and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. Our responsibility is to issue a report on the Statement based on our review.

3. We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagement (SRE) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the Statement is free of material misstatement. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of Holding Company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data and thus provide less assurance than an audit. We have not performed an audit and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

4. We believe that the review procedures performed by us and the information and explanation provided by the Management as referred to in paragraph 7, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our reporting on the Statement.

5. Based on our review conducted as above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Statement, prepared in accordance with aforesaid accounting standard and other recognised accounting practices and policies have not disclosed the information required to be disclosed in terms of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with Circular No. CIR/CFD/FAC/62/2016 dated July 5, 2016, including the manner in which it is to be disclosed, or that it contains any material misstatement.

6. We draw attention to Note 7 of the Statements wherein the Management has explained the reasons for considering certain old vocational outstanding receivables as recoverable. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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7. We did not review the financial results of 4 subsidiaries included in the Statement, whose financial results reflects Total Assets of Rs 1415.36 Lacs, Total revenue of Rs. 645.80 lacs and total profit after tax of Rs. 66.59 Lacs for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, as considered in the Statement. The Statement also includes Group's share of profit after tax of Rs. 7.49 Lacs for the quarter ended September 30, 2018, as considered in the Statement, in respect of 2 associates, whose financial results have not been reviewed by us. These financial results are not reviewed by their auditors and have been furnished to us by the Management and our reporting on the Statement, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and associates, is based solely on such un-reviewed financial results. According to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial results are not material to the Group including its associates.

   Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: New Delhi
Date: November 2, 2018

CL Educate Limited
CIN No:- L74899DL1996PLC078481
Registered Office: A-41, Espire Building, Lower Ground Floor, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, Main Mathura Road, Delhi 110044

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results ("financial results") for the quarter ended September 30, 2018

1. The above financial results have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board at it's meeting held on November 2, 2018.

2. The financial results for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other recognized accounting practices and policies, to the extent applicable.

3. During the year ended March 31, 2017, pursuant to Initial Public Offering ("IPO"), 2,180,119 equity shares of Rs. 10 each were allotted to public at a premium of Rs. 492 per share along with offer for sale of 2,579,881 equity shares by the selling shareholders. The shares were listed at BSE and NSE on March 31, 2017. Details of the utilisation of net IPO proceeds till September 30, 2018 is as under:

Objects	Amount as per prospectus (Rs. in lacs)	Utilised till September 30, 2018 (Rs. in lacs)
Repayment of loan taken by Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited (a stepdown subsidiary) from HDFC Limited	1,860.40	1,860.40
Meeting the working capital requirements of CL Educate and its subsidiaries namely Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited and GK Publications Private Limited	5,250.00	5250.00
Funding acquisitions and other strategic initiatives	2,000.00	1,835.11
General corporate purposes	*1,010.25	1,010.25
Total	**10,120.65**	**9,955.76**

* Post finalization of IPO expenses

The details of utilisation against the IPO proceeds for Funding acquisition and other strategic initiatives is as below :

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Utilisation of Acquisition Proceeds

Name of Companies	Rs. In Lakh
Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited	661.50
ICE Gate Educational Institute Private Limited	623.61
Indiacan Education Private Limited	150.00
Three Sixty One Degree Minds Consulting Private Limited (361 DM)	400.00
Total	1835.11

4. In accordance with the Ind AS-108 "Operating Segments" and based on "Management Evaluation", the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along these business segments. The accounting principles used in preparing financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue & expenditure in individual segments. The reportable segments represent (i) Consumer business comprising of Consumer Test Prep & Consumer Publishing (ii) Enterprise business comprising of Enterprise Corporate & Enterprise Institutional and (iii) Others which comprises primarily the discontinued K-12 and scaled down vocational training businesses.

5. The basic and diluted earnings per share have been calculated in accordance with the Ind AS-33 "Earnings Per Share".

6. (a) In March 2017, the Group had entered into a Business Transfer Agreement with I-Take Care Private Limited for sale of its K-12 infrastructure services business carried on by its step down subsidiary Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited on slump sale basis. The proposed sale of business is consistent with group's long term strategy to discontinue the K-12 business. The operations of K-12 business, is being disclosed as discontinued operations.

   (b) Pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreement dated March 18, 2017 and its amendment dated July 18, 2017 with B&S Strategy Service Private Limited (B&S), effective July 01, 2017, the business of running and operating pre-schools and providing school management services carried on by the Company's subsidiary Career Launcher Education Infrastructure & Services Limited was sold on slump sale basis for a total consideration of Rs. 4650.00 lacs of which Rs. 200.00 lacs was paid in cash, Rs. 4050.00 lacs by way of share swap and balance Rs. 400.00 lacs was to be received as cash by March 31, 2018 which is receivable as of date.

7. The company has in the past undertaken various Central and State Government / Agencies, projects in the education / skill development sector. Most of these projects are complete, however the dues from the concerned department / agency has not been realized mainly on account of delays and long process. The details of such vocational trade receivables which are outstanding for a considerable period of time are given below. In the opinion of the management it has made the necessary provision/ taken write off, wherever required and net balances, are fully recoverable. The details are as under.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Nature of balance	Total Amount outstanding as on September 30, 2018 (Rs. in lacs)	Amount outstanding for more than 3 years (Out of total outstanding) (Rs. in lacs)	Expected Credit Loss (ECL)/ Provision in books of accounts on the amount outstanding as on September 30, 2018 (Rs. in lacs)
Vocational Trade Receivables	4,106.44	1,340.18	1040.31

8. The Board at its meeting held on August 7, 2018 had approved an interim dividend of Re. 1 per equity share and same has been paid by company.

9. Figures for the previous period have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current period's classification.

By the order of the Board

Nikhil Mahajan

Nikhil Mahajan
Executive Director and Group CEO Enterprise Business

Place: New Delhi
Date: November 2, 2018

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NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

EDUCATE LTD

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CL Educate Limited
CIN No:- L74899DL1996PLC078481
Registered Office: A-41, Espire Building, Lower Ground Floor, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, Main Mathura Road, Delhi 110044

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED ASSETS AND LIABILITES AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

(Rs. In Lacs)

	Particulars	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
		Unaudited	Audited
A	ASSETS		
1	ASSETS		
	Non-current assets		
	Property, plant and equipment	4,621.68	4,719.76
	Capital work in progress	31.56	63.13
	Investment property	107.74	108.78
	Goodwill	3,345.05	3,345.05
	Other intangible assets	2,062.44	2,058.64
	Intangible assets under development	234.46	135.24
	Investments in associates accounted using equity method	5,200.00	5,053.00
	Financial assets		
	(i) Investments	3,581.36	-
	(ii) Loans	290.24	282.83
	(iii) Other financial assets	1,132.37	1,474.15
	Deferred tax assets (net)	1,272.85	1,565.28
	Non current tax assets (net)	2,334.39	2,354.56
	Other non-current assets	364.23	145.52
	Total non-current assets	24,578.37	21,305.94
2	Current assets		
	Inventories	880.74	799.67
	Financial assets		
	(i) Trade receivables	11,351.63	11,484.66
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	802.50	1,365.90
	(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,384.87	3,057.75
	(iv) Loans	2,040.88	2,009.44
	(v) Other financial assets	3,745.10	1,813.10
	Other current assets	3,869.40	2,599.06
	Total Current Assets	24,075.12	23,129.58
	Assets classified as held for sale	2,922.94	2,923.24
	TOTAL ASSETS	51,576.43	47,358.76
B	EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
1	Equity		
	Equity share capital	1,416.57	1,416.57
	Other equity	31,652.39	30,922.61
	Total Equity	33,068.96	32,339.18
2	Non controlling interest	28.31	12.40
3	Non-current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
	(i) Borrowings	408.51	521.32
	Provisions	469.30	442.33
	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	73.07	72.34
	Other non-current liabilities	578.74	316.65
	Total Non Current Liabilities	1,529.62	1,352.64
4	Current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
	(i) Borrowings	4,741.66	4,236.79
	(ii) Trade payables	5,562.81	4,641.85
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	2,094.51	1,792.07
	Other current liabilities	3,665.91	2,305.22
	Provisions	27.25	33.34
	Current tax liabilities (net)	857.40	645.27
	Total Current Liabilities	16,949.54	13,654.54
	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	-	-
	TOTAL LIABILITES	51,576.43	47,358.76

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Nikhil Mahajan

CL Educate Limited
CIN No:- L74899DL1996PLC078481
Registered Office: A-41, Espire Building, Lower Ground Floor, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, Main Mathura Road, Delhi 110044

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR HALF YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

(Rs.in lacs, except per share data)

	Particulars	For the quarter ended			For half year ended		Year ended
		September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	March 31, 2018
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
	Income						
I	(a) Revenue From operations	10,187.75	8,713.82	7,154.57	18,901.57	14,453.52	28,888.97
II	(b) Other Income	239.31	368.57	569.50	607.88	810.64	1,291.23
III	Total Income (I+II)	10,427.06	9,082.39	7,724.07	19,509.45	15,264.16	30,180.20
IV	Expenses						
	(a) Cost of material consumed	392.12	279.60	165.79	671.72	525.26	1,286.76
	(b) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	25.78	4.37	36.36	30.15	145.50	104.22
	(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in -Trade and work-in-progress	5.42	(65.51)	96.60	(60.09)	41.12	13.49
	(d) Employee benefits expense	1,548.68	1,607.72	1,663.12	3,156.40	3,079.47	6,109.56
	(e) Finance costs	193.16	109.90	102.81	303.06	274.01	642.98
	(f) Depreciation and amortization expense	242.00	225.54	212.37	467.54	415.97	846.53
	(g) Franchisee expenses	2,052.05	1,851.33	1,573.69	3,903.38	3,236.49	6,121.53
	(h) Other expenses	5,034.56	4,372.51	3,238.91	9,407.07	6,539.96	14,271.32
	Total expenses	9,493.77	8,385.46	7,089.65	17,879.23	14,257.78	29,396.39
V	Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)	933.29	696.93	634.42	1,630.22	1,006.38	783.81
VI	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII	Profit before tax (V-VI)	933.29	696.93	634.42	1,630.22	1,006.38	783.81
	Share of profit of equity accounted investees	7.43	(8.96)	(1.20)	(1.53)	(1.20)	6.80
	Profit before tax	940.72	687.97	633.22	1,628.69	1,005.18	790.61
VIII	Tax expense:						
	(a) Current tax	306.56	251.26	18.40	557.82	308.23	475.35
	(b) Current tax expense relating to prior years	-	-	10.23	-	10.23	24.90
	(c) Deferred tax	(28.99)	(22.59)	138.75	(51.58)	(5.54)	(34.00)
IX	Profit from continuing operations for the period (VII-VIII)	663.15	459.30	465.84	1,122.45	692.26	324.36
X	Profit from discontinued operations	124.03	24.47	(19.47)	148.50	93.79	249.58
XI	Tax expenses of discontinued operations	16.33	-	(11.27)	16.33	9.99	-
XII	Profit from Discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)	107.70	24.47	(8.20)	132.17	83.80	249.58
XIII	Net Profit for the period (IX+XII)	770.85	483.77	457.64	1,254.62	776.06	573.94
XIV	Profit from continuing operations for the period attributable to						
	(a) Owners of the Company	650.84	455.76	465.84	1,106.60	692.26	319.82
	(b) Non-controlling interest	12.31	3.55	-	15.86		4.54
XV	Profit from discontinued operations for the period attributable to						
	(a) Owners of the Company	107.70	24.47	-8.20	132.17	83.80	249.58
	(b) Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-		-
XVI	Other Comprehensive Income						
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	10.01	6.66	7.84	16.67	14.92	40.37
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(2.97)	(2.23)	(2.68)	(5.20)	(5.09)	(13.14)
	B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	3.73	3.12	22.49	6.85	4.55	(12.79)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(1.04)	(0.87)	(7.79)	(1.91)	(1.58)	4.27
XVII	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit and Other comprehensive Income for the period) (XIII+XVI)	780.58	490.45	477.50	1,271.03	788.86	592.65
XVIII	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (face value of Rs. 10 each)	1,416.57	1,416.57	1,416.33	1,416.57	1,416.33	1,416.57
XIX	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation), excluding Other Comprehensive Income						
	(a) Basic	4.68	3.24	3.29	7.92	4.89	2.29
	(b) Diluted	4.68	3.24	3.29	7.92	4.89	2.28
XX	Earnings per equity share (for discontinued operation):						
	(a) Basic	0.76	0.17	(0.06)	0.93	0.59	1.76
	(b) Diluted	0.76	0.17	(0.06)	0.93	0.59	1.76
XXI	Earnings per equity share (Total) including Other Comprehensive Income						
	(a) Basic	5.51	3.46	3.37	8.97	5.57	4.18
	(b) Diluted	5.51	3.46	3.37	8.97	5.57	4.17

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CL Educate Limited

CIN No:- L74899DL1996PLC078481

Registered Office: A-41, Espire Building, Lower Ground Floor, Mohan Cooperative Industrial Area, Main Mathura Road, Delhi 110044

UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

CONSOLIDATED SEGMENT REVENUE, RESULT, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Rs. In lacs)

Particulars	For the quarter ended			For the half year ended		Year ended
	Unaudited September 30, 2018	Unaudited June 30, 2018	Unaudited September 30, 2017	Unaudited September 30, 2018	Unaudited September 30, 2017	Audited March 31, 2018
Segment Revenue						
Consumer Test Prep	5,307.41	5,356.75	4,036.16	10,664.16	8,425.38	15,826.82
Consumer Publishing	1,277.12	1,034.42	1,406.21	2,311.54	1,965.92	4,382.47
Enterprise Corporate	3,829.71	2,896.35	2,333.36	6,726.06	4,749.03	10,196.43
Enterprise Institutional	826.16	296.93	529.49	1,123.09	675.43	1,767.13
Others	8.01	5.33	63.72	13.34	123.72	13.09
Inter-segment	(1,060.66)	(875.96)	(1,214.36)	(1,936.62)	(1,485.95)	(3,296.97)
Total	10,187.75	8,713.82	7,154.58	18,901.57	14,453.53	28,888.97
Segment Result - Continuing						
Consumer Test Prep	862.63	889.29	159.60	1,751.92	969.05	1,862.15
Consumer Publishing	280.38	226.24	246.11	506.62	250.54	686.68
Enterprise Corporate	171.46	64.90	120.63	236.36	200.75	331.41
Enterprise Institutional	188.96	14.77	117.08	203.73	113.04	225.94
Others	(309.95)	(155.07)	(129.76)	(465.02)	(241.14)	(1,112.95)
Inter segment	102.77	(22.69)	(14.61)	80.08	150.38	301.61
Total Continuing	1,296.25	1,017.44	499.05	2,313.69	1,442.62	2,298.84
Less: Unallocated expenses	409.11	579.18	375.52	988.29	966.21	2163.28
Operating profit	887.14	438.26	123.53	1,325.40	476.41	135.56
Add: Other Income	246.74	359.61	619.42	606.35	809.69	1,298.03
Less: Finance cost	193.16	109.90	102.81	303.06	274.01	642.98
Profit before tax	940.72	687.97	640.14	1,628.69	1,012.09	790.61
Income taxes	277.57	228.67	174.30	506.24	319.84	466.25
Net profit from continuing operations	663.15	459.30	465.84	1,122.45	692.25	324.36
Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued operations (Net of taxes)	107.70	24.47	(8.20)	132.17	83.80	249.58
Net profit including Discontinued operations	770.85	483.77	457.64	1,254.62	776.05	573.94
Other Comprehensive Income	9.73	6.68	19.86	16.41	12.81	18.71
Total Comprehensive Income	780.58	490.45	477.50	1,271.03	788.86	592.65
Segment Assets						
Consumer Test Prep	9,904.10	10,329.54	9,859.61	9,904.10	9,859.61	9,382.20
Consumer Publishing	9,425.69	9,476.15	7,814.12	9,425.69	7,814.12	8,914.33
Enterprise Corporate	10,493.62	8,471.78	6,029.60	10,493.62	6,029.60	7,513.46
Enterprise Institutional	3,138.87	2,901.28	777.13	3,138.87	777.13	2,831.77
Others	11,026.19	11,104.70	10,622.41	11,026.19	10,622.41	12,270.55
Unallocated	11,819.62	11,894.08	17,531.84	11,819.62	17,531.84	10,909.34
Inter-segment	(7,154.58)	(7,799.51)	(6,715.46)	(7,154.58)	(6,715.46)	(7,386.13)
Assets held for sale	2,922.92	2,923.29	-	2,922.92		2,923.24
Total	51,576.43	49,301.31	45,919.25	51,576.43	45,919.25	47,358.76
Segment Liabilities						
Consumer Test Prep	3,851.26	5,630.44	5,301.64	3,851.26	5,301.64	4,433.09
Consumer Publishing	5,191.39	4,934.20	4,237.40	5,191.39	4,237.40	4,588.99
Enterprise Corporate	6,850.91	4,929.40	3,418.82	6,850.91	3,418.82	4,035.15
Enterprise Institutional	1,364.68	1,657.27	829.27	1,364.68	829.27	1,550.22
Others	5,668.95	5,536.11	4,003.11	5,668.95	4,003.11	5,586.63
Unallocated	5,977.49	5,233.17	7,150.01	5,977.49	7,150.01	5,350.15
Inter-segment	(10,425.52)	(11,121.40)	(9,171.28)	(10,425.52)	(9,171.28)	(10,537.05)
Liability associated with assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18,479.16	16,799.19	15,768.97	18,479.16	15,768.97	15,007.18

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Annexure- I-B

The following are the financial details of Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited **("Amalgamating Company 1")**, for the half year ended September 30, 2018 and previous 3 financial years as per the audited Financial Statements:

Name of the Company: Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited **("Amalgamating Company 1")**

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As per the Audited Financials for the half year ended September 30, 2018	As per last Audited Financial Year March 31, 2018 (2017-18)	1 year prior to the last Audited Financial Year March 31, 2017 (2016-17)	2 years prior to the last Audited Financial Year March 31, 2016 (2015-16)
Equity Paid up Capital	944.76	944.76	944.76	944.76
Reserves and surplus	7,369.39	7,497.88	7,633.78	7,268.98
Carry forward losses	-	-	-	-
Net Worth	8,314.15	8,442.64	8,578.54	8,213.74
Miscellaneous Expenditure		-	-	-
Secured Loans	1.03	2.47	5.09	7.78
Unsecured Loans	1,820.03	1,716.59	786.43	262.41
Fixed Assets	23.37	37.45	65.61	108.43
Income from Operations	-	-	-	655.16
Total Income	26.10	138.72	130.74	1,094.47
Total Expenditure	127.53	274.54	152.74	453.01
Profit before Tax	-101.43	-123.01	588.30	641.47
Profit after Tax	128.44	-136.17	422.00	462.38
Cash profit	-92.73	-94.85	458.59	491.16
EPS	-1.36	-1.44	4.47	4.89
Book value	88.00	89.36	90.80	86.94

Note: Figures as on September 30, 2018, March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are in Ind-AS format whereas the figure as on March 31, 2016 are in I-GAAP format.

For and on behalf of
CAREER LAUNCHER EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES LIMITED

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Address: R-90, Greater Kailash, Part-1, New Delhi- 110048

Date: February 28, 2019
Place: New Delhi

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited

Report on the Audit of the Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim Ind AS Financial Statements of Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018, the interim Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the interim Cash Flows statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (together hereinafter referred to as "interim Ind AS Financial Statements") as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim Ind AS Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at September 30, 2018, its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the interim Ind AS 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 interim Ind AS 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.

Responsibility of Management for Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these interim Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and the 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 interim Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these interim Ind AS Financial Statements. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the interim Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the interim Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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Other Matter- Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 2 to the interim Ind AS Financial Statements, which describes the objective of preparing these interim Ind AS Financial Statements. These interim Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared to assist CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') to comply with the directions of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) for onwards submission to NSE, BSE and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). As a result, these interim Ind AS Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
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Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
Interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2.08	2.97
Other intangible assets	4	21.29	34.47
Investments in subsidiary and associates	5	8,132.71	7,984.18
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	-	21.64
Non-current (tax) assets (net)	7	225.80	231.17
Other non current assets	8	1.29	1.30
Total non-current assets		8,383.17	8,275.73
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i)Trade receivables	9	39.14	39.14
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	1.74	18.64
(iii) Loans	11	1,706.14	1,841.52
(iv) Other financial assets	12	345.92	347.49
Other current assets	13	0.36	0.07
Total current assets		2,093.30	2,246.86
Total assets		10,476.47	10,522.59
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	944.76	944.76
Other equity	15	7,369.39	7,497.88
Total equity		8,314.15	8,442.64
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	6.01
Provisions	17	0.12	0.10
Other non-current liabilities	18	-	0.01
Total non-current liabilities		0.12	6.12
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	1,798.70	1,607.15
(ii) Trade payables	20	104.61	108.56
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	253.42	354.66
Other current liabilities	22	5.46	3.46
Provisions	23	0.01	-
Total current liabilities		2,162.20	2,073.83
Total equity and liabilities		10,476.47	10,522.59

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 103523W/ W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Satya Narayanan R.
Director
DIN: 00307326

Gopal Bagerla
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No: ACS38899

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure & Services Limited New Delhi

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
Interim Statement of Profit and Loss for the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Continuing operations			
Other income	24	26.10	138.72
Total income		26.10	138.72
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	25	2.94	24.16
Finance costs	26	109.30	219.26
Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	14.07	28.16
Other expenses	28	1.22	2.96
Total expenses		127.53	274.54
Loss from continuing operations before tax		(101.43)	(135.82)
Tax expense:			
-Current tax		5.37	-
-Deferred tax	6	21.64	13.16
		27.01	13.16
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(128.44)	(148.98)
Discontinued operations			
Profit from discontinued operations	38	-	12.81
Tax expenses of discontinued operations			-
Profit for the year from discontinued operations		-	12.81
Profit/(loss) for the year		(128.44)	(136.17)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		(0.03)	0.27
- Income tax related to above item		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)		(0.03)	0.27
Total comprehensive income for the year		(128.47)	(135.90)
Earnings per equity share (in Rs.)	29		
Face value per share Rs. 10 each (Previous year Rs 10 each)			
Earnings per share - continuing operations			
-Basic earning per share		(1.36)	(1.58)
-Diluted earning per share		(1.36)	(1.58)
Earnings per share - discontinued operations			
-Basic earning per share		-	0.14
-Diluted earning per share		-	0.14
Earnings per share - continuing & discontinued operations			
-Basic earning per share		(1.36)	(1.44)
-Diluted earning per share		(1.36)	(1.44)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 103523W/ W100048

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Satya Narayanan R.
Director

Gopal Bansda
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No: AC538899

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure & Services Limited New Delhi

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
Interim Cash Flow Statement for the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net loss before tax from continuing business	(101.44)	(135.82)
Net profit before tax from discontinued business	-	12.81
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization from continuing operations	14.07	28.16
Depreciation and amortization from discontinued operations	-	0.78
Interest on borrowings	109.29	148.28
Other finance cost	-	18.12
Profit on sale of assets	-	(76.80)
Other comprehensive income	(0.03)	0.27
Finance income on financial guarantee payable	(0.01)	(0.36)
Interest income	(14.82)	(26.97)
Liabilities no longer required written back	(4.18)	(14.38)
Provision written back	-	(18.97)
	104.32	58.13
Operating profit before working capital changes	2.88	(64.91)
Movement in assets and liabilities, net		
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Non-Current loans and advances	-	78.75
Other non current assets	0.01	(1.30)
Trade receivables	-	559.00
Current financial asset-loans	-	3,821.07
Other current financial assets	1.57	(338.96)
Other current assets	(0.27)	11.57
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Other non current financial liabilities		
Non-current provisions	0.02	(3.72)
Trade payables	0.23	(16.85)
Other current financial liabilities	(17.72)	61.40
Other current liabilities	2.00	(206.36)
Current provisions	0.01	(0.10)
	(14.15)	3,964.53
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	(11.27)	3,899.62
Less: taxes paid, (net of refund and interest thereon)	-	(215.66)
Net cash generated from operating activities	(11.27)	3,683.97
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment in associate	(148.53)	(4,596.21)
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment	-	(96.53)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	183.65
Loans given to related parties	150.20	(97.95)
Loans realised from related parties	-	132.45
Interest received	-	26.97
Net cash (used in) investing activities	1.67	(4,447.62)

Continued to next page

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Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited New Delhi

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
Interim Cash Flow Statement for the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Continued from previous page

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings from related parties	107.17	1,544.24
Repayments of short-term borrowings from related parties	(9.00)	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	(88.48)	(632.95)
Finance cost	(16.99)	(148.28)
Net cash generated/(used in) from financing activities	**(7.30)**	**763.01**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16.90)	(0.65)
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 10)		
-Beginning of the year	18.64	19.28
-End of the period	1.74	18.63
Cash and bank balances as per Balance Sheet	**1.74**	**18.63**

Notes :

i. Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 10)

Balances with banks:		
-on current accounts	1.74	18.63
Cash on hand	-	0.01
	1.74	18.64

ii. Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities and financial assets arising from financing activities.

Particulars	April 1, 2018	Cash flows	Non cash changes	September 30, 2018
Borrowings	1,717.68	9.70	93.38	1,820.76

iii. The notes referred above form an integral part of the financial statements.
iv. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 Cash Flow Statements.

As per our report of even date

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 103523W/ W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Satya Narayanan R.
Director
DIN: 00307326

Gopal Bagaria
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No: ACS38899

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
Interim Statement of changes in equity for the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at April 1, 2017	944.76
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2017-18	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	944.76
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	944.76

B. Other equity

For the Six Months ended September 30, 2018

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus			Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Total
	Security premium reserve	Deemed equity	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	6,775.85	4.76	853.11	0.04	7,633.76
Financial guarantee issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	(136.17)	-	(136.17)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.27	0.27
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(136.17)	0.27	(135.90)
Adjustment during the year	-		-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-		-	-	-
Transfer from Retained earnings	-		-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	6,775.85	4.76	716.94	0.31	7,497.86
Financial guarantee issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	(128.44)	-	(128.44)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(0.03)	(0.03)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	(128.44)	(0.03)	(128.47)
Adjustment during the period	-		-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-		-	-	-
Transfer from Retained earnings	-		-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	6,775.85	4.76	588.50	0.28	7,369.39

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 103523W/ W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Satya Narayanan R.
Director
DIN: 00307326

Gopal Bagerla
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No: AC538899

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure ... New Delhi

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
Notes to the Interim Financial Statements for the period ended September 30, 2018

Reporting Entity

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in India on June 16, 2005, to provide school management services & infrastructure services and soft skills. The Company is a subsidiary of CL Educate Limited that holds 99.99% of its share capital.

The Company as on March 16, 2017,entered and executed a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) with B&S Strategy Services Private Limited to sale its businesses of running & operating pre-schools, and providing school management services & infrastructure services on a slump sale basis (via agreements dated March 16, 2017 and July 18, 2017). The said sale of business was consistent with the Group's long term strategy to discontinue its K-12 business and to focus in the areas of Test Prep business.

The accompanying interim financial statements reflect the results of the activities undertaken by the Company during the period April 01, 2018 to September 30, 2018.

1. Basis of preparation.

(i) Statement of compliance:

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These interim Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared to assist CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') to comply with the directions of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) for onwards submission to NSE, BSE and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

These interim financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these interim financial statements are included in note 2. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the above criteria, the Company has ascertained its accounting cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These interim financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to nearest lacs, unless otherwise stated.

(iv) Basis of measurement

The interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations
Assets held for sale	Lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

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(v) **Use of estimates and judgements**

In preparing these interim financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the interim financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note no 39: classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
- Note no 38: assets held for sale: availability of the asset for immediate sale, management's commitment for the sale and probability of sale to conclude if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the six month period ending September 30, 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Note no 31: measurement of defined benefit obligations and plan assets: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note no 3: measurement of useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment;
- Note no 4: measurement of useful lives of intangible assets;
- Note no 39: fair value measurement of financial instruments;
- Note no 30: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources;
- Note no 37: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used; and
- Note no 39: impairment of financial assets.

(vi) **Measurement of fair value**

A number of accounting policy and disclosures require measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

• In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
• In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the interim financial statements are categorized 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) 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 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.

2. Significant accounting policies

(i) Revenue

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

The Company derives revenue primarily from sale of services, license fee and tuition fee.

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the interim financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the interim financial statements of the Company.

<u>Sale of services</u>

Soft Skill fee is fee charged from different schools on revenue sharing basis and is recognized over a period of time, as and when the services are rendered as per the terms of the contract.

<u>License fee</u>

License fee on account of grant of brand on non-exclusive basis is onetime fee charged from different schools and is recognised in the year in which contract is executed.

<u>Tuition fee</u>

School fee from students is recognized as and when the performance obligations are satisfied as per the terms of the contract.

Recognition interest income

<u>Interest income</u>

Interest income on time deposits is recognised using the effective interest method.

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Career Launcher Education Infrastructure & Services Limited * New Delhi

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost net of recoverable taxes(wherever applicable), which includes capitalised borrowing costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, if any, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the expenditure can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property,plant and equipment less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as under and the same are equal to lives specified as per schedule II of the Act.

The useful life of assets are as under:

Tangible Assets	Useful life (in years)
Furniture and fixtures	8
Vehicle	8
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	3

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New Delhi

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Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/discard from property, plant and equipment is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

(iii) **Intangible assets**

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefit attributable to the assets will flow to the company and where its cost can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

<u>Amortisation</u>

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortisation in the statement of profit and loss.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible Assets	**Useful Life (in years)**
Software	5
License fee	5
Website	5
Education manual	5

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gain or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of asset and recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) **Business combinations**

As part of its transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to apply the relevant Ind AS, viz. Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, to only those business combinations that occurred on or after the transition date.

In accordance with Ind AS 103, the Company accounts for these business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred for the business combination is generally measured at fair value as at the date the control is acquired (acquisition date), as are the net identifiable assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and accumulated in equity as capital reserve if there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as resulting in a bargain purchase; otherwise the gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred except to the extent of issue of debt or equity securities.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Career Launcher Education Limited * New Delhi bargain purchase; otherwise the gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred except to the extent of issue of debt or equity securities.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured subsequently, and settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

In respect of the business combinations affected prior to the transition date, goodwill represents the amount recognised under the Company's previous accounting framework under Indian GAAP adjusted for the reclassification of certain intangibles.

(v) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

After impairment, depreciation/amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(vi) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(vii) Investment in subsidiaries and associates

Investment in subsidiaries and associates is carried at cost, less any impairment in the value of investment, in these interim financial statements.

(viii) Non—current assets or disposal group held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that the carrying value will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
New Delhi

Such assets, of disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any resultant loss on a disposal group is allocated first to the Goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on *pro rata* basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, and biological assets which continues to be measured in accordance with the Company's other accounting policies. Losses on initial reclassification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets, property plant and equipment and investment properties are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

(ix) **Discontinued operation**

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from those of the rest of the Company and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations and:

- Is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or

- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to re-sale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when operations meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit and loss is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

(x) **Financial instruments**

I. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, except for an item recognised at fair value through profit and loss. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are expense in the statement of profit and loss.

II. Classification and subsequent measurement

<u>Financial assets</u>

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solelypayments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debts investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

<u>Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gain and losses</u>

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held fortrading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Offsetting

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

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Impairment of financial instruments:

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on;

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost and;
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI- debt instruments

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for agreed credit period ;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

<u>Expected credit loss:</u>

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

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12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than agreed credit period

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is past due and is not recovered within agreed credit period.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(xi) Leases:

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of an arrangement at inception date.Whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

Where the Company is lessee

Finance lease

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Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalised.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as determined by the management or the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Act, whichever is lower. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalised asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset, the lease term and the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Act.

Operating lease

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

<u>Where the Company is the lessor</u>

<u>Finance lease</u>

Leases in which the Company transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance lease are recognised as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. After initial recognition, the Company apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease. The interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

<u>Operating lease</u>

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

(xii) **Employee Benefits**

<u>Short term employee benefits:</u>

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed off as the related services are provided. Benefits such as salaries, wages, and bonus etc. are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the employee renders the related service. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligation in the Balance Sheet.

<u>Long term employee benefits</u>

Defined contribution plan: Provident fund

All employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a

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Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity, which provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment in an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the company with respect to gratuity is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date.

The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled. The resultant actuarial gain or loss on change in present value of the defined benefit obligation or change in return of the plan assets is recognised as an income or expense in the other comprehensive income. The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The Company's determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The Plan assets of the Company are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India through a trust managed by the Company in terms of an insurance policy taken on fund obligations with respect to its gratuity plan.

Other long-term benefits: Compensated absences

Benefits under the Company's compensated absences scheme constitute other employee benefits. The liability in respect of compensated absences is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method done by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date. Actuarial gain and losses arerecognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(xiii) **Income tax**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related

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Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited * New Delhi to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;

- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be real.

Minimum alternate tax

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit entitlement under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as a deferred tax asset when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, will flow to the Company and the asset can be measured reliably. MAT credit entitlement is set off to the extent allowed in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed at each reporting date and is recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Significant management judgement is required to determine the probability of recognition of MAT credit entitlement.

(xiv) **Contingent Liability, Contingent Asset and Provisions**

Contingent liability

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arises from past events and whose existence 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.

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Provisions

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

(xv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

(xvi) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events such as bonus issue, share split or consolidation of shares.

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted into equity shares as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

(xvii) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

Segment Earnings beforeinterest, tax and depreciation ('EBITDA') is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services. The Company deals in one business namely "provision of education and related services".

The Board of Director(s) are collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. Refer Note 32for segment information.

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3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Computer hardware	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Lease hold improvement	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)							
Balance as at April 1, 2017	-	-	-	6.53	-	-	6.53
Additions	11.07	7.19	2.38	2.48	61.18	12.23	96.53
Disposals	11.07	7.19	2.38	2.50	61.18	12.23	96.55
Ind AS remeasurements							
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	6.51	-	-	6.51
Balance as at April 1, 2018	-	-	-	6.51	-	-	6.51
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ind AS remeasurements							
Balance as at September 30, 2018	-	-	-	6.51	-	-	6.51
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses							
Balance as at April 1, 2017	-	-	-	1.78	-	-	1.78
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	1.77	-	-	1.77
Disposals	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	3.54	-	-	3.54
Balance at April 1, 2018	-	-	-	3.54	-	-	3.54
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-	0.89	-	-	0.89
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	-	-	-	4.43	-	-	4.43
Carrying amount (net)							
As at March 31, 2018	-	-	-	2.97	-	-	2.97
As at September 30, 2018	-	-	-	2.08	-	-	2.08

i. Vehicles are subject to first and exclusive charge to secure the Company's borrowings referred in notes as secured term loans from others and secured term loans from banks(Refer note 16)
ii. The Company has not carried out any revaluation of property, plant and equipment, for the period ending September 30, 2018 and year ending March 31, 2018.
iii. There are no impairment losses recognised during the period
iv. The are no exchange differences adjusted in property, plant and equipment.
v. See accounting policy in note 2

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4. Other intangible assets

Particulars	Website	Licence Fee	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)			
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.04	87.25	87.29
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	0.04	87.25	87.29
Balance as at April 1, 2018	0.04	87.25	87.29
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	0.04	87.25	87.29
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.04	26.39	26.43
Depreciation for the year	-	26.39	26.39
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	0.04	52.78	52.82
Balance at April 1, 2018	0.04	52.78	52.82
Depreciation for the year	-	13.18	13.18
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	0.04	65.96	66.00
Carrying amount (net)			
As at March 31, 2018	-	34.47	34.47
As at September 30, 2018	-	21.29	21.29

i. The license fees comprises/includes copyright on content, books, study material for school students from class of nursery to grade V.
ii. The Company has not carried out any revaluation of intangible assets, for the period ending September 30, 2018 and year ending March 31, 2018.
iii. There are no impairment losses recognised during the period.
iv. The are no exchange differences adjusted in intangible assets.
v. There are no restrictions on the title of the intangible assets.
vi. The Company has not acquired any intangible asset free of charge or for nominal consideration by way of a government grant.
vii. See accounting policy in note 2.

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5. Non-current - Investments

		As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unquoted, trade investments, at cost			
Investment in subsidiaries			
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited			
98,468 (Previous year: 98,468) fully paid up equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each		1,867.64	1,867.64
150,000 (Previous year: 150,000) fully paid up 0.01% optionally convertible preference shares of face value of Rs. 10 each		1,500.00	1,500.00
	(A)	3,367.64	3,367.64
Unquoted, non- trade investments, at cost			
Investment in shares of others			
B & S Strategy Services Private Limited			
8817 (Previous year: 8541) fully paid up equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each		4,744.74	4,596.21
Unquoted, non- trade investments, at FVTPL			
Energy Plantation Project Private Limited			
50,000 (Previous year: 50,000) fully paid equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each		5.00	5.00
Less: Provision for impairment		(5.00)	(5.00)
	(B)	4,744.74	4,596.21
Deemed capital contribution	(C)	20.33	20.33
	(A+B+C)	8,132.71	7,984.18

The aggregate book value of unquoted non current investment are as follows:

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Aggregate book value of unquoted non current investment	8,112.38	7,963.85

There are no other significant restrictions on the right of ownership, realisability of investments or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process refer note no. 39.

6. Deferred tax assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets (net) (refer note 37)	-	21.64
	-	21.64

7. Non current tax assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance income tax (net of provision Rs. 486.88 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 486.88 lacs, April 1, 2017: Rs. 144.30 lacs)	225.80	231.17
	225.80	231.17

8. Other non current assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Gratuity fund	1.29	1.30
	1.29	1.30

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9. Trade receivables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured		
Considered good	39.14	39.14
Considered doubtful	84.08	84.08
Less: Provision for doubtful debts*	(84.08)	(84.08)
	39.14	39.14
Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below:		
Total trade receivables from related parties (refer note ii & note iii)	-	-
	-	-

* The Company has measured Expected Credit Loss of trade receivable based on simplified approach as per Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" except bulk customer and other. (Refer note no 39)

Note:

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (Refer Note no. 39)
ii. No trade or other receivable are due from director or other officer of the Company and firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member either jointly
iii. For terms and condition of trade receivable owing from related parties. (Refer note 35)

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks:		
-on current accounts	1.74	18.63
Cash on hand	-	0.01
	1.74	18.64

Note:

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note no. 39)

11. Current financial asset-loans

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Loans and advances to related parties (refer note 35)	1,706.14	1,841.52
	1,706.14	1,841.52

During the period, the company has given unsecured loans to their group companies/parties for meeting their working capital requirement. Details of the same are as follows:

Company/ party name	Amount given	Rate of interest
Career Launcher Infractructure Private Limited	-	Nil
Career Launcher Education Foundation	-	Nil
CLEF AP Trust	14.82	12.50%

Year end balance of loans are as follows:

Company/ party name	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Career Launcher Infractructure Private Limited	706.82	848.02
Career Launcher Education Foundation	748.01	757.01
CLEF AP Trust	251.31	236.49
	1,706.14	1,841.52

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note no. 39)

12. Other current financial assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Receivables from others	10.62	10.46
Receivables from related parties (refer note 35)		
- Receivable on account of business sale	335.20	335.20
- Others	0.10	1.83
	345.92	347.49

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note no. 39)

13. Other current assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Balances with government authorities	0.35	0.03
Other advances recoverable in cash or kind		
- Prepaid expenses	0.01	0.04
	0.36	0.07

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14. Equity share capital

The Company has only one class of share capital having a par value of Rs.10 per share, referred to herein as equity share.

	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
Authorised shares				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each (Previous year Rs.10)	10,000,000	1,000.00	10,000,000	1,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each (Previous year Rs.10)	9,447,606	944.76	9,447,606	944.76
	9,447,606	944.76	9,447,606	944.76

a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding as at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
At the beginning of the period	9,447,606	944.76	9,447,606	944.76
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	9,447,606	944.76	9,447,606	944.76

b) Terms/rights attached to equity share

Voting
Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividends
The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. The Company has not distributed any dividend in the current year and previous year.

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

c) Shares held by the holding company / ultimate holding company and/or their associates/ subsidiaries.

Name of share holder	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Numbers	% held	Numbers	% held
i) CL Educate Limited (the holding company)	9,447,600	99.99	9,447,600	99.99
	9,447,600	99.99	9,447,600	99.99

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

Name of share holder	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Numbers	% held	Numbers	% held
i) CL Educate Limited (the holding company)	9,447,600	99.99	9,447,600	99.99

Six share are held by nomoniee shareholders of CL Educate Ltd.

e) No class of shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back during the Six Months of 5 years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date.

f) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceeding the reporting date

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15. Other equity

15.1 Securities premium reserve

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	6,775.85	6,775.85
Closing balance (A)	6,775.85	6,775.85

15.2 Deemed capital contribution

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	4.76	4.76
Addition during the year (net of tax)	-	-
Closing balance (B)	4.76	4.76

15.3 Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	716.94	853.13
Add: profit/(loss) for the period	(128.44)	(136.17)
Closing balance (C)	588.50	716.96

15.4 Other comprehensive income

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	0.31	0.04
Add: Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	(0.03)	0.27
Closing balance (D)	0.28	0.31
Total reserves and surplus (A+B+C+D)	7,369.39	7,497.88

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16. Non-current Borrowings

	Non-current portion		Current portion	
	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Secured				
Term Loan				
Vehicle loan from bank (note a)	-	-	1.03	2.47
Unsecured				
Term Loan				
Working Capital Loan from bank (note b & d)	-	5.64	10.68	19.63
Working Capital Loan from Financial Institutions (note c)	-	0.37	10.65	83.80
	-	6.01	22.36	105.90
Less: Interest accrued but not due on borrowings			(0.30)	(1.38)
Amount disclosed under the head "other current liabilities" (refer note 21)	-	-	(22.06)	(104.52)
Net amount	-	6.01	-	-

a) The Company has following vehicle loans as on September 30, 2018. Vehicles are subject to first and exclusive charge to secure the vehicle loan from bank.

Name of Bank	Loan taken	Rate of Interest	Tenure	Date of first EMI	EMI	Balance outstanding as on September 30, 2018
Housing Development Finance Corporation	7.70	13.50%	36 Months	5-Feb-16	0.26	1.03

b) The Company has taken Working Capital Loans from following banks. Details of the loans are as follows:

Name of Bank	Loan taken	Rate of Interest	Tenure	Date of first EMI	EMI	Balance outstanding as on September 30, 2018
Indusind Bank (Refer note d)	25.00	18.50%	36 Months	4-Oct-15	0.91	-
Deutsche Bank	25.00	19.00%	36 Months	5-Oct-15	0.92	-
Kotak Mahindra Bank	25.00	18.70%	36 Months	1-Nov-16	0.91	10.68
						10.68

c) The Company has taken Working Capital Loan from financial institutions. Details of the loans are as follows:

Name of financial institutions	Loan taken	Rate of Interest	Tenure	Date of first EMI	EMI	Balance outstanding as on September 30, 2018
Magma Fincorp Limited (Refer note d)	90.00	19.00%	36 Months	7-Oct-15	3.30	5.73
Magma Fincorp Limited (Refer note d)	30.00	19.00%	24 Months	7-Feb-17	1.51	-
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	50.00	18.65%	36 Months	9-Oct-15	1.83	-
Capital First Limited	75.00	18.75%	36 Months	5-Nov-15	2.74	2.70
Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	35.00	13.50%	36 Months	10-Oct-15	1.19	-
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	45.00	18.50%	24 Months	5-Nov-16	2.26	2.22
						10.65

d) Guarantees:
The loans taken from Magma Fincorp Limited and Indusind bank are secured by corporate guarantee of CL Educate Limited, the Holding Company.

e) For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note no. 39.

f) During the period ended September 30, 2018, Company has repaid unsecured working capital loan taken from Indusind Bank, Duetsche Bank, Tata Capital Financial Services Limited, Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd and one loan from Magma Fincorp Limited

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17. Non current provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 31)		
Provision for leave encashment	0.12	0.10
	0.12	0.10

18. Other non-current liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Financial guarantee payable	-	0.01
	-	0.01

For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note no. 39.

19. Current borrowings

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured		
- From related parties - [note (i)]	1,798.70	1,607.15
	1,798.70	1,607.15

Note:

(i) The Company has an outstanding unsecured loan of Rs.1798.70 Lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs.1607.15 Lacs) from CL Educate Limited, the holding company, at an interest of 12.5% p.a, which is payable on demand. As per the terms of the agreement the Holding Company may extend loan upto a maximum limit of Rs.1850.00 Lacs. Interest due on Loan is credited to Loan account at the end of every financial year.

(ii) For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note no. 39.

20. Trade payables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables	-	-
Payables for expenses	104.61	108.56
	104.61	108.56

Note:

i. Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in normal trade cycle.
ii. The Company has payable for expenses of Rs. 90.22 lacs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 90.72 Lacs) from CL Educate Limited, the holding company (refer note 35)

iii. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note no. 39.
iv. For the purpose of disclosure under clause 22 of chapter V of MSMED Act 2006, refer note 34.

21. Other current financial liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 16)	22.06	104.52
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.30	1.38
Payables for capital assets	96.53	96.53
Others		
- Employees related payables	13.40	24.02
- Other payables for ESOP [refer note (i)]	121.13	128.21
	253.42	354.66

Note:

i. During the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, CL Educate Limited, holding company had granted ESOP to one of the directors of the Company and expenses was recorded by the Company in accordance with guidance note issued by ICAI, in respect of shares of the holding company to be issued to a director of Company. All amounts related to issue of such shares on exercise of ESOP shall be reimbursed by company to the holding company. ESOP expense/income and a corresponding payable has been recorded in the books of the Company and accordingly, no expense/income has been recorded by the holding Company.

ii. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note no. 39.

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22. Other current liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory dues payable	5.46	3.46
	5.46	3.46

23. Current provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 31)		
Provision for leave encashment	0.01	-
	0.01	-

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24. Other income

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest income on		
- Loan to related parties (refer note 35)	14.82	26.97
- Other finance income	0.01	0.36
Expense reversal on Employee stock options (ESOP)	7.09	-
Liabilities written back	4.18	14.38
Provision written back	-	18.97
Profit on sale of assets held for sale (refer note 38)	-	76.80
Miscellaneous income	-	1.24
	26.10	138.72

25. Employee benefits expense

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and other benefits	2.80	5.29
Employee stock options (ESOP)	-	18.20
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 31)	0.13	0.33
Leave encashment expenses (refer note 31)	0.02	0.05
Gratuity expenses (refer note 31)	(0.02)	0.22
Staff welfare expenses	0.01	0.07
	2.94	24.16

26. Finance costs

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest expense on borrowings*	109.29	148.28
Interest on delay in depositing income tax	-	52.85
Interest on delay in depositing TDS	0.01	0.01
Other finance cost	-	18.12
	109.30	219.26

* Include interest charged by related parties (Refer Note 35)

27. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (Refer Note 3)	0.89	1.77
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets (refer note 4)	13.18	26.39
	14.07	28.16

28. Other expenses

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Electricity expenses	-	0.24
Travelling and conveyance expenses	0.01	0.21
Communication expenses	-	0.02
Insurance expenses	0.02	-
Rates and taxes	0.01	-
Repairs - others	-	0.03
Printing and stationery expenses	-	0.05
Legal and professional expenses (refer note I)	1.15	2.34
Miscellaneous expenses	0.03	0.07
	1.22	2.96

Note:
(I) Remuneration to auditors (excluding Goods and Service Tax)

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Statutory audit	0.63	1.25
Total	0.63	1.25

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29 Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 on 'Earnings per Share'

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations (a)/(c)	(1.36)	(1.58)
From discontinuing operations (b)/(c)	-	0.14
Total basic & diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	(1.36)	(1.44)
Nominal value per share	10.00	10.00
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		
From continuing operations (a)	(128.44)	(148.98)
From discontinuing operations (b)	-	12.81
	(128.44)	(136.17)
Weighted average number of shares	No of shares	No of shares
Weighted average number of equity shares for the year (c)	9,447,606	9,447,606

At present, the Company does not have any dilutive potential equity shares.

30 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

A. Commitments:

(i) There are no capital and other material commitments as at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

B. Contingent liabilities:

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Guarantees outstanding	-	150.00

Bank Name	Name of the guaranter	Name of the borrower	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
HDFC Bank Limited	CLEIS	Nalanda Foundation	-	150.00
Total			-	150.00

31 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined contribution plans:

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and EDLI, which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Contribution to provident fund	0.13	1.30

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity

The Company operates a post-employment defined benefit plan for Gratuity. This plan entitles an employee to receive half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The Company contributes to a trust set up by the Company which further contributes to a policy taken from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognize each Six Months of service as giving rise to additional employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at September 30, 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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A. The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
(Assets)/liability for gratuity	(1.29)	(1.30)
Total employee benefit liabilities / (assets)	(1.29)	(1.30)
Non-current	(1.29)	(1.30)
Current	-	-

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit / (asset) liability and its components:

	As at September 30, 2018			As at March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.10	(1.40)	(1.30)	3.30	1.30	2.00
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	0.03	-	0.03	0.07	-	0.07
Interest cost (income)	0.00	(0.05)	(0.05)	0.25	(0.10)	0.15
	0.04	(0.05)	(0.02)	0.32	(0.10)	0.22
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	(0.27)	-	(0.27)
- experience adjustment	-	0.04	0.04	-	-	-
	(0.01)	0.04	0.03	(0.27)	-	(0.27)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition adjustment	-	-	-	(3.25)	-	(3.25)
	-	-	-	(3.25)	-	(3.25)
Balance at the end	0.13	(1.41)	(1.29)	0.10	1.40	(1.30)

C. Expenses Recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	0.03	0.07
Interest cost	(0.05)	0.15
	(0.02)	0.22

D. Plan assets

Plan assets comprises of the following:

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Funds Managed by Insurer	1.41	1.40

On an annual basis, an asset-liability matching study is done by the Company whereby the Company contributes the net increase in the actuarial liability to the plan manager in order to manage the liability risk.

E. Actuarial assumptions

a. Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation assumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

The discount rate has been assumed at 8.26% (March 31, 2018: 7.80%) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities. 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.

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b. Demographic assumptions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)	
iii) Ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)	Withdrawal Rate (%)
Upto 30 years	3	3
From 31 to 44 years	2	2
Above 44 years	1	1

F. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(0.01)	0.02	(0.01)	0.01
Future salary growth (0.50% movement)	0.02	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Investment Risk - If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality & disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

G. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation		
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1-2 years	-	-
Between 2-5 years	0.01	0.01
Over 5 years	0.11	0.09
Total	0.12	0.10

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending September 30, 2018 are Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018 Rs Nil)

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting Six Months is 22.50 years (March 31, 2018: 22.89 years).

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits:

The company provides for compensated absences to its employees. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service Six Monthss or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the Six Months in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such Six Months, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. During the Six Months ended September 30, 2018, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to Rs. 0.06 Lacs (previous year Rs. 0.05 Lacs). The Company determines the expense for compensated absences basis the actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the obligation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation (compensated absences)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for earned leave	0.12	0.10
	0.12	0.10
Total employee benefit liabilities		
Non-current	-	-
Current	0.12	0.10

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B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability (compensated absences)

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

	As at September 30, 2018			As at March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.11	-	0.11	1.92	-	1.92
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	0.03	-	0.03	0.07	-	0.07
Actuarial loss (gain)	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	(0.17)	-	(0.17)
Interest cost (income)	-	-	-	0.15	-	0.15
	0.02	-	0.02	0.05	-	0.05
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
- experience adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-	(0.07)	-	(0.07)
Acquisition adjustment Out	-	-	-	(1.79)	-	(1.79)
	-	-	-	(1.86)	-	(1.86)
Balance at the end	0.13	-	0.13	0.11	-	0.11

C. Expenses Recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year (compensated absences)

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	0.03	0.07
Actuarial loss (gain)	(0.01)	(0.17)
Interest cost	-	0.15
	0.02	0.05

D. Actuarial assumptions (compensated absences)

a. Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation aaumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

The discount rate has been assumed at 8.26% (March 31, 2018: 7.80%) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities. 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.

b. Demographic assumptions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)	
iii) Ages	Withdrawal Rate (%)	Withdrawal Rate (%)
Upto 30 years	3	3
From 31 to 44 years	2	2
Above 44 years	1	1

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E. Sensitivity analysis (compensated absences)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	0.01
Future salary growth (0.50% movement)	0.01	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Senstivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

Senstivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Investment Risk - If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality & disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

F. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years (compensated absences)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation	-	
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1-2 years	-	-
Between 2-5 years	0.01	0.01
Over 5 years	0.11	0.09
Total	0.12	0.10

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the six month period ending September 30, 2018 are Rs. 0.08 lacs (March 31, 2018: 0.09 lacs).
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting Six Months is 22.50 years (March 31, 2018: 22.89 years).

32 Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 on 'Operating segments'

Segment information is presented in respect of the company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the company's management and internal reporting structure.

Operating Segments

The board of directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any facility. The Board had identified 'Infrastructure facilities, soft skills, educational and consulting program' as operational segment. The Company has entered into a Business Transfer Agreement to sale its businesses of infrastructure facilities, soft skills, educational and consulting program, running & operating pre-schools. The said sale of business was consistent with the Group's long term strategy to discontinue its K-12 businss and to focus in the areas of Test Prep business. Therefore, as on date, there is no reportable segment.

Entity wide disclosures

Information about products and services

The Company before the business transfer, use to deal in one business namely "Infrastructure facilities, soft skills, educational and consulting program". Therefore product wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

Information about geographical areas

Company used to operate under single geographic location, there are no separate reportable geographical segments.

Information about major customers (from external customers)

The Company before the business transfer, use to derive revenues from one customer, hence for the period ended September 30, 2018 Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs. 81.46 lacs) which amount to 10 per cent or more of an entity's revenues.

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33 Leases

Operating leases

The Company is a lessee under an operating leases. The lease terms of premise range from 1 to 5 years and accordingly are short term leases, with an option to renew the lease after that Six Months. Lease payments are renegotiated every five years to reflect market rentals. Expected future minimum commitments for non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
(i) Future minimum lease payments		
Not later than one year	-	-
Later than one year but not later than five year	-	-
Later than five year	-	-
Total	-	-

(ii) Amounts recognised in profit and loss account	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Lease expense- minimum lease payments	-	3.72

34 In terms of the clause 22 of chapter V micro, small and Medium enterprises development Act 2006 (MSMED act 2006), the disclosure of payments due to any supplier as at September 30, 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any MSME supplier as at the end of each accounting Six Months included in		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
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 Six Months	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the Six Months of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointment day during the Six Months) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting Six Months	-	-
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 under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

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35 Related Party Disclosure

The Disclosure as required by the Indian Accounting Standard - 24 (Related Party Disclosure) are given below:-

(a) List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

a) Holding Company	:	CL Educate Limited
b) Subsidiary Company	:	Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited
c) Enterprises in which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence.	:	Nalanda Foundation (upto June 30, 2017)
	:	Career Launcher Education Foundation
	:	CLEF AP Trust
	:	Career Launcher Education Infrastructure & Services Limited Employee Group Gratuity Trust
	:	B & S Strategy Services Private Limited (from July 1, 2017)
d) Key Management Personnel	:	Sujit Bhattacharyya (Director)
	:	Shiva Kumar (Director)

(b) Details of related party transactions are as below:

Particulars	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
i. Revenue from soft skill fees		
Nalanda Foundation	-	74.59
ii. Revenue from license fees		
Nalanda Foundation	-	6.88
iii. Interest income		
CLEF AP Trust	14.82	26.97
iv. Interest Expenses		
CL Educate Limited	103.76	63.34
v. Conversion of interest income into current financial asset-loans		
CLEF AP Trust	14.82	26.97
vi. Conversion of interest into current borrowings		
CL Educate Limited	93.38	57.00
vii. Purchase of security deposit		
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	-	2.64
viii. Purchase of fixed assets		
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	-	96.53
ix. Conversion of other receivable into current borrowings		
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited		
x. Reimbursement of expenses from		
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	-	1.01
B & S Strategy Services Private Limited	-	15.27
xi. Reimbursement of expenses to		
CL Educate Limited	0.04	-
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	0.08	1.38
B & S Strategy Services Private Limited	-	2.48
xii. Infrastructure charges		
CL Educate Limited		
xiii. Current financial assets-loans (given)		
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	-	14.03
Nalanda Foundation	-	55.00
xiv. Current borrowings (repaid)		
CL Educate Limited	9.00	30.00

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xv. Current borrowings (taken)		
CL Educate Limited	107.17	1,517.23
xvi. Current financial assets-loans (realised)		
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	141.24	75.50
Nalanda Foundation	-	56.95
Career Launcher Edu. Foundation	9.00	-
xvii. Payment received on behalf of		
B & S Strategy Services Private Limited	-	48.31
xviii. Investments made		
B & S Strategy Services Private Limited	148.53	-

Balance outstanding as at the year end

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Other financial assets		
B & S Strategy Services Private Limited	335.20	337.03
Current financial assets-loans		
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	706.82	848.02
Career Launcher Education Foundation	748.01	757.01
CLEF AP Trust	251.31	236.49
Trade Payable- payable for expenses		
CL Educate Limited	90.22	90.72
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	4.03	3.95
CL Media Private Limited	6.97	6.97
Other current financial liability- payable for capital assets		
Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited	96.53	96.53
Other current financial liability-other payable		
CL Educate Limited	121.13	128.21
Current borrowing-loan payable		
CL Educate Limited	1,798.70	1,607.15
Remuneration payable to KMPs -		
Shiva Kumar	2.79	7.79
Sujit Bhattacharyya	9.75	14.75
xvi. Guarantees given on behalf of Company by (refer Note 16)		
CL Educate Limited	115.00	145.00

Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

i. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel were no more favorable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

ii. All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and are to be settled in cash. None of the balances are secured.

iii. For the year ended September 30, 2018 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related party (March 31, 2018: Nil; April 1, 2017: Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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36 The Company has filed legal cases against its debtors for recovery of outstanding receivables amounting Rs. 132.86 Lacs arising from violation of terms and conditions of business partner agreement etc. The company has received the said amount subsequent to the current period.

37 **Deferred tax**

A. **Amounts recognised in profit or loss**

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current tax		
Current year	5.37	-
	5.37	-
Deferred tax		
Change in recognised temporary differences	21.64	13.16
	21.64	13.16
Total tax expense of from operations	27.01	13.16

B. **Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income**

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	0.02	-	0.02	0.27	0.00	0.27
	0.02	-	0.02	0.27	0.00	0.27

C. **Reconciliation of effective tax rate**

	Six Months ended September 30, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax	26%	(101.44)	25.75%	(123.04)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		(26.38)		NIL
Tax effect of:				
Non-deductible expenses		28.37		
Non-recognition of deferred taxes		3.38		
Reversal of deferred tax		21.64		13.16
Tax expense as per financials		27.01		13.16

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D. **Movement in temporary differences**

	As at April 1, 2018	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at September 30, 2018
Deferred tax assets				
Impairment of investment	1.60	(1.60)	-	-
Trade receivables	32.93	(32.93)	-	-
Other items	0.12	(0.12)		-
Sub- Total (a)	34.65	(34.65)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities				
Other items	11.32	(11.32)	-	-
Sub- Total (b)	11.32	(11.32)	-	-
Net deferred tax assets (a)-(b)	23.33	(23.33)	-	-

	As at April 1, 2017	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets				
Property, plant and equipment	8.26	(8.26)	-	-
Current provision	1.25	(1.25)	-	-
Employee Benefits	1.09	(1.09)	-	-
Impairment of investment	1.60	-	-	1.60
Trade receivables	35.49	(2.56)	-	32.93
Other items	0.12	-		0.12
Sub- Total (a)	47.81	(13.16)	-	34.65
Deferred tax liabilities				
Other items	11.32	-	-	11.32
Sub- Total (b)	11.32	-	-	11.32
Net deferred tax assets (a)-(b)	36.49	(13.16)	-	21.64

The Company has made realistic estimates and does not forecast future taxable profits against which the deferred tax assets can be realised.

E. **Tax losses carried forward**

There are no tax losses on which deferred tax assets was required to be recognised.

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38 The Company previously entered into a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) with B&S Strategy Services Private Limited to sale its businesses of running & operating pre-schools, and providing school management services & infrastructure services on a slump sale basis (via agreements dated Macrh 16, 2017 and July 18, 2017). The said sale of business was consistent with the Group's long term strategy to discontinue its K-12 businss and to focus in the areas of Test Prep business.

The lump sum consideration of Rs. 46.50 crore is inclusive of non cash consideration in equity shares of B&S Strategy Services Private Limited, and cash consideration of Rs 6 crore. The non cash consideration of Rs. 40.50 Crore constitutes 7,526 shares - 40.32% of the equity share capital of B&S Strategy Services Private Limited.

The same shares have been issued by B&S Strategy Services Private Limited to the Company

The Company has further invested Rs 6.95 crore in shares of B&S Strategy Services Private Limited resulting in increase in the shareholding to 44.18%

In respect to the cash consideration of Rs 6 crore, Rs 3.35 crore is still receivable.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenses of the business subject to slump sale:

Particulars	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Period ended July 1, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue	-	113.20	989.98
Employee benefits expense	-	17.00	147.43
Finance cost	-	-	59.18
Depreciation & amortisation expenses	-	0.78	3.58
Other expenses	-	82.61	169.43
Profit from discontinued operations before tax	-	12.81	610.36
Income tax epenses	-	-	157.93
Profit after tax	-	12.81	452.43
Gain on sale of discontinued operation	-	76.80	-
Income tax on gain on sale of discontinued operation	-	-	-
Profit from discontinued operation, net of tax	-	89.61	-

The profit from discontinued operation of Rs. 89.61 Lacs is attributable entirely to the owners of the Company.

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of sale i.e. July 1, 2017 and as at September 30, 2018, and March 31, 2018 were listed below.

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at 1 July, 2017
Property, plant and equipment			106.84
Non-current financial asset-loans			78.75
Trade receivables			598.67
Current financial asset-loans			3,819.99
Other current assets			0.04
Total Assets	-	-	**4,604.29**
Long term provision			3.66
Other current financial liabilities			32.91
Other current liabilities			22.63
Short term provisions			0.09
Total Liabilities	-	-	**59.29**
Net Asset Transferred	-	-	**4,545.00**
Consideration received (net of expenses)			4,621.80
Cash and cash equivalent disposed off			
Net profit/ (loss)	-	-	**76.80**

The net cash flows attributable to the business subject to slump sale are stated below:

	As at September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Operating activities	-	13.59
Investing activities	-	76.80
Financing activities	-	-

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39. Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a. Financial instruments - by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

As at September 30, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Investments	-	-	8,132.71	8,132.71	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	39.14	39.14	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.74	1.74	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	1,706.14	1,706.14	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	345.92	345.92	-	-	-
Total	-	-	10,225.65	10,225.65			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	1,798.70	1,798.70	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	104.61	104.61	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	253.42	253.42	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,156.73	2,156.73			

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As at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Investments	5.00	-	7,979.18	7,984.18	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	39.14	39.14	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	18.64	18.64	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	1,841.52	1,841.52	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	347.49	347.49	-	-	-
Total	5.00	-	10,225.97	10,230.97			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Borrowings	-	-	6.01	6.01	-	-	6.01
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	1,607.15	1,607.15	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	108.56	108.56	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	354.66	354.66	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,076.38	2,076.38			

Level 1: It includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments.

The Company's borrowings have been contracted at floating rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) which approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of non-current financial assets which includes bank deposits (due for maturity after twelve months from the reporting date) and security deposits is similar to the carrying value as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

Valuation processes

The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a Six Monthsic basis, including level 3 fair values.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year. There are no financial assets/ liabilities measured at fair value/ amortised cost for which level 1 and level 2 inputs have been used. Accordingly, disclosures related to level 1 and 2 inputs are not applicable.

b. **Financial risk management**

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors have the ultimate responsibility to establish the processes and ensure control over risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework in line with the businesses of the company.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company has policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, other price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Investments	8,132.71	7,984.18
Trade receivables	123.22	123.22
Cash and cash equivalents	1.74	18.64
Loans	1,706.14	1,841.52
Other financial assets	345.92	347.49

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises from the Company's receivables from customers and loans granted.

The Company's credit risk is primarily to the amount due from customers. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to these credit risks on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with scheduled commercial banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic enviornment in which it operates and the Company manages its Credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuosly monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

On adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivable. The management uses a simplified approach (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for the purpose of impairment loss allowance, the company estimates amounts based on the business environment in which the Company operates, and management considers that the trade receivables are in default (credit impaired) when counterparty fails to make payments for receivable more than 180 days past due. However the Company based upon historical experience determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables are as follows:

	Gross carrying amount	
Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
1-90 days past due	-	-
90-180 days past due	-	-
180-270 days past due	-	-
270-360 days past due	-	-
360-450 days past due	-	-
450-540 days past due	-	-
540-630 days past due	-	21.50
630-720 past due	-	-
more than 2 years past due	123.22	101.72
Due from related parties	-	-
	123.22	123.22

In case of payments due from related parties there is no default as there is insignificant credit risk. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and othe macro-economic factors. Further, the Company does not anticipate any material credit risk of any of its other receivables.

The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than agreed period are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and analysis of customer credit risk.

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables:

Particulars	Six Months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning	84.08	117.02
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	-	(18.97)
Amount written off	-	13.97
Balance at the end	84.08	84.08

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) 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 approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash (including bank deposits under lien and excluding interest accrued but not due) of Rs 1.74 lacs as at September 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018: Rs.18.64 lacs) and the anticipated future internally generated funds from operations will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and funding from group companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:
- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings.

As at September 30, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Current borrowing					
Loan from CL Educate Ltd	1,798.70	1,798.70	-	-	1,798.70
Trade payables	104.61	104.61	-	-	104.61
Current maturities of long term borrowings	22.06	22.06	-	-	22.06
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.30	0.30	-	-	0.30
Payables for capital assets	96.53	96.53	-	-	96.53
Employees related payables	13.40	13.40	-	-	13.40
Other payables for ESOP	121.13	121.13	-	-	121.13
Total	**2,156.73**	**2,156.73**	**-**	**-**	**2,156.73**

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Non-current borrowing					
Working capital loan	6.01	-	6.01	-	6.01
Current borrowing					
Loan from CL Educate Ltd.	1,607.15	1,607.15	-	-	1,607.15
Trade payables	108.56	108.56	-	-	108.56
Current maturities of long term borrowings	104.52	104.52	-	-	104.52
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.38	1.38	-	-	1.38
Payables for capital assets	96.53	96.53	-	-	96.53
Employees related payables	24.02	24.02	-	-	24.02
Other payables for ESOP	128.21	128.21	-	-	128.21
Total	**2,076.38**	**2,070.37**	**6.01**	**-**	**2,076.38**

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B. Financial risk management (continued)

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, the Company mainly has exposure of market risk namely: interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Other price risk

The company's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The company manages the equity price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the company's senior management on a regular basis. The company's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

Since the entity's exposure to unlisted equity securities is limited to subsidiary/associate Company and it has opted to measure the same at cost accordingly disclosure related to sensitivitty analysis has not been provided.

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

iii. Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term and short term borrowings with variable interest rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans and cash credit from banks carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations expose the Company's cash flow to interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting six months are as follows:

Variable-rate instruments	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowing (Non current)	-	6.01
Current maturities of borrowings	22.06	104.52
Borrowing (current)	1,798.70	1,607.15
Total	1,820.76	1,717.68

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest on term loans from banks				
For the period ended September 30, 2018	(0.22)	0.22	(0.16)	0.16
For the year ended March 31, 2018	(13.72)	13.72	(10.19)	17.26

40 **Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, raise new debt or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest-bearing debts).

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowings	1,820.76	1,717.68
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	(1.74)	(18.64)
Adjusted net debt (A)	1,819.02	1,699.04
Total equity (B)	8,314.14	8,442.64
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	21.88%	20.12%

41 **Subsequent events**

Subsequent to 30 September 2018, the company has made a substantial recovery of amout due to one of the major trade customer. Earlier, the Company has filed legal cases against its trade customer for recovery of outstanding receivables amounting Rs.132.86 Lacs arising from violation of terms and conditions of business partner agreement etc. The company has received the said amount in settlements subsequent to the current period.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure ... Limited New Delhi

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited
Notes to the Interim Financial Statements for the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

42 Going Concern

The financial statements of the company have been prepared on the basis of going concern assumption. The management has evaluated the going concern assumption.
The company is incurring losses since the past 2 years and also there is no business in the company but there are significant receivables from trade customers and also investments in subsidiaries and associates. The parent company also funds the company to meet its minimum expenditure commitments, and the company is being merged with the parent company CL Educate Ltd.therefore, it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

43 Change in accounting policy as per INDAS 8

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11.
Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.
The adoption of the standard did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company for the period.

44 These interim financial statements were authorized for issue by Board of Directors on February 27, 2019

45 The Company has regrouped previous year figures where necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti& Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/ W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of board of directors of
Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited

Gautam Puri	Satya Narayanan R.	Gopal Bagaria
Director	Director	Company Secretary
DIN: 00033548	DIN: 00307326	ICSI M. No: ACS38899

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Career Launcher Education Infrastructure & Services Limited New Delhi

35. The Company has reclassified/regrouped previous year figures where necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date
For Haribhakti& Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.:103523W/ W100048

Pranav Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 098308

NEW DELHI

Place: New Delhi
Date : July 28, 2016

For and on behalf of board of directors of
Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Satya Narayanan R.
Director
DIN: 00307326

Bharti Jain
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No: 35330

Place: New Delhi
Date : July 28, 2016

CL Media

Annexure- I-C

The following are the financial details of CL Media Private Limited ("**Amalgamating Company 2**"), for the half year ended September 30, 2018 and previous 3 financial years as per the audited Financial Statements:

Name of the Company: CL Media Private Limited ("**Amalgamating Company 2**")

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As per the Audited Financials for the half year ended	As per last Audited Financial Year	1 year prior to the last Audited Financial Year	2 years prior to the last Audited Financial Year
	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018 (2017-18)	March 31, 2017 (2016-17)	March 31, 2016 (2015-16)
Equity Paid up Capital	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Reserves and surplus	5,072.14	4,593.57	3,987.05	3,316.23
Carry forward losses	-	-	-	-
Net Worth	5,073.14	4,594.57	3,988.05	3,317.23
Miscellaneous Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Secured Loans	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Loans	71.76	101.64	746.36	437.76
Fixed Assets	93.97	115.09	121.09	112.28
Income from Operations	2,413.40	4,033.23	3,748.00	2,974.65
Total Income	2,430.10	4,084.07	3,757.59	2,988.69
Total Expenditure	1,759.20	3,263.73	2,822.11	2,112.53
Profit before Tax	670.90	820.34	935.48	876.17
Profit after Tax	477.55	604.02	696.35	856.61
Cash profit	472.81	596.63	707.87	870.48
EPS	4,775.51	6,040.23	6,962.50	8,566.13
Book value	50,731.43	45,945.66	39,880.50	33,172.30

Note: Figures as on September 30, 2018, March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are in Ind-AS format whereas the figure as on March 31, 2016 are in I-GAAP format.

For and on behalf of
CL MEDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Address: R-90, Greater Kailash, Part-1,
New Delhi- 110048

Date: February 28, 2019
Place: New Delhi

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of CL Media Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim Ind AS Financial Statements of CL Media Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018, the interim Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the interim Cash Flows statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (together hereinafter referred to as "interim Ind AS Financial Statements") as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim Ind AS Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at September 30, 2018, its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the interim Ind AS 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 interim Ind AS 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.

Responsibility of Management for Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these interim Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and the 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 interim Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these interim Ind AS Financial Statements. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the interim Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the interim Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Other Matter- Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 2 to the interim Ind AS Financial Statements, which describes the objective of preparing these interim Ind AS Financial Statements. These interim Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared to assist CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') to comply with the directions of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) for onwards submission to NSE, BSE and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). As a result, these interim Ind AS Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

CL Media Private Limited
Interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and Equipment	3	17.64	15.45
Other intangible assets	4	76.32	82.14
Intangible assets under development		-	17.50
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	588.61	571.20
Non current (tax) assets (net)	6	120.38	120.38
Other non current assets	7	0.09	0.09
Total non current assets		803.06	806.76
Current assets			
Inventories	8	78.11	36.65
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	6,197.02	5,877.95
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	70.35	28.72
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11	80.00	-
(iv) Loans	12	0.50	-
(v) Other financial assets	13	34.46	34.13
Other current assets	14	52.66	58.37
Total current assets		6,513.11	6,035.82
Total		7,316.21	6,842.58
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	1.00	1.00
Other equity	16	5,072.14	4,593.57
		5,073.14	4,594.57
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	-	8.08
Provisions	18	50.19	48.01
		50.19	56.09
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	45.07	45.07
(ii) Trade payables	20	1,617.20	1,774.78
(iii) other financial liabilities	21	78.83	109.12
Other current liabilities	22	87.08	56.60
Provisions	23	0.87	0.75
Current tax liabilities (net)	24	363.82	205.60
Total current liabilities		2,192.87	2,191.92
Total liabilities		2,243.06	2,248.01
Total equity and liabilities		7,316.21	6,842.58
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes 1 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CL Media Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CL Media Private Limited
Interim Statement of Profit and Loss for the six months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	25	2,413.40	4,033.23
Other income	26	16.70	50.84
Total revenue (I)		2,430.10	4,084.07
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	27	671.72	1,138.67
Changes in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	28	(46.47)	72.48
Employee benefit expenses	29	371.59	749.50
Finance costs	30	6.90	47.71
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	31	13.07	24.63
Other expenses	32	742.39	1,230.74
Total expenses (II)	33	1,759.20	3,263.73
Profit before tax (I)-(II)		670.90	820.34
Less: Tax expense for six months			
- Current tax		211.16	248.34
- Deferred tax	44	(17.81)	(32.02)
- Earlier year tax expenses			
		193.35	216.32
Profit after tax		477.55	604.02
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified Subsequently to statement of profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		1.41	3.47
- Income tax related to above item		(0.39)	(0.97)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of income tax)		1.02	2.50
Total comprehensive income for the six months		478.57	606.53
Earnings per equity share (in Rs.):			
Nominal value of Rs. 10 each (Previous year Rs. 10 each)			
-Basic & Diluted earning per share	33	4,775.51	6,040.23
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes 1 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CL Media Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CL Media Private Limited

CL Media Private Limited

Interim Cash Flow Statement for the six months ended September 30, 2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

		Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
A Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit before tax		670.90	820.34
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		13.07	24.63
Bad debts written off		-	76.67
Finance cost (excluding interest on delayed payment of income tax)		6.90	42.25
Amortisation of loan processing fee		-	1.62
Interest on delayed payment of income tax and statutory dues		-	3.84
Liabilities no longer required written back		(9.64)	(7.44)
Interest income		(1.96)	(1.96)
Provision for slow moving inventory		17.00	-
Provision for expected credit loss		42.35	174.31
Other comprehensive income		1.41	3.47
Operating profit before working capital changes		735.03	1,087.73
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Decrease in Non- current financial asset-loans			0.25
Increase in Inventories		(53.47)	79.04
Increase in Trade receivables		(361.42)	(314.01)
Increase in Current financial asset-loans		(0.50)	0.70
Increase in Other current financial assets		(0.34)	(24.74)
Decrease in Other Current Assets		5.71	8.90
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Increase in Non current provisions		2.18	8.84
Decrease in Trade payables		(147.94)	190.99
Decrease in Other current financial liabilities		(11.14)	(16.39)
Increase in Other current liabilities		30.48	36.72
Increase in Current provisions		0.11	0.39
Cash generated/(used in) from operations		198.70	1,058.12
Taxes and interest thereon paid		(52.95)	(300.55)
Net cash used in operating activities	(A)	145.75	757.57
B Cash flow from investing activities:			
Capital expenditure on fixed assets (including capital work in progress)		7.81	(18.63)
Interest income received		1.96	1.96
Investment made in fixed deposits		(240.00)	
Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits		160.00	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities	(B)	(70.23)	(16.67)
C Cash Flow from financing activities:			
Net increase in Long term borrowings from banks		(29.13)	(89.87)
Net Proceeds from short-term borrowings from related party		-	(554.81)
Interest and other borrowings costs paid		(4.76)	(138.20)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(C)	(33.89)	(782.88)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	41.63	(41.98)
Cash and cash equivalents			
-At beginning of the year		28.72	70.70
Add: Deposits with maturity less than 3 months from balance sheet date		-	-
At end of the year		70.35	28.72

Continued on next page....

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CL Media Private Limited
Interim Cash Flow Statement for the six months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

....Continued from previous page

Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
Balances with banks:		
- on current accounts	70.35	28.59
Cash on hand	-	0.13
	70.35	28.72
Add:		
Fixed deposits shown under other Cash and bank balances		
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from the	80.00	
Total cash and bank balances at end of the year	150.35	28.72

Notes :

i. Components of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 10)

Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	70.35	28.59
- cash on hand	-	0.13
	70.35	28.72

ii. Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities and financial assets arising from financing activities.

Particulars	March 31, 2018	Cash flows	Non cash changes- Fair value changes	September 30, 2018
Short-term borrowings	45.07	-	-	45.07
Long term borrowings	55.82	(29.13)	-	26.69

iii. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 Cash Flow Statements.

iv. Notes to the Financials Statements form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

v. Pursuant to the requirements of Section 135 of the Act, the Company has incurred Rs. 12.50 lacs amount on CSR activities during the six months.

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W / W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CL Media Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date : February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date : February 27, 2019

CL Media Private Limited

For Interim Statement of changes in equity for the six months ended September 30, 2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2017	1.00
Change in equity share capital during 2017-18	
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1.00
Change in equity share capital during the period	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	1.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the company			
	Reserves & Surplus		Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Total attributable to to owners of the company
	General reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	-	3,984.24	2.81	3,987.05
Profit for the period	-	604.02	-	604.02
Other comprehensive Income	-		2.50	2.50
Total Comprehensive Income		604.02	2.50	4,593.57
Balance as at March 31, 2018		4,588.26	5.31	4,593.57
Profit for the period	-	477.55	-	477.55
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	1.02	1.02
Total Comprehensive Income		477.55	1.02	478.57
Balance as at September 30, 2018		5,065.81	6.33	5,072.14

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CL Media Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Reporting Entity

CL Media Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on February 01, 2008 with the object of publishing educational content and books and providing advertising services on any form of media. The Company is a 100% subsidiary of CL Educate Limited with all equity shares held through nominee shareholders.

The accompanying financial statements reflect the results of the activities undertaken by the Company during the year period April 01, 2018 to September 30, 2018.

1. **Basis of preparation.**

(i) **Statement of compliance:**

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These interim Financial Statements are prepared to assist CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') to comply with the directions of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) for onwards submission to NSE, BSE and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

These interim financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are included in note 2. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated

(ii) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

Based on the above criteria, the Company has ascertained its accounting cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to nearest lacs, unless otherwise stated.

(iv) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(v) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note no 42: classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the period ending September 30, 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Note no 39: measurement of defined benefit obligations and plan assets: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note no 3: measurement of useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment;
- Note no 4: measurement of useful lives of intangible assets;
- Note no 42: fair value measurement of financial instruments;
- Note no 34: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources;
- Note no 44: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used; and
- Note no 42: impairment of financial assets.

(vi) Measurement of fair value

A number of accounting policy and disclosures require measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

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:

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Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) 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 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.

2. Significant accounting policies

(i) Revenue

The Company derives its revenue primarily from sale of books and advertising business.

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.The adoption of the standard did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

<u>Sale of books</u>

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

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the entity will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction and the related revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, which is generally the transaction price, net of any taxes/duties and discounts.

<u>Advertisement income</u>

Revenue from advertising income is recognised on stage of completion basis as per the terms of the agreement.

<u>Other operating income</u>

<u>Content development income</u>

Income from content development is recognised as and when services are rendered, as specified in the agreement entered or any amendments thereto.

<u>Royalty income</u>

Revenue from Royalty is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with terms of the relevant agreement.

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Subscription fee

Income from subscription services is recognised on accrual basis.

Unearned revenue

Amounts billed and received or recoverable prior to the reporting date for services and such services or part of such services are to be performed after the reporting date are recorded as unearned revenue and deducted from trade receivables.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue, included in other current financial assets, represents amounts recognised based on services performed in advance of billing in accordance with service terms

(ii) **Recognition interest income**

Interest income

Interest income on time deposits is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(iii) **Property, plant and equipment**

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost net of recoverable taxes (wherever applicable), which includes capitalised borrowing costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, if any, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

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Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as under and the same are equal to lives specified as per schedule II of the Act.

The useful lives of the assets are as under:

Tangible assets:	Useful lives (in years)
Furniture and fixtures	10
Plant & Machinery	15
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	3

Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/discard from property, plant and equipment is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

(iv) **Intangible assets**

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the company and where its cost can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortisation in the statement of profit and loss.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets:	Useful lives (in years)
License fees	10
Software	5
Content/Material development	5

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

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Losses arising from the retirement of and gain or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of asset and recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

(v) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of a CGU or an individual asset the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

After impairment, depreciation/amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(vi) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(vii) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, except for an item recognised at fair value through profit and loss. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are expense in the statement of profit and loss.

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ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

The classification depends on entity's business model for managing financial assets & the contractual terms of the cash flow.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debts instruments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gain and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Offsetting

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

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet , but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Impairment of financial instruments:

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on;

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost and;
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI- debt instruments

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At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for agreed credit period;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss:

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than agreed credit period.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is past due and not recovered within agreed credit period.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay

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the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(viii) Leases:

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of an arrangement at inception date. Whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements based on their relative fair values.

Where the Company is lessee

Finance lease

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalised.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as determined by the management or the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Act, whichever is lower. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalised asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset, the lease term and the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Act.

Operating lease

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

Where the Company is the lessor

Finance lease

Leases in which the Company transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance lease are recognised as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. After initial recognition, the Company apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease. The interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduces the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Operating lease

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

(ix) Inventories

Raw materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes purchase price (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities), freight inwards and other expenditure incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, first in first out method is used.

Work in progress, manufactured finished goods and traded goods are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of work in progress and manufactured finished goods is determined on the weighted average basis and comprises direct material, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing these inventories to their present location and condition.

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.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item by item basis.

(x) Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits:

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses off as the related services are provided. Benefits such as salaries, wages, and bonus etc are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the employee renders the related service. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligation in the balance sheet.

Long term employee benefits

Defined contribution plan: Provident fund

All employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate as per the provisions of The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Obligations for contribution to defined contribution plan are recognised as an employee benefit expenses in statement of profit and loss in the period during which the related services are rendered by the employees.

Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity, which provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment in an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the company with respect to gratuity is accounted for based on an actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date.

The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled. The resultant actuarial gain or loss on change in present value of the defined benefit obligation or change in return of the plan assets is recognised as an income or expense in the other comprehensive income. The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The Company's determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The Plan assets of the Company are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India through a trust managed by the Company in terms of an insurance policy taken on fund obligations with respect to its gratuity plan.

Other long-term benefits: Compensated absences

Benefits under the Company's compensated absences scheme constitute other employee benefits. The liability in respect of compensated absences is provided based on an actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method done by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date. Actuarial gain and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(xi) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recog

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- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;

- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be real.

Minimum alternate tax

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit entitlement under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as a deferred tax asset when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, will flow to the Company and the asset can be measured reliably. MAT credit entitlement is set off to the extent allowed in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed at each reporting date and is recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Significant management judgement is required to determine the probability of recognition of MAT credit entitlement.

(xii) **Contingent Liability, Contingent Asset and Provisions**

Contingent liability

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arises from past events and whose existence 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.

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Provisions

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(xiii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

(xiv) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events such as bonus issue, share split or consolidation of shares.

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted into equity shares as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

(xv) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

Segment Earnings Before Interest, Tax and Depreciation ('EBITDA') is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services. Further:

1. Segment revenue includes sales and other income directly identifiable with / allocable to the segment.

2. Expenses that are directly identifiable with / allocable to segments are considered for determining the segment result. Expenses which relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments are included under unallocable expenditure.

3. Income which relates to the Company as a whole and not allocable to segments is included in unallocable income.

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4. Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Unallocable assets and liabilities represent the assets and liabilities that relate to the Company as a whole and not allocable to any segment.

The Board of Director(s) are collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. Refer Note 38 for segment information.

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Media Private Limited

CL Media Private Limited
Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)					
Balance as at April 1, 2017	15.86	0.09	0.10	5.35	21.40
Additions for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Ind AS remeasurements	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	15.86	0.09	0.10	5.35	21.40
Balance as at April 1, 2018	15.86	0.09	0.10	5.35	21.40
Additions for the period	-	-	-	4.07	4.07
Disposals for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	15.86	0.09	0.10	9.42	25.47
Balance at April 1, 2017	1.07	0.03	-	1.91	3.01
Depreciation for the year	1.24	0.03	-	1.67	2.94
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	2.31	0.06	-	3.58	5.95
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at April 1, 2018	2.31	0.06	-	3.58	5.95
Depreciation for the six months	0.62	0.02	-	1.24	1.88
Disposals for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	2.93	0.08	-	4.82	7.83
Carrying amount (net)					
As at March 31, 2018	13.55	0.03	0.10	1.77	15.45
As at September 30, 2018	12.93	0.01	0.10	4.60	17.64

Notes:

i. There are no impairment losses recognised during the period.

ii. There are no exchange differences adjusted in property, plant & equipment.

iii. Refer note 31 for depreciation.

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4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	License fees Refer Note (i)	Content/Material Development Refer Note (ii)	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)				
Balance as at April 1, 2017	1.70	89.99	30.24	121.93
Additions for the period		-	1.14	1.14
Disposals for the period	-	-	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1.70	89.99	31.38	123.07
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1.70	89.99	31.38	123.07
Additions for the period	-	-	5.37	5.37
Disposals for the period	-		-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	1.70	89.99	36.75	128.44
Accumulated amortisation				
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.26	15.03	3.95	19.24
Amortisation for the year	0.34	15.03	6.32	21.69
Disposals for the period	-		-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	0.60	30.06	10.27	40.93
Balance as at April 1, 2018	0.60	30.06	10.27	40.93
Amortisation for the period	0.17	7.53	3.49	11.19
Disposals for the period		-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	0.77	37.59	13.76	52.12
Carrying amount (net)				
As at March 31, 2018	1.10	59.93	21.11	82.14
As at September 30, 2018	0.93	52.40	22.99	76.32

Note:

i. License fee represent the arrangement between author and publisher to use its content in publication of books and titles that useful for different examination. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of content over their estimated useful life (range 1 to 10 years) using the straight-line method.

ii. Content is core to publishing the test preparation books and other competitive exam books and is an intellectual property. It includes content in form of books, questions and solutions and analysis of test papers. Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of content over their estimated useful life (range 1 to 5 years) using the straight-line method.

iii. There are no exchange differences adjusted in intangible assets.

iv. The company has not carried out any revaluation of intangible assets for the period ended September 30, 2018 and year ended March 31, 2018.

v. Refer note 31 for amortisation.

vi. Details of internally generated intangible assets are as below:

Particulars	Content/Material Development
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	30.24
Additions for the period	1.14
Disposals for the period	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	31.38
Balance as at April 1, 2018	31.38
Additions for the period	5.37
Disposals for the period	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	36.75
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	3.95
Amortisation for the year	6.32
Disposals for the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	10.27
Balance as at April 1, 2018	10.27
Amortisation for the period	3.49
Disposals for the period	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	13.76
Carrying amount (net)	
As at March 31, 2018	21.11
As at September 30, 2018	22.99

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5 Deferred tax liabilities/ assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Net deferred tax assets (Refer note 44)	588.61	571.20
	588.61	571.20

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is reasonable, that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the period in which the temporary differences become deductible.

6 Non current (tax) assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision of Rs. 598.23 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 598.23 lacs)	120.38	120.38
	120.38	120.38

7 Other non current assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Capital advances	0.09	0.09
	0.09	0.09

8 Inventories

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value		
Raw materials	42.08	35.09
Finished goods	48.03	1.56
Less: Provision for slow moving inventory	(12.00)	-
	78.11	36.65

Note:-
(i) All inventories categories represent text books.
(ii) Includes raw materials lying with third parties September 30, 2018: Rs. 42.08 lacs, March 31, 2018: Rs. 35.09 lacs.
(iii) Includes work-in-progress lying with third parties September 30, 2018: Rs. Nil, March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil.

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Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

9 Trade receivables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Unsecured and considered good	6,197.02	5,877.95
Unsecured and considered doubtful	236.91	194.56
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(236.91)	(194.56)
	6,197.02	5,877.95

Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below:

Total trade receivables from related parties (Refer note v)	5,150.88	4,816.45
	5,150.88	4,816.45

Notes:

i. The Company has measured Expected Credit Loss of trade receivable based on simplified approach as per Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" except bulk customer and other. (Refer note no 42).
ii. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (Refer Note no. 42).
iii. Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are normally received in normal operating cycle.
iv. No Trade or other receivable are due from director or other officer of the Company and firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member either jointly or severally with other persons except as stated above.
v. For terms and condition of trade receivable owing from related parties (Refer note 40).

10 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	70.35	28.59
- cash on hand		0.13
	70.35	28.72

Notes:
For explanation on the Company risk management process(Refer note 42)

11 Other bank balances

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Deposits with original maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months from the reporting date	80.00	-
	80.00	-

Notes:
For explanation on the Company risk management process (Refer note 42)

12 Current financial asset-loans

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Security deposits	0.50	-
	0.50	-

Notes:
For explanation on the Company risk management process (Refer note 42)

13 Other current financial assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Other receivable	34.46	34.13
	34.46	34.13

Of the above, other receivables from related parties are as below:

Total other receivables from related parties (Refer note 40)	30.16	30.16
	30.16	30.16

Notes:
For explanation on the Company risk management process (Refer note 42)

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14 Other current assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Advance to suppliers	10.86	13.18
Prepaid expenses	0.55	3.92
Goods & Service tax/Service tax credit receivable	41.25	41.27
	52.66	58.37

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15 Equity share capital

a. The Company has only one class of share capital having a par value of Rs. 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised Shares		
10,000 (March 31, 2018: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
10,000 (March 31, 2018: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00

b. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Equity Shares	Six months ended September 30, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

-During the year, the company has neither issued nor bought back any shares

c. Terms/rights attached to equity share

Voting
Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividends
The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. The Company has not distributed any dividend in the current year and previous year.

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

d. Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/associates

	Nature of Relationship	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
		Number	% of Holding	Number	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by CL Educate Limited (Holding Company)	Holding Company	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

-As per record of the company, including its register of shareholder/members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of the shares.

e. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share of the Company

Name of shareholder	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares	Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by :-				
-Nikhil Mahajan (as nominee of CL Educate Limited)	5,000	50%	5,000	50%
-Satya Narayanan R (as nominee of CL Educate Limited)	5,000	50%	5,000	50%

f. No class of shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

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CL Media Private Limited
Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

16 Other equity

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	4,588.26	3,984.24
(+) Net profit for the period/year	477.55	604.02
Closing balance (A)	5,065.81	4,588.26
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	5.31	2.81
Add: other comprehensive income for the period/year	1.02	2.50
Closing balance (B)	6.33	5.31
Total other equity (A+B)	5,072.14	4,593.57

17 Borrowings

	Non-current portion	
	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Term Loan, unsecured		
Loans from banks (Refer note i)	-	0.14
Loans from financial institutions (Refer note i)		8.69
Less: Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		(0.75)
Net amount	-	8.08

	Current portion	
	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Term Loan, unsecured		
Loans from banks (Refer note i)	3.77	10.68
Loans from financial institutions (Refer note i)	22.92	37.07
Less: Amount disclosed under the head "other current financial liabilities" (Refer note 21)	(26.69)	(47.74)
Net amount	-	-

Notes :

i. Company has taken working capital term loans from a bank/financials institutions. Details of interest rate, tenure and repayment of the said loan are as follows:

Bank wise Borrowings

For amount outstanding as at September 30, 2018

Name of bank	Loan taken Rs. In lacs	Rate of Interest	Tenure	Date of first EMI	EMI Rs. In lacs
Ratnakar Bank Limited	35.00	19.00%	36 Months	05-Jan-16	1.28

Name of financial institutions	Loan taken Rs. In lacs	Rate of Interest	Tenure	Date of first EMI	EMI Rs. In lacs
Edelweiss Retail Finance Limited	30.00	18.50%	36 Months	05-Mar-16	1.09
Capital First Limited	40.00	18.50%	36 Months	05-Oct-16	1.46
IIFL	35.00	19.50%	24 Months	03-Nov-16	1.77

For amount outstanding as at March 31, 2018

Name of bank	Loan taken Rs. In lacs	Rate of Interest	Tenure	Date of first EMI	EMI Rs. In lacs
Ratnakar Bank Limited	35.00	19.00%	36 Months	05-Jan-16	1.28

Name of financial institutions	Loan taken Rs. In lacs	Rate of Interest	Tenure	Date of first EMI	EMI Rs. In lacs
Edelweiss Retail Finance Limited	30.00	18.50%	36 Months	05-Mar-16	1.09
Capital First Limited	40.00	18.50%	36 Months	05-Oct-16	1.46
IIFL	35.00	19.50%	24 Months	03-Nov-16	1.77

ii. Loan amounting to Rs. 17.58 Lacs (March 31,2018: Rs. 34.38 lacs) have been guaranteed by the directors of the company.

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18 Long term provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 39)		
Gratuity	18.26	16.78
Leave encashment	31.93	31.23
	50.19	48.01

19 Current borrowings

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured		
Loans repayable on demand from related parties(refer note i)	45.07	45.07
	45.07	45.07

Notes:

i. Unsecured loans from related parties represent loans taken from fellow subsidiary.

ii. Loan taken from fellow subsidiary carries an interest rate of 17.50% p.a payable on maturity. The repayment of entire loan amount along with all interest due thereon shall be repaid by March 31, 2019 or on demand whichever is earlier.

iii. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process (Refer note 42).

20 Trade payables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payable		
- to related parties	854.00	1,106.65
- to others	763.20	668.13
	1,617.20	1,774.78

Notes:

i. Includes acceptance of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil) on account of letter of credit facilities utilised by various parties during the year.

ii. Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in normally settled in normal trade cycle.

iii. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process (Refer note 42)

iv. For terms and conditions with related parties (Refer note 40)

21 Other current financial liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Current maturities of non current borrowings (Refer note 17)	26.69	47.74
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	4.11	1.97
other payable:		
Payable for property, plant and equipment		
- to others	-	0.24
Employee related payables	48.03	59.17
	78.83	109.12

Notes:

i. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process (Refer note 42)

22 Other current liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory dues payable	81.46	54.42
Advance from customers	5.62	2.18
	87.08	56.60

23 Short term provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 39)		
Gratuity	0.35	0.28
Leave encashment	0.52	0.47
	0.87	0.75

24 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for income tax (net of advance tax & tax deducted at source of Rs. 453.09 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 400.15 lacs))	363.82	205.60
	363.82	205.60

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25 Revenue from operations

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations		
Sale of books and study material (Refer note i & iii & 45)	1,309.03	2,423.70
Income from advertisement services ((Refer note 45)	966.37	1,369.53
	2,275.40	3,793.23
Other operating Revenue		
Content development and maintenance fees (Refer note iii & 45)	138.00	240.00
	138.00	240.00
Total	2,413.40	4,033.23

Note

i. The Company is engaged in publishing of educational content and books which are subject to nil rate of GST/excise duty.

ii. The revenue from sale of books are net off rebate and discounts.

iii. It includes revenue from Related Party (Refer note 40).

26 Other income

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest income on fixed deposits	1.96	1.96
Liabilities no longer required written back	9.64	7.44
Subscription income	-	41.36
Miscellaneous income	5.10	0.08
	16.70	50.84

27 Cost of materials consumed

A. Raw material consumed

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Inventory at the beginning of the year	35.09	41.65
Add: Purchases during the year (Refer note i)	376.93	656.18
	412.02	697.83
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	42.08	35.09
Sub-total (A)	369.94	662.74

B. Cost of materials consumed

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Printing cost	291.72	454.74
Binding and cover pasting charges	2.51	16.61
Packing material consumed	-	0.66
Content editing and typing charges	7.55	3.92
Sub-total (B)	301.78	475.93
Total (A+B)	671.72	1,138.67

Notes:

(i) Details of purchases are as follows:

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Paper	376.32	653.95
Lamination material	0.61	2.23
	376.93	656.18

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28 Changes in inventory of finished goods and work-in progress

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	1.56	0.91
-Work in-progress	-	73.13
	1.56	74.04
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
-Finished goods	48.03	1.56
-Work-in-progress	-	-
	48.03	1.56
Net decrease/(increase)	(46.47)	72.48

29 Employee Benefit Expenses

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Salary, wages, bonus and other benefits	348.92	708.38
Leave encashment expense (Refer note 39)	2.24	4.98
Gratuity expense (Refer note 39)	4.41	9.22
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 39)	12.45	25.16
Staff welfare expenses	3.57	1.76
	371.59	749.50

30 Finance cost

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	4.08	20.47
Interest expense:	-	-
- on short term borrowings from related parties	2.82	16.75
- on delay in payment of income tax	-	3.81
- on delay in payment of statutory dues	0.00	0.03
Other borrowing costs	-	6.65
	6.90	47.71

31 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation of tangible assets (Refer note 3)	1.88	2.94
Amortisation of Intangible assets (Refer note 4)	11.19	21.69
	13.07	24.63

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Private

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32 Other expenses

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Freight and cartage outward	12.33	20.59
Retainership fee	11.95	16.09
Legal and professional charges(Refer note i)	6.19	10.18
Rates and Taxes	0.43	7.78
Equipment rentals and other hire charges	-	1.87
Travelling and conveyance expenses	19.37	47.16
Marketing research expenses	5.76	14.76
Repairs:	-	-
Machinery	0.05	0.81
Others	0.27	2.87
Office administration expenses	15.84	32.40
Advertisement support services	434.49	526.27
Content development cost	0.84	0.77
Lease rent charges (refer note 36)	6.84	67.86
Business promotion expenses	135.69	759.55
Communication expenses	1.77	0.10
Insurance expenses	3.69	2.29
Bad debts written off	-	76.67
Provision for expected credit loss (Refer note 42)	42.35	124.31
Donation	5.05	-
CSR Expense	12.50	-
Commission to non-executive director	1.25	5.07
Provision for obsolete inventory	12.00	-
Advances written off	2.91	-
Miscellaneous expenses	7.42	18.84
	742.39	1,230.74

Notes:

i. Remuneration to Auditor (excluding service tax/GST)

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Statutory audit	3.25	6.50
	3.25	6.50

33 Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 on 'Earnings per Share'

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic & Diluted earnings per share (Refer Note i & ii)	4,775.51	6,040.23
Nominal value per share	10.00	10.00
i. Profit attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit for the six months	477.55	604.02
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	477.55	604.02
ii. Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Opening balance of issued equity shares	10,000	10,000
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	10,000	10,000

At present, the Company does not have any dilutive potential equity share.

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34 Contingent liabilities
There are no contingent liabilities as at September 30, 2018; (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil).

35 Commitments
There are no capital or other material commitments as at September 30, 2018 ; (March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil).

36 Leases
The Company is a lessee under operating lease of two premises. The lease terms of premises range from 1 to 2 years and accordingly are short term leases. The Company has not executed any non-cancellable operating leases.

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Lease expense- Minimum Lease Payments	6.84	67.86
	6.84	67.86

37 Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006:

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any MSME supplier as at the end of each accounting year included in	-	-
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
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 amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting Half year.	-	
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointment day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
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 under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

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38 Segment reporting

A. Basis for Segmentation

An operating segment is a component that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The board of directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any facility.

The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:
Reportable segments
a) Publishing of books
b) Media related services

The Company's board reviews the results of each segment on a quarterly basis. The company's board of directors uses Earning Before Interest, Tax and Depreciation ('EBITDA') to assess the performance of the operating segments.

B. Information about reportable segments

Information related to each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit (before tax), as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the board of directors. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Six months ended September 30, 2018

Particulars	Reportable Segments		
	Publishing of books	Media related services	Total
Segment Revenue			
External revenue	1,447.03	966.37	2,413.40
Inter-segment revenue		-	-
Total Segment Revenue	1,447.03	966.37	2,413.40
Segment profit/(loss) before depreciation and income tax	586.28	180.99	767.27
Interest revenue	-	-	
Interest expense	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	11.81	-	11.81
Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees	-	-	
Income tax expense	-	-	-
	574.47	180.99	755.46
Segment assets			
Segment assets include:	4,863.08	1,511.78	6,374.86
Capital expenditure during the year	5.37	-	5.37
Segment liabilities	681.33	1,040.58	1,721.91
Other significant non cash expenses (unallocable)	-		-

Year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Reportable Segments		
	Publishing of books	Media related services	Total
Segment Revenue			
External revenue	2,543.70	1,489.53	4,033.23
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-
Total Segment Revenue	2,543.70	1,489.53	4,033.23
Segment profit/(loss) before income tax	875.03	137.46	1,012.49
Interest revenue	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	22.59	-	22.59
Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees	-	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-	-
	852.44	137.46	989.90
Segment assets	4,729.01	1,284.08	6,013.10
Segment assets include:	-	-	-
Capital expenditure during the year	1.13	17.50	18.63
	-	-	-
Segment liabilities	566.83	1,269.31	1,836.14
Other significant non-cash expenses (unallocable)			-

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C. Reconciliations of information on reportable segments

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
i. Revenues		
Total revenue for reportable segments	2,413.40	4,033.23
Revenue for other segments	-	-
Elimination of inter-segment revenue	-	
Revenue	2,413.40	4,033.23
ii. Profit before tax		
Total profit before tax for reportable segments	755.46	1,012.49
Profit before tax for other segments	-	-
Elimination of inter-segment profits		-
Unallocated amounts:		
Corporate expenses	(79.62)	(195.29)
Interest revenue	1.96	1.96
Other income	-	48.88
Interest expense	(6.90)	(47.71)
Profit from continuing operation before tax	670.90	820.33
iii. Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	6,374.86	6,013.10
Assets for other segments	-	-
Unallocated amounts	941.37	879.49
Total assets	7,316.23	6,842.58
iv. Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	1,721.91	1,836.14
Liabilities for other segments		
Unallocated amounts	521.17	411.88
Total liabilities	2,243.08	2,248.02

v. Information about geographical areas
Company operates under single geographic location, there are no separate reportable geographical segments.

vi. Information about major customers (from external customers)

The Company derives revenues from the following customers which amount to 10 per cent or more of an entity's revenues:

Customer	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
CL Educate Limited	808.49	1,245.68
G.K. Publications Private Limited	774.26	1,416.23

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39 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

A. Defined contribution plans:
The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and EDLI, which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Contribution to provident fund (Refer note 30)	12.20	23.94

B. Defined benefit plan:
Gratuity
The Company operates a post-employment defined benefit plan for Gratuity. This plan entitles an employee to receive half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The Company contributes to a trust set up by the Company which further contributes to a policy taken from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognize each Half year of service as giving rise to additional employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at 30 September 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

	As at September 30, 2018	As at 31 March 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Gratuity	18.61	17.06
Total employee benefit liabilities	18.61	17.06
Non-current	18.25	16.78
Current	0.36	0.28

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability
The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

	Six months ended September 30, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	29.60	12.55	17.06	24.67	12.73	11.94
Included in profit or loss	-	-		-	-	
Adjustment acquisition OUT	(0.27)	-	(0.27)		-	-
Current service cost	3.75		3.75	8.30	-	8.30
Interest cost (income)	1.14	-	1.14	1.90	-	1.90
	4.62	-	4.62	10.20	-	10.20
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(1.81)		(1.81)	(0.43)	-	(0.43)
- experience adjustment	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	(3.11)	-	(3.11)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income		(0.04)	0.04	-	0.54	(0.54)
	(1.82)	(0.04)	(1.78)	(3.54)	0.54	(4.08)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	1.30	(1.30)	-	1.00	(1.00)
Benefits paid	(1.40)	(1.40)	-	(1.72)	(1.72)	-
	(1.40)	(0.10)	(1.30)	(1.72)	(0.72)	(1.00)
Balance at the end of the year	31.00	12.40	18.60	29.61	12.55	17.06

Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Service cost	3.75	8.30
Net interest cost	0.65	1.90
	4.40	10.20

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C. Plan assets
Plan assets comprises of the following:

	September 30, 2018	% of Plan assets	March 31, 2018	% of Plan assets
Funds managed by insurer	12.40	100%	12.55	100%

On an annual basis, an asset-liability matching study is done by the Company whereby the Company contributes the net increase in the actuarial liability to the plan manager in order to manage the liability risk.

D. Actuarial assumptions
a) Economic assumptions
The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation aaumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

The discount rate has been assumed at September 30, 2018: 8.26% (March 31, 2018: 7.80%) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities. 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.

b) Demographic assumptions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
i) Retirement age (years)	58.00	58.00
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006-08)	
iii) Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

E. Sensitivity analysis
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected

	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(1.82)	1.99	(1.94)	2.13
Future salary growth (0.50% movement)	1.99	(1.84)	2.11	(1.94)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.
Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:
Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -
A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Investment Risk - If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality & disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

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F. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation		
Less than 1 year	0.36	0.28
Between 1-2 years	0.38	0.35
Between 2-5 years	1.80	1.76
Over 5 years	28.46	27.22
Total	31.00	29.61

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the period ending September 30, 2018 are Rs. 10.70 lacs(March 31, 2018 are Rs. 11.35 lacs).
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at period ending September 30, 2018 is 18.71 years (March 31, 2018: 18.78 years).

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits:

The company provides for compensated absences to its employees. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service Half years or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the Half year in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such Half year, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. During the period ended September 30, 2018, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to Rs. 2.24 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 4.98 lacs). The Company determines the expense for compensated absences basis the actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the obligation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

	As at September 30, 2018	As at 31 March 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Leave encashment	32.45	31.70
Total employee benefit liabilities	32.45	31.70
Current	0.52	0.47
Non-current	31.93	31.23

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability
The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

	As at September 30, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	31.70	-	31.70	27.89	-	27.89
Included in profit or loss		-		-	-	-
Acquisition adjustment Out	(0.18)	-	(0.18)	-	-	-
Current service cost	3.95	-	3.95	9.35	-	9.35
Interest cost (income)	1.23	-	1.23	2.15	-	2.15
	5.00	-	5.00	11.50	-	11.50
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(1.41)	-	(1.41)	(0.35)	-	(0.35)
- experience adjustment	(1.53)		(1.53)	(6.17)	-	(6.17)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income				-	-	-
	(2.94)	-	(2.95)	(6.52)		(6.52)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer			-		-	-
Benefits paid	(1.31)	-	(1.31)	(1.17)	-	(1.17)
	(1.31)	-	(1.31)	(1.17)	-	(1.17)
Balance at the end of the year	32.45	-	32.45	31.70	-	31.70

Expenses recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	As at September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Service cost	3.95	9.35
Net interest cost	1.23	2.15
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(2.94)	(6.52)
	2.24	4.98

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C. Actuarial assumptions

a) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation asumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

The discount rate has been assumed at September 30, 2018: 8.26% (March 31, 2018: 7.80%) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities. 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.

b) Demographic assumptions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
i) Retirement age (years)	58.00	58.00
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006-08)	
iii) Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

D. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected

	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(1.44)	1.54	(1.51)	1.62
Future salary growth (0.50% movement)	1.54	(1.45)	1.61	(1.57)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Investment Risk - If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality & disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

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E. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation		
Less than 1 year	0.52	0.47
Between 1-2 years	0.55	0.53
Between 2-5 years	1.94	1.81
Over 5 years	29.44	28.90
Total	32.45	31.71

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the period ending September 30, 2018 is Rs. 11.25 lacs(March 31, 2018: Rs. 17.40 lacs).
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting Half year is 18.71 years (March 31, 2018: 18.78 years).

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40 Related Party Disclosure

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 on Related Party Disclosures, the names of the related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships, as identified and certified by the management are:

(a) List of related parties

(i) Related parties where control existsand transactions have been made during the year :

Relationship	Name of related party
Holding Company	CL Educate Limited

(ii) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place:

Relationship	Name of related party
Fellow subsidiaries	1. Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited, India 2. G.K. Publications Private Limited, India 3. Career Launcher Education, Infrastructure and Services Limited 4. Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd. 5. ICE Gate Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd.
Enterprises in which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence	1. Career Launcher Education Foundation, India 2. CL Media Employee Gratuity Trust
Key Management Personnel	1. Mr. Satya Narayanan Ramakrishnan 2. Mr. Gautam Puri 3. Mr. Nikhil Mahajan 4. Mr. Shiva Kumar Ramachandran

(b) Details of related party transactions are as below:

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
1. Revenue from operations		
a. Sale of books and study material (Gross of returns)		
- CL Educate Limited	594.48	1,005.68
- G.K Publications Private Limited	1,082.97	2,123.29
ICE Gate Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd.	11.29	-
b. Sale return		
G K Publications Private Limited	308.71	707.06
c. Content development and maintenance fee		
- CL Educate Limited	138.00	240.00
d. Advertisement Income		
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	243.71	-
- CL Educate Limited	76.01	-
2. Other Income		
a. Miscellaneous Income		
- ICE Gate Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd.	1.33	-
3. Cost of services		
a. Advertising support & Infra services		
CL Educate Limited	33.16	174.37
b. Professional Expenses		
- Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd.	156.71	277.60
4. Lease Rent		
CL Educate Limited	6.30	60.00
5. Employee cost		
- CL Educate Limited	44.69	123.99
6. Website development		
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	-	17.50

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7. Interest on borrowings		
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	7.82	16.41
- CL Educate Limited	-	0.33
8. Reimbursement of expense incurred on behalf of Company		
- CL Educate Limited	131.50	162.63
9. Reimbursement of expense incurred by Company on behalf of related parties		
- CL Educate Limited	36.52	36.39
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	-	23.09
10. Borrowings repaid		
- CL Educate Limited	-	139.93
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	-	380.84
11. Conversion of interest expense into borrowings		
- CL Educate Limited	-	0.30
12. Interest income on gratuity fund		
- CL Media Employee Gratuity Trust	-	0.54
13. Commission to non-executive Directors	1.25	5.07
14. Amount paid by other on behalf of us		
- CL Educate Limited	9.06	-

(c) Balance outstanding with or from related parties as:

Amounts Receivable	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade receivable		
- CL Educate Limited	1,117.59	1,281.95
- G.K. Publications Private Limited	3,820.10	3,414.74
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	108.06	27.25
- Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd.	92.51	92.51
- ICE Gate Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd.	12.62	
	5,150.88	4,816.45
Amounts Payable		
Trade payable		
- Career Launcher Education Foundation	8.92	8.92
- CL Educate Limited	584.35	900.56
- Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd.	240.43	176.87
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	20.30	20.30
	854.00	1,106.65
Short term borrowings		
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	45.07	45.07
Other current financial liabilities (Interest accrued but not due)		
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	3.82	1.28
Other current financial assets		
-Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited	6.97	6.97
- CL Educate Limited	23.19	22.19
Non current financial assets		
-CL Media Employee Gratuity Trust	12.40	12.55

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(d) Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

i. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel were no more favorable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

ii. All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and are to be settled in cash. None of the balances are secured.

iii. For the year ended September 30, 2018 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related party (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

41 Corporate Social Responsibility

The board of directors approved CSR Policy of the Company at its meeting held on 16 February 2015. In accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company was required to spend Rs. 65.92 lacs as on March 31, 2018. The company spent on the expenditure related to the corporate social responsibility as per the Section 135 of the Act, read with Schedule VII thereof during the period ending September 30, 2018 Rs. 12.50 lacs out of Rs. 65.92 lacs on prescribed CSR activities. However, as the policy was approved towards the end of the financial year, the Company could not implement the same. Further, in accordance with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, no provision has been recorded in the books of account towards such unspent expenditure.

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42 Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a Financial instruments - by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

i As on September 30, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Current							
Trade receivables			6,197.02	6,197.02			
Cash and cash equivalents			70.35	70.35			
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents			80.00	80.00			
Loans			0.50	0.50			
Other financial assets			34.46	34.46			
Total	-	-	6,382.33	6,382.33			
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings			45.07	45.07			
Trade payables			1,617.20	1,617.20			
Other current financial liabilities			78.83	78.83			
Total			1,741.10	1,741.10			

ii As on March 31, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	5,877.95	5,877.95	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	28.72	28.72	-	-	-
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	34.13	34.13	-		-
Total	-	-	5,940.80	5,940.80			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Borrowings	-	-	8.08	8.08	-	-	
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	45.07	45.07	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	1,774.78	1,774.78	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	109.12	109.12	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1,937.05	1,937.05			

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Level 1: It includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments.

The Company's borrowings have been contracted at floating rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) which approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of non-current financial assets which includes bank deposits (due for maturity after twelve months from the reporting date) and security deposits is similar to the carrying value as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

The fair value for security deposits were calculated based on discounted cash flows using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

Valuation processes

The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a periodic basis, including level 3 fair values.

b. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors have authorised senior management to establish the processes and ensure control over risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework in line with the businesses of the company.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company has policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, other price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at September 30,2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade receivables Gross	6,433.93	6,072.52
Cash and cash equivalents	70.35	28.72
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	80.00	-
Loans	0.50	-
Other financial assets	34.46	34.13

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's credit risk is primarily to the amount due from customer. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to these credit risks on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with scheduled commercial banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic environment in which it operates. The Company manages its Credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

On adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivable. The management uses a simplified approach (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for the purpose of impairment loss allowance, the company estimates amounts based on the business environment in which the Company operates, and management considers that the trade receivables are in default (credit impaired) when counterparty fails to make payments for receivable as per term of sale/service agreements. However the Company based upon historical experience determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables.

Majority of trade receivables are from individual customers, which are fragmented. Trade receivables as at period end primarily includes Rs. 6493.93 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 6154.67 lacs) relating to revenue generated from rendering of services Rs. 2,413.40 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 4033.23 lacs). Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables on which ECL is created are as follows:

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	
	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
0-90 days past due	811.05	749.68
91 to 180 days past due	167.04	134.84
181 to 270 days past due	81.89	41.24
271 to 360 days past due	75.22	33.55
361 to 450 days past due	40.52	162.37
451 to 540 days past due	29.28	14.83
541 to 630 days past due	123.77	39.50
631 to 720 days past due	10.52	56.38
More than 720 days past due #	78.28	23.67
Total	1,417.57	1,256.06

The management considers insignificant credit risk for payments due from related parties amounting Rs. 5,174.08 lacs for the six months ended September 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018 Rs. 4,816.45 lacs). This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors. Further, the Company does not anticipate any material credit risk of any of its other receivables.

The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due and are not recovered within agreed credit period are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables:

Particulars	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning	194.57	70.26
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	42.35	124.31
Amount written off		
Balance at the end	236.92	194.57

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) 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 approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash (including bank deposits under lien and excluding interest accrued but not due) of Rs. 150.34 lacs as at September 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018: Rs. 28.71 lacs) and the anticipated future internally generated funds from operations will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and funding from group companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:

- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings.

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Non current borrowings	8.08	-	8.28	-	8.28
Current borrowings	45.07	45.07	-		45.07
Trade payables	1,774.78	1,774.78	-	-	1,774.78
Current maturities of non-current borrowings	47.74	47.74	-	-	47.74
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.97	1.97	-		1.97
Payable for property, plant & equipment	0.24	0.24	-	-	0.24
Employee related payables	59.17	59.17	-	-	59.17
	-	-	-		-
Total	1,937.05	1,928.97	8.28	-	1,937.25

As at September 30, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Current borrowings	45.07	45.07	-	-	45.07
Trade payables	1,617.20	1,617.20	-	-	1,617.20
Current maturities of non-current borrowings	26.69	26.69	-	-	26.69
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	4.11	4.11	-	-	4.11
Payable for property, plant & equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Employee related payables	48.03	48.03	-	-	48.03
Total	1,741.10	1,741.10	-	-	1,741.10

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Since, the Company does not have any foreign currency transactions and Investments, the currency risk and other price risk is not applicable on the Company.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans from banks carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Variable-rate instruments	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Term loans from banks (Non current)	-	8.08
Current maturities of borrowings	26.69	47.74
Current borrowings	45.07	45.07
Total	71.76	100.89

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest on term loans from banks				
For the year ended September 30, 2018	(0.15)	0.15	(0.11)	0.23
For the year ended March 31, 2018	(0.56)	0.56	(0.41)	0.72

43 **Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, raise new debt or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest bearing debts).

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowings	71.76	100.89
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	(70.35)	(28.71)
Adjusted net debt (A)	1.41	72.18
Total equity (B)	5,073.14	4,594.57
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	0.03%	1.57%

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CL Media Private Limited
Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

44 Deferred tax asset (net)

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Current tax expense	Six months ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current year	211.16	248.34
Adjustment for prior years		-
	211.16	248.34
Deferred tax expense		
Change in recognised temporary differences	(17.81)	(32.02)
Total Tax Expense	(17.81)	(32.02)
	193.35	216.32

B. Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	Six months ended September 30, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Before tax	Tax (Expense)/ Income	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (Expense)/ Income	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	1.41	(0.39)	1.02	3.47	(0.97)	2.50
	1.41	(0.39)	1.02	3.47	(0.97)	2.50

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Six months ended September 30, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax	27.82%	570.90	27.55%	820.34
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (A)		186.64		226.07
Tax effect of:				
Non-deductible expenses		6.58		1.06
Non-taxable income				-
Tax incentives		(0.70)		(23.07)
Changes in rates related to prior years		-		(0.35)
Prior year errors/adjustment		(2.80)		12.67
Total (B)		3.08		(9.69)
Total (A)+(B)		189.72		216.37

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at March 31, 2018	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at September 30, 2018
Deferred Tax Assets				
Employee benefits	13.57	1.04	(0.39)	14.21
Other current financial liabilities	4.78	(0.53)	-	4.25
Inventories	-	3.34	-	3.34
Trade receivables	57.81	8.10	-	65.91
Sub- Total (a)	76.16	11.96	(0.39)	87.71
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	14.59	(5.73)		8.86
Non current borrowings	0.15	(0.15)		
Sub- Total (b)	14.74	(5.88)	-	8.86
Net Deferred Tax Liability/(Asset) (b)-(a)	61.42	(17.84)	0.39	(78.85)

Note: Deferred tax balance includes Rs. 509.77 Lacs (March 31, 2018: 509.77 Lacs) of Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement.

45 Change in accounting policy

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11.

Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.The adoption of the standard did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CL Media Private Limited
Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

46 These financial statements were authorized for issue by Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

47 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified as per the current period's presentation for the purpose of comparability.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CL Media Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

CL Media Private Limited

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ACCENDERE KNOWLEDGE

Annexure- I-D

The following are the financial details of Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited (**"Amalgamating Company 3"**), for the half year ended September 30, 2018 and previous 3 financial years as per the audited Financial Statements:

Name of the Company: Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited (**"Amalgamating Company 3"**)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	**As per the Audited Financials for the half year ended**	**As per last Audited Financial Year**	**1 year prior to the last Audited Financial Year**	**2 years prior to the last Audited Financial Year**
	September 30, 2018	**March 31, 2018 (2017-18)**	**March 31, 2017 (2016-17)**	**March 31, 2016 (2015-16)**
Equity Paid up Capital	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Reserves and surplus	-35.64	-53.12	-90.71	-37.42
Carry forward losses	-54.93	-90.70	-38.93	-35.43
Net Worth	-34.44	-51.92	-89.51	-36.22
Miscellaneous Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Secured Loans	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Loans	106.76	96.53	100.09	10.05
Fixed Assets	10.99	14.66	23.61	0.82
Income from Operations	156.71	277.60	178.43	130.41
Total Income	156.72	277.81	178.43	131.32
Total Expenditure	136.40	243.24	229.69	133.28
Profit before Tax	20.32	34.57	-51.26	-1.96
Profit after Tax	17.28	35.78	-51.77	-1.98
Cash profit	19.82	29.82	-50.78	-1.58
EPS	143.97	298.08	-431.42	-16.52
Book value	-287.02	-432.66	-745.92	-301.83

Note: Figures as on September 30, 2018, March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are in Ind-AS format whereas the figure as on March 31, 2016 are in I-GAAP format.

For and on behalf of
ACCENDERE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd. *

Sujit Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 00033613

Address: F-501, Prateek Stylome, Sector-45, Noida-201303

Date: February 28, 2019
Place: New Delhi

NKSC & Co.
Chartered Accountants

208, Vats Market (Shiva Market),
Pitampura, Delhi 110034
www.valuesquare.co.in
info@valuesquare.co.in
011 - 4759 7304

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim Ind AS Financial Statements of Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018, the interim Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the interim Cash Flows statement, the interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the half year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (together hereinafter referred to as "interim Ind AS Financial Statements") as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim Ind AS Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at September 30, 2018, its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the interim Ind AS 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 interim Ind AS 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.

Responsibility of Management for interim Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these interim Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and the 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 interim Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

NKSC & Co. DELHI Chartered Accountants

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited
Interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	-	-
Other intangible assets	3	10.99	14.66
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	14.34	13.29
Non-current (tax) assets	5	19.44	13.90
		44.77	**41.85**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	241.70	178.14
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.11	0.28
(iv) Loans	8	-	1.99
Other current assets	9	3.52	6.46
Total		**245.33**	**186.87**
		290.11	**228.72**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Equity share capital	10	1.20	1.20
Other equity	11	(35.64)	(53.12)
		(34.44)	**(51.92)**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	12	5.91	4.71
		5.91	**4.71**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	106.76	96.53
(ii) Trade payables	14	159.07	151.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	29.97	14.52
Other current liabilities	16	14.04	11.55
Provisions	17	0.05	0.03
Current tax liabilities	18	8.75	2.17
		318.64	**275.93**
Total		**290.11**	**228.72**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date.

For **NKSC & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 020076N

Naresh Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 089123

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

NKSC & Co. DELHI Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Sujit Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 00033613

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited

Interim Statement of Profit and Loss for the half year ended September 30, 2018

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	**Notes**	**For the half year ended September 30, 2018**	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	156.71	277.60
Other income	20	0.01	0.21
Total revenue (I)		**156.72**	**277.81**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	21	87.51	151.41
Finance cost	22	6.56	12.06
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	3.66	7.84
Other expenses	24	38.67	71.93
Total expenses (II)		**136.40**	**243.24**
Profit before tax (I-II)		**20.32**	**34.57**
Tax expense			
-Current tax		4.16	7.73
- Earlier year tax adjustment		-	4.86
-Deferred tax (benefit)	4	(1.12)	(13.80)
Total tax expenses	-	**3.04**	**(1.21)**
Profit after tax		**17.28**	**35.78**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		0.27	2.44
- Income tax related to above item		(0.07)	(0.63)
Other comprehensive income for the half year		**0.20**	**1.81**
Total comprehensive income		**17.47**	**37.59**
Profit per equity share			
Nominal value of 10 each (Previous year 10 each)			
-Basic and Diluted	25	143.97	298.08
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date.

For **NKSC & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 020076N

Naresh Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 089123

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Sujit Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 00033613

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited
Interim Cash Flow Statement for the half year ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	For the half year ended September 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net profit before tax	20.32	34.54
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortization	3.66	7.84
	Fixed assets written off	-	1.12
	Bad debts	-	4.09
	Finance cost (excluding interest on delayed payment of income tax and statutory liabilities)	6.56	11.57
	Interest on delayed payment of income tax and statutory liabilities	0.00	0.49
	Other comprehensive income	0.27	2.44
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**30.81**	**62.09**
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	Trade receivables	(63.56)	(16.21)
	Current financial asset-loans	1.99	(1.70)
	Other current assets	2.95	(1.55)
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Long term provisions	1.20	1.26
	Trade payables	7.94	17.47
	Other current financial liabilities	9.55	(36.49)
	Other current liabilities	2.48	(4.23)
	Short term provisions	0.01	-
	Cash generated from operations	**(6.63)**	**20.64**
	Taxes paid	(3.11)	(5.55)
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**(9.74)**	**15.09**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities:**		
	Capital expenditure on fixed assets	-	-
	Net cash flow generated from/(used in) Investing activities	-	-
C	**Cash Flow from financing activities:**		
	Finance cost paid	(0.66)	(12.07)
	Repayment of short-term borrowings	-	(155.16)
	Short term borrowings taken	10.23	151.59
	Net cash flow used in financing activities	**9.57**	**(15.64)**
	Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(0.17)**	**(0.53)**
	Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 7)		
	-at beginning of the year	0.28	0.81
	-at end of the period	**0.11**	**0.28**

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Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd. ★

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited
Interim Cash Flow Statement for the half year ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

....Continued from previous page

Foot notes :
Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabiliies and financial assets arising from financing activities.

Particulars	March 31, 2018	Cash flows	Non cash changes- Fair value changes	September 30, 2018
Short-term borrowings	96.53	10.23	-	106.76

(i) The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 Cash Flow Statements.
(ii) Notes to the Financials Statements are integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

As per our report of even date.

For NKSC & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 020076N

Naresh Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 089123

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

NKSC & Co. DELHI Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Sujit Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 00033613

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited
Interim Statement of changes in equity for the half year ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital
Particulars

Balance as at April 1, 2017	1.20
Change in equity share capital during 2017-18	-
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1.20
Change in equity share capital during the half year ended September 30, 2018	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	**1.20**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	**Attributable to owners of the Company**			
	Reserves & Surplus		**Remeasurement of defined benefit plans**	**Total attributable to to owners of the company**
	General reserve	**Retained Earnings**		
Balance as at April 1, 2018	-	(54.93)	**1.81**	**(53.12)**
Profit for the half year	-	17.28	0.20	17.47
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the half year	-	**17.28**	**0.20**	**17.47**
Adjustment during the half year	-	-	-	-
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	**0.00**	-
Transfer from Retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	-	**(37.66)**	**2.01**	**(35.64)**

For **NKSC & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 020076N

Naresh Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 089123

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

NKSC & Co. DELHI Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
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Nikhil Mahajan
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Place: New Delhi
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1A. Reporting Entity

Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on September 19, 2008 under the Companies Act, 1956 with the object to provide consulting services to Universities, Colleges, Test Prep Institutions and Schools on integrating research into their education platforms and improving the research potential and output. The Company is a 100% subsidiary of CL Educate Limited with all equity shares held through nominee shareholders.

The accompanying interim Ind AS financial statements reflect the results of the activities undertaken by the Company during the period starting from April 01, 2018 to September 30, 2018.

1B. Basis of preparation.

(i) Statement of compliance:

These interim Ind AS financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These interim Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared to assist CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') to comply with the directions of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) for onwards submission to NSE, BSE and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

These interim Ind AS financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company for the financial years presented in the financial statements and are consistent with those used in the previous year.

(ii) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These interim Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lacs, unless otherwise indicated.

(iv) Basis of measurement

The interim Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	**Measurement basis**
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

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(v) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these interim Ind AS financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the interim Ind AS financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note no. 33: classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the half year ending September 30, 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Note no 32: measurement of defined benefit obligations and plan assets: key actuarial assumptions
- Note no 2: measurement of useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment
- Note no 3: measurement of useful lives of intangible assets
- Note no 33: fair value measurement of financial instruments
- Note no 26: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources
- Note no 35: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used.
- Note no 33: impairment of financial assets.

(vi) Measurement of fair value

A number of accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

• In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
• In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the interim Ind AS 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) 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 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.

1C. Significant accounting policies

(i) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the goods or services that are transferred to the customer. Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, which is generally the transaction price, net of any taxes/duties and discounts.

The Company derives its revenue from sale_educational and research services received from various universities/institutes.

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated – i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost net of recoverable taxes (wherever applicable), which includes capitalised borrowing costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, if any, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditures are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value over their useful life using straight line method and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation has been calculated on straight line method at the useful lives, which are equal to useful lives specified as per schedule II to the Act.

The useful lives of the assets are as under:

Particulars	**Useful lives (in years)**
Tangible assets:	
Plant & Machinery	15
Computer equipment	3

Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/discard from property, plant and equipment is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

(iii) Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the company and where its cost can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Other intangible assets including those acquired by the Company in a business combination are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortisation in the statement of profit and loss.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets:	Useful lives (in years)
Website	3

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gain or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of asset and recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.
After impairment, depreciation/amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(v) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period

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of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(vi) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, except for an item recognised at fair value through profit and loss. Transaction cost of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss is expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may

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irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features; prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include

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reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Offsetting

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

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

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The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Impairment of financial instruments:

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI- debt investments

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 150 days or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss:

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than agreed credit period.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

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- the financial asset is past due and not recovered within agreed credit period.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet.
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.
Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(vii) Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, and bonus etc are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the employee renders the related service. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligation in statement of financial position.

Long term employee benefits

Defined contribution plan: Provident fund

All employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate as per the provisions of The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods.

The Company provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the company with respect to gratuity is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date. The plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment in an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled.

The resultant actuarial gain or loss on change in present value of the defined benefit obligation is recognised as an income or expense in the other comprehensive income.

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The Company determines the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term benefits: Compensated absences

Benefits under the Company's compensated absences scheme constitute other employee benefits. The liability in respect of compensated absences is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method. done by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date. Actuarial gain and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(viii) **Income tax**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;

- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or

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there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be real.

Minimum alternate tax

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit entitlement under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as a deferred tax asset when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, will flow to the Company and the asset can be measured reliably. MAT credit entitlement is set off to the extent allowed in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed at each reporting date and is recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Significant management judgement is required to determine the probability of recognition of MAT credit entitlement.

(ix) Contingent Liability, Contingent Asset and Provisions

Contingent liability

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arises from past events and whose existence 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.

Provisions

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time

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value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(x) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

(xi) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events such as bonus issue, share split or consolidation of shares.

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted into equity shares as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

(xii) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

Segment Earnings Before Interest, Tax and Depreciation ('EBITDA') is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services. Company deals in one business namely "Educational Research".

The Board of Director(s) are collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. Refer Note 31 for segment information.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

2. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and machineries	Computers	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.41	1.69	2.10
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	0.27	0.84	1.12
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**0.14**	**0.85**	**0.98**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	0.14	0.85	0.98
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	**0.14**	**0.85**	**0.98**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.12	0.36	0.47
Depreciation for the year	0.02	0.49	0.51
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**0.14**	**0.85**	**0.98**
Balance at April 1, 2018	0.14	0.85	0.98
Depreciation for the half year	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	**0.14**	**0.85**	**0.98**
Carrying amount (net)			
As at March 31, 2018	-	-	-
As at September 30, 2018	-	-	-

3. Intangible assets

Particulars	Website	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2017	22.00	22.00
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**22.00**	**22.00**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	22.00	22.00
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	**22.00**	**22.00**
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.01	0.01
Amortisation for the year	7.33	7.33
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**7.35**	**7.34**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	7.35	7.35
Amortisation for the half year	3.66	3.66
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	**11.01**	**11.01**
Carrying amount (net)	-	-
	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**14.65**	**14.66**
As at September 30, 2018	**10.99**	**10.99**

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4 Deferred tax (net)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets	14.34	13.29
	14.34	**13.29**

Footnote:
Above amount includes Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) amounting Rs. 11.89 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 7.73 lacs)

5 Non-current (tax) assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Advance income tax (Net of provision for Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil)	19.44	13.90
	19.44	**13.90**

6 Trade receivables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Unsecured, considered good	241.70	178.14
	241.70	**178.14**
Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below:		
Total trade receivables from related parties (refer footnotes & note 30)	241.70	178.14
	241.70	**178.14**

1. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (Refer Note no. 33)
2 Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are normally received in normal operating cycle.
3. No trade or other receivable are due from director or other officer of the Company and firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member either jointly or severally with other persons except as stated above.
4. For terms and condition of trade receivable owing from related parties, refer note 30

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks		
– on current accounts	0.11	0.28
	0.11	**0.28**

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process refer note 33

8 Current financial asset-loans

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise		
Loans to employee	-	1.99
	-	**1.99**

For explanation on the Company risk management process refer note 33
Loans to employees are non-interest bearing and are normally received in normal operating cycle.

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9 Other current assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Prepaid expenses	3.52	6.46
	3.52	**6.46**

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

10 Equity share capital

a. The Company has only one class of share capital having a par value of ₹ 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Authorised shares		
20,000 (March 31, 2018: 20,000) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	2.00	2.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
12,000 (March 31, 2018) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	1.20	1.20
	1.20	**1.20**

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

Particulars	30-Sep-18		31-Mar-18	
	Number	Amount in ₹	Number	Amount in ₹
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	12,000	1.20	12,000	1.20
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**12,000**	**1.20**	**12,000**	**1.20**

c. Terms/rights attached to equity share

Voting
Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividends
The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. The Company has not distributed any dividend in the current year and previous year.

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

d. Details of shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/associates and shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the Company

Particulars	Nature of Relationship	30-Sep-18		31-Mar-18	
		Number	% of Holding	Number	% of Holding
CL Educate Limited (refer note)	Holding Company	12,000	100.00%	12,000	100.00%

Note: Including one shareholder held by nominee of the Company.

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

e. No class of shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Other equity

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	(54.93)	(90.71)
Net Profit for the half year	17.28	35.78
Closing balance (a)	**(37.66)**	**(54.93)**
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	1.81	-
Add: Net income for the half year	0.20	1.81
Closing balance (b)	**2.01**	**1.81**
Total other equity (a+b)	**(35.64)**	**(53.12)**

12 Long term provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for gratuity (refer note 32)	3.78	2.99
Provision for leave encashment (refer note 32)	2.13	1.72
Total	**5.91**	**4.71**

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Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

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Notes to the interim financial statements for the half year ending September 30, 2018
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations

	For the half year ended September 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations		
Sales & Services (Refer note i)	156.71	277.60
	156.71	**277.60**

Note i: For related party transactions refer note 30

20 Other income

	For the half year ended September 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Miscellaneous income	0.01	0.21
	0.01	**0.21**

21 Employee benefit expenses

	For the half year ended September 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salary, wages, bonus and other benefits	82.36	136.19
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 32)	3.27	5.97
Gratuity expenses (refer note 32)	1.06	1.95
Leave encashment expenses (refer note 32)	0.82	1.75
Staff welfare expenses	-	5.55
	87.51	**151.41**

22 Finance cost

	For the half year ended September 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest expenses		
- On loan from related party (refer note 30)	6.56	11.57
Interest on delay in payment of statutory dues	0.00	0.49
	6.56	**12.06**

23 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	For the half year ended September 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation of tangible assets (Refer Note 2)	1.83	0.51
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 3)	1.83	7.33
	3.66	**7.84**

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Other expenses

	For the half year ended September 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Travelling and conveyance expense	17.26	33.66
Legal & Professional Charges (Refer note 28)	6.86	16.51
Infrastructure Charges	1.50	-
Business promotion expenses	2.85	8.73
Communication expenses	0.02	0.92
Sales incentive	1.50	6.00
Insurance	0.04	0.02
Rates and taxes	0.02	0.52
Bad Debts	-	4.09
Fixed assets written off	-	1.12
Repair and maintenance-others	-	0.13
Bank charges	0.02	0.24
Grant for Research Projects	8.60	-
	38.67	**71.93**

25 Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 on 'Earnings per Share'

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Refer footnote a & b) (in Rs.)	143.97	298.08
Nominal value per share (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00
(a) Profit attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit for the year	17.28	35.78
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	**17.28**	**35.78**
	No of shares	**No of shares**
(b) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Opening balance of issued equity shares	12,000	12,000
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	**12,000**	**12,000**

At present, the Company does not have any dilutive potential equity share.

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Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd. *

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Current borrowings

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured loans, repayable on demand		
- from related parties (refer note 30)	106.76	96.53
	106.76	**96.53**

1. Loan from related parties represents interest bearing loan taken from holding company. It carries an interest rate ranges from 12.50% to 14.5% per annum.
2. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note 33.

14 Trade payables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payable		
- to related parties (refer note 30)	96.73	98.23
- to others	62.34	52.90
	159.07	**151.13**

Footnote:
1. Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in normally settled in normal trade cycle.
2. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note 33.

15 Other current financial liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Employee related payables	24.07	14.52
Interest accrued and due	5.90	
	29.97	**14.52**

1. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note 33.

16 Other current liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Payable to government authorities	14.04	11.55
	14.04	**11.55**

17 Short term provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for gratuity (refer note 32)	0.01	0.00
Provision for leave encashment (refer note 32)	0.04	0.03
	0.05	**0.03**

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Notes to the interim financial statements for the half year ending September 30, 2018
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

18 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for tax (net of advance tax Rs. 3.13 Lakh March 31, 2018: Rs. 5.55 Lacs)	8.75	2.17
	8.75	**2.17**

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Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

27 Commitments

There are no capital or other material commitments as at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 .

28 Payment to Auditor (excluding goods & service tax)(included in legal and professional charges):

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Statutory audit	1.00	2.50
	1.00	**2.50**

29 Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006:

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2017
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any MSME supplier as at the end of each accounting year included in		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
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 amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting period.		
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointment day during the year) but without adding the Interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
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 under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

30 Related Party Disclosure

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 on Related Party Disclosures, the names of the related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships, as identified and certified by the management are:

(a) List of related parties

(i) Related parties where control exists:

Relationship	Name of related party
Holding Company	CL Educate Limited

(ii) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place:

Relationship	Name of related party
Fellow subsidiaries	1. G.K. Publications Private Limited, India 2. CL Media Private Limited, India
Key Management Personnel	1. Mr. Satya Narayanan R 2. Mr. Gautam Puri 3. Mr. Nikhil Mahajan

(b) Details of related party transactions are as below:

Particulars	For the half year ended September 30, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2018
1. Sale of services		
CL Media Private Limited	156.71	277.60
2. Finance cost		
a. Interest on borrowing		
CL Educate Limited	6.56	11.57
3.Reimbursement of expense by related parties		
CL Educate Limited	-	-
4. Borrowings taken from related party		
CL Educate Limited	10.23	141.18
5. Conversion of interest into borrowings		
CL Educate Limited	-	10.42
6. Loan repayment		
CL Educate Limited	-	145.11

Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

(1) The terms and conditions of the transactions with related parties were no more favorable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

(2) All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and are to be settled in cash .None of the balances are secured.

3) For the half year ended September 30, 2018 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related party amounting Rs. 241.70 Lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 178.14). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(C) Balance outstanding with or from related parties as at:

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
1. Trade receivables		
CL Educate Limited	1.27	1.27
CL Media Private Limited	240.43	176.87
	241.70	**178.14**
2. Current borrowings		
CL Educate Limited	106.76	96.53
	106.76	**96.53**
3. Trade payables to related parties:		
CL Media Private Limited	92.51	92.51
G.K. Publications Private Limited	4.22	5.72
	96.73	**98.23**
4. Other current financial liabilities		
CL Educate Limited	49.42	46.30
5. Interest Accured but not due		
CL Educate Limited	5.90	-

31 Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 on 'Operating segments'

Segment information is presented in respect of the company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the company's management and internal reporting structure.

Operating Segments

The board of directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any facility.The Company's board reviews the results of "Educational Research" on a quarterly basis. The company's board of directors uses Earning Before Interest, Tax and Depreciation ('EBITDA') to assess the performance of the operating segments. Accordingly, there is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "Educational Research", hence no specific disclosures have been made.

Entity wide disclosures

Information about products and services

Company deals in one business namely "Educational Research". Therefore product wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

Information about geographical areas

Company operates under single geographic location, there are no separate reportable geographical segments.

Information about major customers (from external customers)

The Company derives revenues from the following customers which amount to 10 per cent or more of an entity's revenues:

Customer	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
CL Media Private Limited	156.71	277.60

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

32. Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

A. Defined contribution plans:
The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and EDLI, which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Contribution to provident fund (Refer note 21)	3.27	5.97

B. Defined benefit plan:
Gratuity
The Company operates a post-employment defined benefit plan for Gratuity. This plan entitles an employee to receive half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit.
The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognize each period of service as giving rise to additional employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at September 30, 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Gratuity	3.79	2.99
Total employee benefit liabilities	**3.79**	**2.99**
Non-current	3.78	2.99
Current	0.01	0.00

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability
The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit liability and its components:

	September 30, 2018			March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	2.99	-	2.99	3.48	-	3.48
Included in profit or loss			-			-
Current service cost	0.95	-	0.95	1.68	-	1.68
Interest cost (income)	0.12	-	0.12	0.27	-	0.27
	1.07	-	1.07	1.95	-	1.95

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Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
– Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(0.32)	-	(0.32)	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
- experience adjustment	0.05	-	0.05	(2.39)	-	(2.39)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income			-			-
	(0.27)	-	(0.27)	(2.44)	-	(2.44)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**3.79**	-	**3.79**	**2.99**	-	**2.99**

D. Actuarial assumptions

a) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation aaumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

The discount rate has been assumed at 'September 30, 2018: 8.26% (31 March 2018: 7.80%) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities. 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.

b) Demographic assumptions

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	IALM (2006-08)	
iii) Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

E. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions

	September 30, 2018		March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(0.32)	0.36	(0.31)	0.35
Future salary growth (0.50% movement)	0.36	(0.32)	0.35	(0.31)

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Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Senstivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

Senstivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

C) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

D) Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability

F. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation		
Less than 1 year	0.01	-
Between 1-2 years	0.02	0.01
Between 2-5 years	0.14	0.12
Over 5 years	3.62	2.86
Total	**3.79**	**2.99**

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending September 30, 2018 are □ 2.89 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 2.80 Lacs). The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 19.31 years (March 31, 2018: 19.57 years).

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits:

The company provides for compensated absences to its employees. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. During the period ended September 30, 2018, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to Rs. 0.82 lacs. The Company determines the expense for compensated absences basis the actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the obligation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Leave encashment	2.17	1.75
Total employee benefit liabilities	**2.17**	**1.75**
Non-current	2.13	1.72
Current	0.04	0.03

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

	September 30, 2018			March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Net defined benefit**	**Defined benefit**	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability**
Balance at the beginning of	1.75	-	1.75	-	-	-
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	0.70	-	0.70	1.33	-	1.33
Past service cost	0.07	-	0.07	0.42	-	0.42
	0.77	-	**0.77**	**1.75**	-	**1.75**
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
– Actuarial loss (gain)						
- financial assumptions	(0.18)	-	(0.18)	-	-	-
- experience adjustment	0.24	-	0.24	-	-	-
	0.06	-	**0.06**	-	-	-
Other						
Contributions paid by the	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.41)	-	(0.41)	-	-	-
	(0.4)	-	**(0.41)**	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the	**2.17**	-	**2.17**	**1.75**	-	**1.75**

D. Actuarial assumptions

a) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation aaumptions are as follows which have been selected by the Company.

	September 30, 2018	**March 31, 2018**
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

The discount rate has been assumed at September 30, 2018: 8.26% which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities. 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.

b) Demographic assumptions

	September 30, 2018	**March 31, 2018**
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
iii) Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

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Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited
Notes to the interim financial statements for the half year ending September 30, 2018
(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

E. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions

	September 30, 2018		March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(0.18)	0.20	(0.15)	0.17
Future salary growth (0.50% movement)	0.20	(0.18)	0.17	(0.15)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Senstivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

Senstivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

C) Mortality & disability – Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

D) Withdrawals – Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability

F. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation		
Less than 1 year	0.04	0.03
Between 1-2 years	0.04	0.04
Between 2-5 years	0.13	0.10
Over 5 years	1.96	1.58
Total	**2.17**	**1.75**

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending September 30, 2018 are □ 2.16 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 2.31 Lacs).
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 19.31 years ((March 31, 2018: 19.57 years)

(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a. Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilties, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

i. As on September 30, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	241.70	**241.70**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.11	**0.11**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	241.81	241.81			
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	106.76	**106.76**	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	159.07	**159.07**	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	29.97	**29.97**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	295.80	295.80			

ii. As on March 31, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	178.14	**178.14**	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.28	**0.28**	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	1.99	**1.99**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	180.40	180.40			
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	96.53	**96.53**	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	151.13	**151.13**	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	14.52	**14.52**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	262.18	262.18			

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Level 1: It includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments.

The Company's borrowings from related parties and others are repayable on demand and have been contracted at fixed rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) which approximates to their fair

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature.

Valuation processes
The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a periodic basis, including level 3 fair values wherever applicable.

There are no transfers between level 1 and level 2 during the year. There are no financial assets/ liabilities measured at fair value/ amortised cost for which level 1 and level 2 inputs have been used. Accordingly, disclosures related to level 1 and 2 inputs are not applicable.

b. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Interest rate risk

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors have authorised senior management to establish the processes and ensure control over risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework in line with the businesses of the company.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company has policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, other price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade receivables	241.70	178.14
Cash and cash equivalents	0.11	0.28
Loans	-	1.99

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's credit risk is primarily to the amount due from customres. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to these credit risks on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with scheduled commercial banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

The invoices raised to customers immediately falls due for payment when raised and the average collection period comes out to be 30 days from the date of raising the invoice. The Company has not experienced any significant impairment losses in respect of trade receivables in the past years. The Company provides majority of its services to CL Media Private Limited (fellow subsidiary).The credit risk with respect to amounts outstanding from related parties is considered to be insignificant. Refer Note 30 on disclosure on related party transactions with respect to amount outstanding as at reporting date.

In case of payments due from related parties there is no default as there is insignificant credit risk. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and othe macro-economic factors. Further, the Company does not anticipate any material credit risk of any of its other receivables.

The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) 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 approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash (including bank deposits under lien and excluding interest accrued but not due) of INR 0.11 lacs as at September 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018: INR 0.28 lacs) and the anticipated future internally generated funds from operations will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and funding from group companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:
- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings.

As at September 30, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	106.76	106.76	-	-	106.76
Trade payables	159.07	159.07	-	-	159.07
Other financial liabilities	29.97	29.97	-	-	29.97
Total	**295.80**	**295.80**	-	-	**295.80**

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Current Liabilities					
Borrowings	96.53	96.53	-	-	96.53
Trade payables	151.13	151.13	-	-	151.13
Other financial liabilities	14.52	14.52	-	-	14.52
Total	**262.18**	**262.18**	-	-	**262.18**

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Since, the Company does not have any foreign currency transactions and investments, the currency risk and other price risk is not applicable on the Company.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans from banks carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Variable-rate instruments	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Current borrowings	106.76	96.53
Total	**106.76**	**96.53**

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest on term loans from banks				
For the year ended September 30, 2018	(0.26)	0.26	(0.19)	0.19
For the year ended March 31, 2018	(0.48)	0.48	(0.36)	0.61

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

34 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, raise new debt or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest-bearing debts).

Particulars		**As at September 30, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Borrowings		106.76	96.53
Less : Cash and cash equivalent		(0.11)	(0.28)
Adjusted net debt (A)		106.65	96.25
Total equity (B)		(34.44)	(51.92)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)		**-309.65%**	**-185.40%**

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(All amounts are in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

35. Deferred Tax

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Current tax expense	**September 30, 2018**	**March 31, 2018**
Current year	4.16	7.73
Adjustment for prior years	-	4.86
Deferred tax expense	**4.16**	**12.58**
Change in recognised temporary differences	(1.12)	(13.80)
Total Tax Expense	(1.12)	(13.80)
	3.04	**(1.22)**

B. Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	September 30, 2018			**March 31, 2018**		
	Before tax	**Tax (Expense)/ Income**	**Net of tax**	**Before tax**	**Tax (Expense)/ Income**	**Net of tax**
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	0.27	(0.07)	0.20	2.44	(0.63)	1.81
	0.27	**(0.07)**	**0.20**	**2.44**	**(0.63)**	**1.81**

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	September 30, 2018		**March 31, 2018**	
	Rate	**Amount**	**Rate**	**Amount**
Profit before tax		20.32		34.57
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	26.00%	5.28	25.75%	8.90
Tax effect of:				
Carried forward business losses		(0.28)		(4.12)
Prior period error/adjustment		(1.96)		(6.20)
Non-deductible expenses		-		0.13
Rate difference		-		0.07
		3.04		**(1.22)**

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at March 31, 2018	**Recognized in P&L**	**Recognized in OCI**	**As at September 30, 2018**
Deferred Tax Assets				
Property, plant & equipment	5.57	(3.04)	(0.07)	2.46
Sub- Total (a)	**5.57**	**(3.04)**	**(0.07)**	**2.46**
Minimum Alternate Tax (b)	**7.72**	4.16	-	**11.88**
Total (a+b)	**13.29**	**1.12**	**(0.07)**	**14.34**

	As at April 1, 2017	**Recognized in P&L**	**Recognized in OCI**	**As at March 31, 2018**
Deferred Tax Assets				
Property, plant & equipment	0.12	4.82	0.63	5.57
Sub- Total (a)	**0.12**	**4.82**	**0.63**	**5.57**
Minimum Alternate Tax (b)	-	7.72	-	7.72
Total (a+b)	**0.12**	**12.54**	**0.63**	**13.29**

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Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt. Ltd.

36. These financial statements were authorized for issue by Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

37. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified as per the current period's presentation for the purpose of comparability.

For **NKSC & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 020076N

Naresh Sharma
Partner
Membership No.: 089123

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Sujit Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 00033613

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

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GKP

Annexure- I-E

The following are the financial details of G.K. Publications Private Limited (**"Amalgamating Company 4"**), for the half year ended September 30, 2018 and previous 3 financial years as per the audited Financial Statements:

Name of the Company: G.K. Publications Private Limited (**"Amalgamating Company 4"**)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	**As per the Audited Financials for the half year ended**	**As per last Audited Financial Year**	**1 year prior to the last Audited Financial Year**	**2 years prior to the last Audited Financial Year**
	September 30, 2018	**March 31, 2018 (2017-18)**	**March 31, 2017 (2016-17)**	**March 31, 2016 (2015-16)**
Equity Paid up Capital	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Reserves and surplus	-372.40	-304.02	-172.07	59.32
Carry forward losses	-305.10	-171.96	-129.01	-
Net Worth	-353.40	-285.02	-153.07	78.32
Miscellaneous Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Secured Loans	120.46	42.24	85.59	145.73
Unsecured Loans	414.13	404.97	311.76	297.66
Fixed Assets	6.22	6.24	7.77	13.47
Income from Operations	864.51	1,838.78	1,804.58	1,466.00
Total Income	867.50	1,884.12	1,836.54	1,487.20
Total Expenditure	954.43	2,039.01	1,903.85	1,636.24
Profit before Tax	-86.93	-154.89	-67.31	-149.04
Profit after Tax	-70.40	-133.14	-42.95	-105.65
Cash profit	-86.12	-153.11	-60.26	-135.65
EPS	-37.05	-70.07	-22.61	-55.61
Book value	-185.99	-150.01	-80.56	41.22

Note: Figures as on September 30, 2018, March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are in Ind-AS format whereas the figure as on March 31, 2016 are in I-GAAP format.

For and on behalf of

G.K. PUBLICATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Address: R-90, Greater Kailash, Part-1,
New Delhi- 110048

Date: February 28, 2019
Place: New Delhi

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of G.K. Publications Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim Ind AS Financial Statements of G.K. Publications Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018, the interim Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the interim Cash Flows statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (together hereinafter referred to as "interim Ind AS Financial Statements") as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim Ind AS Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at September 30, 2018, its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the interim Ind AS 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 interim Ind AS 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.

Responsibility of Management for interim Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these interim Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and the 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 interim Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	6.22	6.24
Financial assets			
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	202.73	186.90
Non-current (tax) assets (net)	5	11.46	10.94
Total non-current assets		**220.41**	**204.08**
Current assets			
Inventories	6	942.96	842.60
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	2,765.93	2,505.48
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	62.91	33.39
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	150.00	150.00
(iv) Loans	10	3.01	4.46
(v) Other financial assets	11	4.84	0.16
Other current assets	12	4.84	6.38
Total current assets		**3,934.49**	**3,542.47**
Total assets		**4,154.90**	**3,746.55**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	19.00	19.00
Other equity	14	(372.40)	(304.02)
Total equity		**(353.40)**	**(285.02)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	15	8.39	9.78
Total non-current liabilities		**8.39**	**9.78**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	534.59	447.21
(ii) Trade payables	17	3,918.16	3,521.09
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	23.28	25.99
Other current liabilities	19	4.61	2.45
Provisions	20	9.87	15.66
Current tax liabilities (net)	21	9.39	9.39
Total current liabilities		**4,499.90**	**4,021.79**
Total liabilities		**4,508.29**	**4,031.57**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,154.90**	**3,746.55**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No.:103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
G.K. Publications Private Limited

Nikhil Mahajan

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

G K Publications Private Limited

G.K. Publications Private Limited

Interim Statement of Profit and Loss for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	22	864.51	1,838.78
Other income	23	2.99	45.34
Total income (I)		**867.50**	**1,884.12**
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	24	774.26	1,471.77
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	25	(74.36)	(49.31)
Employee benefit expense	26	97.86	195.73
Finance costs	27	33.93	68.19
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	0.81	1.78
Other expenses	29	121.93	350.85
Total expenses (II)		**954.43**	**2,039.01**
(Loss) before tax (I-II)		**(86.93)**	**(154.89)**
Tax expense/(benefit)			
Current tax		-	-
For earlier years		-	-
Deferred tax	40	(16.53)	(21.75)
Total tax expense		**(16.53)**	**(21.75)**
(Loss) for the period after tax (A)		**(70.40)**	**(133.14)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		2.73	1.61
Income tax relating to these items		(0.71)	(0.42)
Total other comprehensive income for the year after tax (B)		**2.02**	**1.19**
Total comprehensive income (A+B)		**(68.38)**	**(131.95)**
Earnings per equity share (par value of Rs 10 per share)	30		
Basic & Diluted (Rs.)		(37.05)	(70.07)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

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HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G K Publications Private Limited

G.K. Publications Private Limited

Interim Cash Flow Statement for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Net loss before tax	(86.93)	(154.89)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	0.81	1.78
Finance costs (excluding interest on delayed payment of income tax and statutory liabilities)	33.89	68.17
Interest on delayed payment of income tax and statutory liabilities	0.04	0.03
Interest income	(5.21)	(9.63)
Bad debts written off	0.04	5.22
Provision for doubtful debts	-	5.58
Provision for expected credit loss	66.78	83.93
Provision for slow moving inventory	(26.00)	14.99
Provision for sales return	(6.07)	15.48
Liabilities no longer required, written back	-	(8.51)
Other comprehensive income	2.73	1.61
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	-	0.43
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(19.90)**	**24.18**
Adjustments in operating assets:		
Decrease in Non-Current loans and advances	-	2.64
(Increase) in Inventories	(74.36)	(53.59)
(Increase) in Trade receivables	(327.28)	(631.71)
(Increase) / decrease in Current financial asset-loans	1.45	(1.46)
(Increase) / decrease in Other current assets	1.54	(3.12)
Adjustments for in operating liabilities:		
(Increase) / decrease in Non-current provisions	(1.39)	0.79
Decrease in Trade payables	397.08	724.02
(Increase) in Other current financial liabilities	(2.72)	(4.05)
Decrease/(increase) in Other current liabilities	2.15	(38.50)
Decrease/(increase) in Current provisions	0.28	(7.00)
Cash generated from operations	**(23.14)**	**12.18**
Taxes paid	(0.52)	(2.68)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**(23.66)**	**9.50**
B Cash flow from investing activities:		
Capital expenditure on fixed assets	(0.78)	(0.25)
Interest received	0.52	10.17
Net cash flow generated from investing activities	**(0.26)**	**9.91**
C Cash Flow from financing activities:		
Finance cost paid	(8.72)	(68.19)
Proceeds of short-term borrowings (refer note i)	75.67	49.86
Repayment of short-term borrowings (refer note i)	(13.50)	-
Net cash flow used in financing activities	**53.45**	**(18.33)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**29.53**	**1.08**
Cash and cash equivalents		
-at beginning of the period	33.39	32.31
-at end of the period	62.91	33.39

HARIBHAKTI & CO LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Interim Cash Flow Statement for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Notes :

(i) Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 8)

Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	62.91	33.39
	62.91	**33.39**

(ii) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities and financial assets arising from financing activities.

Particulars	April 01, 2018	Cash flows	Non cash changes	September 30, 2018
Short-term borrowings	447.21	62.17	25.21	534.59

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents includes bank overdraft that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of Company's cash management.

(iv) The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 Cash Flow Statements.

(v) Notes to the Financials Statements form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

(vi) Pursuant to requirements of Section 135 of the Act, the Company has incured NIL amount on CSR activities during the year.

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
G.K. Publications Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

G.K. Publications Private Limited

Interim Statement of changes in equity for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2017	19.00
Changes in equity share capital during the half year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	19.00
Balance as at April 01, 2018	19.00
Changes in equity share capital during the half year	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	19.00

B. Other equity

For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018

Particulars	Reserves & surplus		Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Total
	General reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	-	(171.96)	(0.11)	(172.07)
Loss for the period	-	(133.11)	-	(133.11)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1.19	1.19
Total comprehensive income	-	(133.11)	1.19	(131.92)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	(305.07)	1.08	(303.99)
Balance as at April 01, 2018	-	(305.10)	1.08	(304.02)
Loss for the period	-	(70.40)		(70.40)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	2.02	2.02
Total comprehensive income	-	(70.40)	2.02	(68.38)
Balance as at September 30, 2018	-	(375.50)	3.10	(372.40)

As per our report of even date.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
G.K. Publications Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

G K Publications Private Limited

Reporting Entity

G.K. Publications Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 31 May 2001. The Company operates in test preparation industry through distribution of study resources, study guides, sample test papers and question banks to help students improve their performance in professional entrance examinations like GATE, IES, IAS, IIT, AIEEE, etc. CL Educate Limited holds 100% (previous year 100%) equity shares of the Company.

The accompanying interim financial statements reflect the results of the activities undertaken by the Company during the year April 01, 2018 to September 30, 2018.

1. **Basis of preparation.**

(i) Statement of compliance:

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These interim Financial Statements are prepared to assist CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') to comply with the directions of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) for onwards submission to NSE, BSE and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

These interim financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these interim financial statements are included in note 2. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

Based on the above criteria, the Company has ascertained its accounting cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to nearest lacs, unless otherwise stated.

(iv) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

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G K Publications Private Limited

(v) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note no 38: classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the period ending September 30, 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Note no 36: measurement of defined benefit obligations and plan assets: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note no 3: measurement of useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment;
- Note no 38: fair value measurement of financial instruments;
- Note no 38: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources;
- Note no 40: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used; and
- Note no 38: impairment of financial assets.

(vi) Measurement of fair value

A number of accounting policy and disclosures require measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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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 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.

2. Significant accounting policies

(i) Revenue

The Company derives its revenue primarily from sale of books & also by sale of scrap.

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.The adoption of the standard did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

<u>Sale of books</u>

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

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the entity will receive the economic benefits associated with the transaction and the related revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, which is generally the transaction price, net of any taxes/duties, discounts and sales returns.

<u>Interest income</u>

Interest income on time deposits is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

(ii) Property, plant and equipment

<u>Recognition and measurement</u>

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost net of recoverable taxes (wherever applicable), which includes capitalised borrowing costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, if any, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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G K P

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as under and the same are equal to lives specified as per schedule II of the Act.

The useful lives of the assets are as under:

Particulars	Useful lives (in years)
Tangible assets:	
Furniture and fixtures	10
Plant & Machinery	15
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	3

Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/discard from property, plant and equipment is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

(iii) **Intangible assets**

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefit attributable to the asset will flow to the company and where its cost can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

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Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortisation in the statement of profit and loss.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets:	Useful lives (in years)
Non-compete fees	5
Software	2

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Losses arising from the retirement of and gain or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of asset and recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

After impairment, depreciation/amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(v) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a

HARIBHAKTI & CO LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(vi) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, except for an item recognised at fair value through profit and loss. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing financial assets & the contractual terms of the cash flow.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at

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amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss derecognition is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debts investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On Derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gain and losses

Financial liabilities are classified at measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Offsetting

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

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on;

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost and;
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI- debt instruments

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for agreed credit period;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss:

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than agreed credit period.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

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- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is past due and is not recovered within agreed credit period.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(vii) Leases:

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of an arrangement at inception date. Whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

Where the Company is lessee

Finance lease

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalised.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as determined by the management or the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Act, whichever is lower. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalised asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset, the lease term and the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Act.

Operating lease

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Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases Payments made under operating leases are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

Where the Company is the lessor

Finance lease

Leases in which the Company transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance lease are recognised as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. After initial recognition, the Company apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease. The interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduces the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Operating lease

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

(viii) Inventories

Inventories comprising of traded goods are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first in, first out formula.

The Cost comprises all costs of purchases and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item by item basis.

(ix) Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits:

Short term employee benefit obligation are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expenses off as the related services is provided. Benefits such as salaries, wages, and bonus etc are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the employee renders the related service. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligation in the balance sheet.

Long term employee benefits

Defined contribution plan: Provident fund

All employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate as per the provisions of The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company has no further obligations under the plan beyond its monthly

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contributions. Obligation for contribution to defined contribution plan are recognised as an employee benefit expenses in statement of profit and loss in the period during which the related services are rendered by the employees.

Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity, which provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment in an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the company with respect to gratuity is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date.

The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled. The resultant actuarial gain or loss on change in present value of the defined benefit obligation or change in return of the plan assets is recognised as an income or expense in the other comprehensive income. The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The Company's determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The Company contributes to a policy taken from the IDBI federal life insurance company limited.

Other long-term benefits: Compensated absences

Benefits under the Company's compensated absences scheme constitute other employee benefits. The liability in respect of compensated absences is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method done by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date. Actuarial gain and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(x) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

<u>Current tax</u>

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;

- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be real.

Minimum alternate tax

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit entitlement under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as a deferred tax asset when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, will flow to the Company and the asset can be measured reliably. MAT credit entitlement is set off to the extent allowed in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed at each reporting date and is recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Significant management judgement is required to determine the probability of recognition of MAT credit entitlement.

(xi) Contingent Liability, Contingent Asset and Provisions

Contingent liability

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required,

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or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arises from past events and whose existence 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.

Provisions

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(xii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

(xiii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events such as bonus issue, share split or consolidation of shares.

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted into equity shares as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

(xiv) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

Segment Earnings Before Interest, Tax and Depreciation ('EBITDA') is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services. Company deals in one business namely "Trading of books".

The Board of Director(s) are collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. Refer Note 38for segment information

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Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)					
Balance as at April 1, 2017	3.78	1.28	0.82	3.76	9.64
Additions	-	-	-	0.25	0.25
Disposals					-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**3.78**	**1.28**	**0.82**	**4.01**	**9.89**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	3.78	1.28	0.82	4.00	9.88
Additions	-	-	-	0.78	0.78
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	**3.78**	**1.28**	**0.82**	**4.78**	**10.67**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at April 1, 2017	0.27	0.19	0.33	1.12	1.91
Depreciation for the year	0.27	0.19	0.23	1.05	1.73
Disposals					
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**0.54**	**0.38**	**0.56**	**2.17**	**3.65**
Balance at April 1, 2018	0.54	0.38	0.56	2.17	3.65
Depreciation for the year	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.52	0.81
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at September 30, 2018	**0.66**	**0.47**	**0.62**	**2.69**	**4.45**
Carrying amount (net)					
As at March 31, 2018	**3.24**	**0.90**	**0.26**	**1.83**	**6.24**
As at September 30, 2018	**3.12**	**0.80**	**0.20**	**2.09**	**6.22**

Notes:

i. Tangible assets are subject to first and exclusive charge to secure the Company's borrowings referred in notes as secured term loan from banks and bank overdrafts in the current year and in the previous year (See note 16).

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4 Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets (refer note 40).	202.73	186.90
	202.73	**186.90**

The management is of the view that the current losses are of temporary nature due to changes in market conditions resulting changes in pattem of competitive examination. The Company is in process of revising its content and revamping distribution channel and sales strategies including identification of new markets. The management believes on the basis of current order book and agreements/ MOUs that the Company will be profitable in next 2-3 years and will be able to fully recover unabsorbed depreciation and losses within the time frame allowed under Income Tax Act, 1961.

5 Non current (tax) assets (net)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source [Net of provision September 30, 2018: Rs. 12.64 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 12.64 lacs)]	11.46	10.94
	11.46	**10.94**

6 Inventories

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value		
Stock in trade-Books	950.71	876.35
Less: Provision for slow moving inventory	(7.75)	(33.75)
	942.96	**842.60**

7 Trade receivables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Unsecured and considered good	2,765.93	2,505.48
Unsecured and considered doubtful	499.38	432.60
Less: provision for doubtful debts (refer note v).	499.38	432.60
	2,765.93	**2,505.48**

Of the above, trade receivables from related parties are as below:

Total trade receivables from related parties (refer note iii & note 35).	**176.52**	171.07
	176.52	**171.07**

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (Refer Note no. 38).
ii. Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are normally received in normal operating cycle.
iii. No trade or other receivable are due from director or other officer of the Company and firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member either jointly or severally with other persons except as stated above.
iv. For terms and condition of trade receivable owing from related parties, (Refer note 35).
v. The Company has measured Expected Credit Loss of trade receivable based on simplified approach as per Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" except bulk customer and other. (Refer note no 38).

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8 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	62.91	33.39
	62.91	33.39

Notes:

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note no. 38).

9 Other bank balances

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Deposits with maturity less than 12 months from Balance Sheet date (refer note ii)	150.00	150.00
	150.00	150.00

Notes:

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note no 38).

ii. This deposit is pledged against Cash Credit facility from Kotak mahindra Bank of Rs. 150 lacs (refer note 16).

10 Current financial asset-loans

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Loans and advances to employees	3.00	4.45
Security deposits	0.01	0.01
	3.01	4.46

Notes:

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note no. 38).

11 Other current financial assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	4.84	0.16
	4.84	0.16

Notes:

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note no.38).

12 Other current assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Advance to suppliers	2.15	2.29
Advance to employees	1.99	-
Prepaid expenses	0.70	4.09
	4.84	6.38

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Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

13 Equity share capital

a. The Company has only one class of share capital having a par value of Rs. 10 per share, referred to herein as equity shares.

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised shares		
250,000 (31 March 2018: 250,000;) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	25.00	25.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
190,000 (31 March 2018: 190,000;) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	19.00	19.00
	19.00	19.00

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

Particulars	As at Sep 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	No of share	Amount	No of share	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	190,000	19.00	190,000	19.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**190,000**	**19.00**	**190,000**	**19.00**

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

Voting

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividends

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing annual general meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. The Company has not declared any dividend during the current year and previous year.

Liquidation

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

c. Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/associates

Name of shareholder	Nature of Relationship	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
		No of share	% of Holding	No of share	% of Holding
CL Educate Limited	Holding Company	189,999	99.99%	189,999	99.99%
Nikhil Mahajan	Nominee of CL Educate Limited	1	0.01%	1	0.01%

d. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the Company

	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
Equity shares of Rs. 10, each fully paid	No of share	% of shares	No of share	% of shares
CL Educate Limited	189,999	99.99%	189,999	99.99%
	189,999	**99.99%**	**189,999**	**99.99%**

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

One share is held by nominee shareholder of CL Educate Limited.

e. No class of shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back in the period of five years immediately preceeding the balance sheet date.

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Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

14 Other equity

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
14.1 Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss (A)		
Opening balance	(305.10)	(171.96)
Add: Net loss for the Six Months /Period	(70.40)	(133.14)
Closing balance (A)	(375.50)	(305.10)

14.2. Other comprehensive income

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	1.08	(0.11)
Addition: Other comprehensive income for the Six Months after tax	2.02	1.19
Closing balance (B)	3.10	1.08
Total other equity (A+B)	(372.40)	(304.02)

15 Non current provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 36).		
Gratuity	6.83	8.25
Leave encashment	1.56	1.53
	8.39	9.78

16 Current borrowings

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Secured loans		
Loan from bank (Refer note i)	120.46	42.24
Unsecured loans		
Loan from related party (Refer Note 35 & ii)	414.13	404.97
	534.59	447.21

Notes:

i: Loan from Bank

Secured loan from bank represents overdraft facility from Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited.The loan is secured by the following:

Primary security

First and exclusive charge on all present and future current and movable assets including movable fixed assets of the Company.

Lien over the fixed deposit of Rs. 150.00 lacs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 150.00 lacs).

Guarantees

The overdraft facility (OD) of Rs. 150.00 Lacs is further secured by personal guarantees of directors of the Company named Mr. Satya Narayanan R., Mr. Gautam Puri and Mr. Nikhil Mahajan. Closing balance of the OD of the Company as at September 30, 2018 is Rs. 120.46 lacs, (March 31, 2018: Rs. 42.24 lacs).

Interest rate:

The overdraft facility carries an interest rate ranging between 12.05% p.a. -12.25% p.a.(previous year 12.40% p.a. -13.75% p.a.) payable on monthly basis. The above loan is repayable on demand.

ii. Loan from related party

Represents loan repayable on demand to the holding company. The aforesaid loan bears interest rate ranges from 12.50% - 14.50% (previous year 12.50% - 14.50%). The interest on loan is added to the loan amount at the end of every financial year, when it becomes due. The disbursement under the loan shall be repaid on demand at any time upon service of 1 month notice on the borrower.

For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note no.38).

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Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

17 Trade payables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payable	3,918.16	3,521.09
	3,918.16	3,521.09

Notes:

i. Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in normal trade cycle.

ii. Trade payables from related parties (refer note no. 35).

iii. For terms and conditions with related parties (refer note no. 35).

iv. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process (refer note no. 38).

18 Other current financial liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Employee related payables	23.28	25.99
	23.28	25.99

Notes:

i. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process (refer note no. 38).

19 Other current liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Advance from customers	2.15	-
Statutory dues	2.46	2.45
	4.61	2.45

20 Current provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 36).		
Gratuity	0.13	0.15
Leave encashment	0.32	0.03
Provision for sales return (Refer note i)	9.42	15.48
	9.87	15.66

Notes:

i. Provision for sales return has been created for estimated loss of margin on expected sales returns in future period against products sold during the year. The provision has been recorded based on management's estimate as per past trend and actual sales return till the date of signing of financial statements. Following is the movement in provision made:

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	15.48	7.03
(+) Additions during the year	-	8.45
(-) Utilised/reversed during the year	(6.07)	-
Closing balance	9.41	15.48

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Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

21 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for income tax [net of advance tax and tax deducted at source September 30, 2018: Rs. 9.36 lacs, March 31, 2018: Rs.9.36 lacs]	9.39	9.39
	9.39	9.39

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Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

22 Revenue from operations

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations		
Sale of books (Refer note 35 & 41)	864.51	1,838.78
	864.51	**1,838.78**

Notes:
The Company deals in only one product namely "Trading of books". Hence disclosures under broad heads are not applicable. Additionally, electronic storage disks sold are delivered with books (wherever applicable) as an integral part of sale and hence their value cannot be determined separately. The revenue from sale of books are net off rebate and discounts.

23 Other income

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest income on fixed deposits	5.21	9.63
Unwinding of discount on financial assets		
- Security deposit	-	0.43
Excess provisions written back	-	8.51
Miscellaneous income	(2.22)	26.77
	2.99	45.34

24 Purchases of Stock-in-trade

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Text books (Refer note 35)	774.26	1,471.77
	774.26	1,471.77

25 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Inventories at the end of the year	950.71	876.35
Inventories at the beginning of the year	876.35	827.04
Net increase	(74.36)	(49.31)

26 Employee benefit expense

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Salary, wages, bonus and other benefits	90.45	181.04
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 36)	3.83	7.91
Leave encashment (Refer note 36)	0.49	0.65
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 36)	1.29	2.83
Staff welfare expenses	1.80	3.30
	97.86	195.73

27 Finance costs

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest expenses		
- On loan from related party (Refer note 35)	25.17	51.10
- On bank overdraft facility	8.72	17.07
- On delay in payment of TDS	0.04	0.03
	33.93	68.19

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

28 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation of tangible assets (Refer Note 3).	0.81	1.78
	0.81	1.78

29 Other expenses

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Consumption of packing materials	4.89	21.75
Rent (refer note 31)	3.54	29.04
Travelling and conveyance expense	23.19	56.40
Legal and professional expenses (refer note i)	5.27	9.31
Business promotion expenses	7.41	8.10
Bad debts	0.04	5.22
Provision for doubtful debts	-	5.58
Provision for expected credit losses (refer note 38)	66.78	83.93
Sales Incentive	1.31	11.29
Communication expenses	0.48	7.20
Rates and taxes	0.02	0.31
Insurance expenses	1.83	1.74
Freight and cartage	33.00	70.90
Repair -others	0.44	1.19
Printing and stationery	3.94	5.88
Provision for sales return	(6.07)	15.48
Provision for slow moving inventory	(26.00)	14.99
Miscellaneous expenses	1.86	2.54
	121.93	350.85

(i) Notes:
Auditors' Remuneration (excluding Service tax/GST)

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Statutory audit	2.25	4.50
	2.25	4.50

30 <u>Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 on 'Earnings per Share'</u>

Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Refer footnote a & b)	(37.05)	(70.07)
Nominal value per share	10.00	10.00

(a) Loss attributable to equity shareholders

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Loss for the half year	(70.40)	(133.14)
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(70.40)	(133.14)

(b) Weighted average number of equity shares

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Opening balance of issued equity shares	1.90	1.90
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	1.90	1.90

At present, the Company does not have any dilutive potential equity shares.

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31 The Company is a lessee under an operating lease. The lease terms of these premise ranged from 0 to 1 year and accordingly it was a short term lease. The Company has not executed any non-cancellable operating leases.

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Lease expense- Minimum lease payments (excluding unwinding of security deposit for premises Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: 0.33 Lacs)	3.54	28.70
	3.54	28.70

32 Contingent liabilities & contingent assets

There are no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

33 Commitments

There are no capital or other material commitments as at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

34 Disclosure as per Ind AS 108 on 'Operating segments'

Segment information is presented in respect of the company's key operating segments. The operating segments are based on the company's management and internal reporting structure.

Company's operating segments

The company's board of directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any facility.The Company's board reviews the results of "Trading of Books" on a quarterly basis. The company's board of directors uses Earning Before Interest, Tax and Depreciation ('EBITDA') to assess the performance of the operating segments. Accordingly, there is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "Trading of Books", hence no specific disclosures have been made.

Entity wide disclosures

Information about products and services

The company deals in one business namely "Trading of books", therefore product wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

Information about geographical areas

The company operates under single geographic location, there are no separate reportable geographical segments.

Information about major customers (from external customers)

The Company derives revenues from the following customers which amount to 10 per cent or more of an entity's revenues:

Customer	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
UBSPD	314.12	515.64

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G.K. Publications Pvt. Ltd.

G.K. Publications Private Limited

Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

35 Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard - 24 on 'Related Party Disclosures'

(1) List of related parties

(i) Related parties where control exists & transaction have been made during the year:

Relationship	Name of related party
Holding Company	CL Educate Limited

(ii) Other related parties where with whom transactions have taken place:

Relationship	Name of related party
Enterprises that are under common control with the reporting enterprise - Fellow subsidiaries	1. CL Media Private Limited 2. Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited 3. Accendere Knowledge Management System Pvt Ltd 4. Ice Gate Educational Institute Pvt Ltd
Key managerial personnel	1. Mr. Satya Narayanan R. 2. Mr. Gautam Puri 3. Mr. Nikhil Mahajan

(2) Details of related party transactions are as below:

Particulars	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
a) Sale of books (net of returns)		
Holding Company		
-CL Educate Limited	29.45	53.84
Fellow subsidiaries		
- ICE Gate Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd.	-	16.72
b) Purchase of books (net of returns)		
Fellow subsidiaries		
- CL Media Private Limited	774.26	1,416.23
c) Repayment of borrowings		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	13.50	82.07
d) Interest expense on borrowings		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	25.17	51.10
e) Reimbursement of expenses to related parties		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	3.00	24.00
g) Conversion of interest into borrowings		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	-	45.99
h) Loan taken from related party		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited		317.50

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Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

3. Balance outstanding as at year end	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
a) Trade Receivables		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	171.08	151.63
Fellow subsidiaries		
- Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt Ltd	4.22	5.72
- ICE Gate Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd.	1.22	13.72
	176.52	**171.07**
b) Trade Payables		
Fellow subsidiaries		
- CL Media Private Limited	3,820.10	3,414.74
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	13.08	9.72
c) Current borrowings		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	391.47	404.97
d) Interest accured but not due on Loan taken		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	22.65	-

Personal guarantee provided by Key Managerial Personnel

Overdraft from Kotak Mahindra Bank is collaterally secured by personal guarantee of:

i. Mr. Satya Narayanan R.

ii. Mr. Gautam Puri

iii. Mr. Nikhil Mahajan

4. Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties

i. The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel were no more favorable than those available, or which might reasonably be expected to be available, on similar transactions to non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

ii. All outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and are to be settled in cash. None of the balances are secured.

iii. For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related party (September 30 , 2018: Rs. Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

36 Employee Benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

Particulars	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Contribution to provident fund	3.38	6.81

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan:

Gratuity

The Company operates a post-employment defined benefit plan for Gratuity. This plan entitles an employee to receive half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The Company contributes to a trust set up by the Company which further contributes to a policy taken from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognize each period of service as giving rise to additional employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at September 30, 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Gratuity	6.95	8.40
Total employee benefit liabilities	6.95	8.40
Non-current	6.82	8.25
Current	0.13	0.15

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

Particulars	Period ended September 30, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	9.83	1.43	8.40	9.02	1.04	7.97
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	0.96	-	0.96	2.22	-	2.22
Interest cost/(income)	0.38	0.06	0.33	0.69	0.08	0.61
Employer contribution						
	1.34	0.06	1.29	2.91	0.08	2.83
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss/(gain)						
- Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(0.67)	-	(0.67)	(0.18)	-	(0.18)
- experience adjustment	(2.08)	-	(2.08)	(1.45)	-	(1.45)
Return on plan assets	-	(0.01)	0.01	-	(0.02)	0.02
	(2.75)	(0.01)	(2.74)	(1.63)	(0.02)	(1.61)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	3.00	(3.00)
Benefits paid	-	-	-	(0.47)	(2.68)	2.21
	-	-	-	(0.47)	0.32	(0.79)
Balance at the end of the year	8.42	1.48	6.95	9.83	1.42	8.40

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

C. Expenses Recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year

Particulars	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	0.96	2.22
Interest cost	0.33	0.61
	1.29	2.83

D. Plan assets

Plan assets comprises of the following:

	As at September 30, 2018	% of Plan assets	As at March 31, 2018	% of Plan assets
Fund managed by Insurer	1.48	100%	1.42	100%

On an annual basis, an asset-liability matching study is done by the Company whereby the Company contributes the net increase in the actuarial liability to the plan manager in order to manage the liability risk.

E. Actuarial assumptions

a) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation aaumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%

i) The discount rate has been assumed at 8.26% (March 31, 2018: 7.80%) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities.

ii) 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.

b) Demographic assumptions

		As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
i)	Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii)	Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006-08)	
iii)	Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
	Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
	From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
	Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

F. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	Period ended Sep 30, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(0.66)	0.73	(0.80)	0.88
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	0.73	(0.66)	0.88	(0.80)

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Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Senstivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.
Senstivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:
Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -
A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
B) Investment Risk - If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
C) Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
D) Mortality & disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

G. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Duration of defined benefit obligation	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Less than 1 year	0.13	0.15
Between 1-2 years	0.12	0.16
Between 2-5 years	0.47	0.54
Over 5 years	7.71	8.97
Total	**8.43**	**9.83**

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the period ending September 30, 2018 are Rs 2.90 lacs (March 31, 2018: 3.39 lacs).
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 18.43 years (March 31, 2018: 18.82 years).

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits:

The company provides for compensated absences to its employees. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. During the period ended September 30, 2018, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to Rs. 0.49 lacs (previous year Rs. (0.65 lacs). The Company determines the expense for compensated absences basis the actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the obligation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. The following table set out the status of the defined benefit obligation

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Leave encashment (unfunded)	1.88	1.55
Total employee benefit liabilities	**1.88**	**1.55**
Non-current	1.56	1.53
Current	0.32	0.03

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Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

B. Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

Particulars	Period ended Sep 30, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.55	-	1.55	1.17	-	1.17
Included in profit or loss						-
Current service cost	0.31	-	0.31	0.65	-	0.65
Interest cost (income)	0.06	-	0.06	0.09	-	0.09
Employer contribution						
	0.37	-	0.37	0.74	-	0.74
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(0.13)		(0.13)	(0.03)	-	(0.03)
- experience adjustment	0.24		0.24	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.12	-	0.12	(0.08)	-	(0.08)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer				-	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.16)		(0.16)	(0.27)	-	(0.27)
	(0.16)	-	(0.16)	(0.27)	-	(0.27)
Balance at the end of the year	1.88	-	1.88	1.55	-	1.55

C. Expenses Recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year

Particulars	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	0.31	0.65
Interest cost	0.06	0.09
Actuarial loss/(gain)	0.12	(0.08)
	0.49	0.65

D. Actuarial assumptions

a) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation aaumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%

i) The discount rate has been assumed at 8.26% (March 31, 2018: 7.80%) which is determined by reference to market yield at the balance sheet date on government securities.

ii) 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.

b) Demographic assumptions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006-08)	
iii) Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

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E. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	Period ended September 30, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(0.13)	0.14	(0.13)	0.15
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	0.14	(0.13)	0.15	(0.13)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Senstivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.
Senstivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Description of Risk Exposures:
Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -
A) Salary Increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
B) Investment Risk - If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
C) Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.
D) Mortality & disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

F. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation		
Less than 1 year	0.32	0.03
Between 1-2 years	0.03	0.03
Between 2-5 years	0.10	0.09
Over 5 years	1.43	1.40
Total	1.88	1.55

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the period ending September 30, 2018 are Rs 1.01 lacs (March 31, 2018: 1.15 lacs).
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 18.43 years (March 31, 2018: 18.82 years).

37 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006: The disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to enterprises covered by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (Act) have been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. No interest has been accrued or paid during the year as there have been no delays.

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31 2018
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro, small and medium enterprises as at the end of the period		
- Principal	-	-
-Interest	-	-
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 period	-	-
The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting period.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointment day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period	-	-
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 under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

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38. Fair value measurement and financial instruments

a. Financial instruments - by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilties, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

i. As at September 30, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	2,765.93	2,765.93	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	62.91	62.91	-	-	-
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	150.00	150.00	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	3.01	3.01	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	4.84	4.84	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,986.69	2,986.69			
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	534.59	534.59	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	3,918.16	3,918.16	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	23.28	23.28	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4,476.03	4,476.03			

ii. As on March 31, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	2,505.48	2,505.48	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	33.39	33.39	-	-	-
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	150.00	150.00	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	4.46	4.46	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	0.16	0.16	-	-	-
				-			
Total	-	-	2,693.49	2,693.49	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	447.21	447.21	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	3,521.08	3,521.08	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	25.99	25.99	-	-	-
			-	-			
Total	-	-	3,994.28	3,994.28	-	-	-

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Level 1: It includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments.

The Company's borrowings have been contracted at floating rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) which approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of non-current financial assets which includes bank deposits (due for maturity after twelve months from the reporting date) and security deposits is similar to the carrying value as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

The fair value for security deposits were calculated based on discounted cash flows using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

Valuation processes

The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a periodic basis, including level 3 fair values.

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the period ended September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018. There are no financial assets/ liabilities measured at fair value/ amortised cost for which level 1 and level 2 inputs have been used. Accordingly, disclosures related to level 1 and 2 inputs are not applicable.

b. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors have authorised senior management to establish the processes and ensure control over risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework in line with the businesses of the company.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company has policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and the use of non-derivative financial instruments. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis.

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G.K. Publications Private Limited
Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade receivables (Gross)	3,265.32	2,938.08
Cash and cash equivalents	62.91	33.39
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	150.00	150.00
Loans	3.01	4.46
Other financial assets	4.84	0.16

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's credit risk is primarily to the amount due from customers. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to these credit risks on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company invests in deposits with scheduled commercial banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic enviorment in which it operates. The Company manages its Credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuosly monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

On adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivable. The management uses a simplified approach (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for the purpose of impairment loss allowance, the company estimates amounts based on the business environment in which the Company operates, and management considers that the trade receivables are in default (credit impaired) when counterparty fails to make payments for receivable as per term of sales agreements. However the Company based upon historical experience determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables.

Majority of trade receivables are from individual customers, which are fragmented. Trade receivables as at year end primarily includes Rs. 3,265.32 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,938.08 lacs) relating to revenue generated from sale of text books Rs. 864.51 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 1,838.78 lacs). Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables on which ECL is created are as follows:

	Gross carrying amount	
Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
1-90 days past due	1,720.64	1,609.36
91 to 180 days past due	273.65	323.86
181 to 270 days past due	306.39	310.67
271 to 360 days past due	204.90	85.96
361 to 450 days past due	163.23	89.01
451 to 540 days past due	24.04	25.39
541 to 630 days past due	65.86	113.70
631 to 720 days past due	21.59	72.70
More than 720 days past due	249.73	136.36
	3,030.03	2,767.01

The management considers insignificant credit risk for payments due from related parties amounting Rs. 176.52 lacs & other party amounting Rs 62.16 lacs for the period ended September 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018 Rs. 171.07 lacs).This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors. Further, the Company does not anticipate any material credit risk of any of its other receivables.

The Company believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than relevant terms are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and analysis of customer credit risk.

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NEW DELHI

G.K. Publications Private Limited

Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables:

Particulars	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning	432.60	348.67
Impairment loss recognised/(reversed)	66.78	83.93
Amount written off	-	-
Balance at the end	499.38	432.60

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G.K. Publications Private Limited

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) 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 approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash (including bank deposits under lien and excluding interest accrued but not due) of Rs. 212.91 lacs as at September 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018: Rs. 33.39 lacs) and the anticipated future internally generated funds from operations will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and funding from group companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:

- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings.

As at September 30, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Current Liabilities					
Borrowings	534.59	534.59	-	-	534.59
Trade payables	3,918.16	3,918.16	-	-	3,918.16
Employee related payables	23.28	23.28	-	-	23.28
Total	4,476.03	4,476.03	-	-	4,476.03

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	447.21	447.21	-	-	447.21
Trade payables	3,521.08	3,521.08	-	-	3,521.08
Employee related payables	25.99	25.99	-	-	25.99
Total	3,994.28	3,994.28	-	-	3,994.28

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G.K. Publications Private Limited

Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. Since, the Company does not have any foreign currency transactions and investments, the currency risk and other price risk is not applicable on the Company.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from short-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the cash credit from banks carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Variable-rate instruments	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Cash credit from banks	120.46	42.24
Total	120.46	42.24

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest on cash credit from banks				
For the half year ended September 30, 2018	(1.66)	1.66	(1.15)	1.15
For the year ended March 31, 2018	(0.35)	0.35	(0.25)	0.43

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G.K. Publications Pvt. Ltd.

G.K. Publications Private Limited

Notes to the Interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

39 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, raise new debt or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest-bearing debts).

Particulars	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowings	534.59	447.21
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	(62.91)	(33.39)
Adjusted net debt (A)	471.68	413.82
Total equity (B)	(353.40)	(285.02)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	-133.47%	-145.19%

G K Publications Private Limited

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30,2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

40 Income tax

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Current tax expense	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current year	-	-
Adjustment for prior years	-	-
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Change in recognised temporary differences	(16.53)	(21.75)
Total Tax Expense	(16.53)	(21.75)
	(16.53)	(21.75)

B. Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	2.73	(0.71)	2.02	1.61	(0.42)	1.19
	2.73	(0.71)	2.02	1.61	(0.42)	1.19

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	September 30, 2018		March 31, 2018	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax	26.00%	(86.93)	26.00%	(154.89)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (A)		(22.60)		(40.27)
Tax effect of:				
Carried forward business losses		(10.50)		7.78
Prior period error/adjustment		16.58		1.34
Rate difference		-		9.38
Non-deductible expenses		-		0.01
Total (B)		6.08		18.51
(A)+(B)		(16.52)		(21.76)

D. Movement in temporary differences

	As at April 1, 2018	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at September 30, 2018
Deferred tax assets				
Employee benefits	2.59	2.16	(0.71)	4.75
Current Provisions	4.02	(4.02)	-	
Carried forward losses	37.90	25.38	-	63.28
Other current financial liabilities	2.31	(0.93)	-	1.38
Inventories	8.78	(6.76)	-	2.01
Property, Plant & Equipment	1.64	(0.17)	-	1.47
Trade Receivables	129.29	0.55	-	129.84
Non current financial assets loans	0.00	(0.00)	-	-
Other Items	0.37	(0.37)	-	-
Sub- Total (a)	186.90	15.82	(0.71)	202.73
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Sub- Total (b)	-	-	-	
Net deferred tax liability (b)-(a)	(186.91)	(15.82)	0.71	(202.73)

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41 **Change in accounting policy**

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11.

Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.The adoption of the standard did not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

42 These financial statements were authorized for issue by Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

43 Previous year's figures have been regrouped and/or re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current period's groupings and classifications.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
G.K. Publications Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

G K Publications Private Limited

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI

KESTONE

Annexure- I-F

The following are the financial details of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited (**"Amalgamating Company 5"**), for the half year ended September 30, 2018 and previous 3 financial years as per the audited Financial Statements:

Name of the Company: Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited (**"Amalgamating Company 5"**)

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As per the Audited Financials for the half year ended	As per last Audited Financial Year	1 year prior to the last Audited Financial Year	2 years prior to the last Audited Financial Year
	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018 (2017-18)	March 31, 2017 (2016-17)	March 31, 2016 (2015-16)
Equity Paid up Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Reserves and surplus	3,351.72	3,179.21	2,836.91	2,536.55
Carry forward losses	-	-	-	-
Net Worth	3,451.72	3,279.21	2,936.91	2,636.55
Miscellaneous Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Secured Loans	1,289.83	1078.98	782.74	156.03
Unsecured Loans	250.00	-	-	-
Fixed Assets	325.39	320.58	376.75	504.84
Income from Operations	6,410.13	9,503.19	9,240.35	9,581.66
Total Income	6,499.67	9,815.48	9,553.44	9,735.84
Total Expenditure	6,254.76	9,309.80	8,992.78	8,592.85
Profit before Tax	244.91	505.68	560.66	1,142.98
Profit after Tax	165.47	332.91	361.17	740.41
Cash profit	199.38	411.26	492.30	887.71
EPS	16.55	33.29	36.12	74.04
Book value	345.17	327.92	293.69	263.66

Note: Figures as on September 30, 2018, March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are in Ind-AS format whereas the figure as on March 31, 2016 are in I-GAAP format.

For and on behalf of
KESTONE INTEGRATED MARKETING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Address: R-90, Greater Kailash, Part-1, New Delhi- 110048

Date: February 28, 2019
Place: New Delhi

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim Ind AS Financial Statements of Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018, the interim Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the interim Cash Flows statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (together hereinafter referred to as "interim Ind AS Financial Statements") as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim Ind AS Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at September 30, 2018, its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the interim Ind AS 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 interim Ind AS 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.

Responsibility of Management for interim Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these interim Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and the 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 interim Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim Ind AS Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these interim Ind AS Financial Statements. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the interim Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the interim Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Other Matter- Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 2 to the interim Ind AS Financial Statements, which describes the objective of preparing these interim Ind AS Financial Statements. These interim Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared to assist CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') to comply with the directions of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) for onwards submission to NSE, BSE and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). As a result, these interim Ind AS Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 074715

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: New Delhi
Date: February 27, 2019

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Interim Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	291.93	319.33
Intangible assets	4	0.45	1.25
Intangibles under development	5	33.00	-
Investments in subsidiary	6	255.07	255.07
Financial assets			
- Loans	7	55.97	52.44
- Other Financial Assets	8	400.00	-
Deferred tax asset (net)	9	111.59	101.24
Non-current tax asset (net)	10	959.40	856.86
Other non-current assets	11	12.81	16.60
Total non-current assets		2,120.22	1,602.79
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	12	2,502.89	2,863.92
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	111.75	21.01
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	14	392.09	291.93
(iv) Loans	15	377.94	369.84
(v) Other financial assets	16	3,300.73	1,309.86
Other current assets	17	1,426.38	772.28
Total current assets		8,111.78	5,628.84
Total assets		10,232.00	7,231.63
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	18	100.00	100.00
Other equity	19	3,351.72	3,179.21
Total equity		3,451.72	3,279.21
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	20	14.86	17.13
Provisions	21	116.97	107.28
Other non-current liabilities	22	14.96	12.38
Total non-current liabilities		146.79	136.79
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	23	1,514.86	1,045.14
(ii) Trade payables	24	2,677.19	1,996.21
(iii) Other financial liabilities	25	748.78	347.98
Other current liabilities	26	1,691.22	425.62
Provisions	27	1.44	0.68
Total Current liabilities		6,633.49	3,815.63
Total liabilities		6,780.28	3,952.42
Total equity and liabilities		10,232.00	7,231.63

Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes 1 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Interim Statement of profit and loss for the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the Six Months ended September 30, 2018	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations	28	6,410.13	9,503.19
Other income	29	89.54	312.29
Total income		6,499.67	9,815.48
Expenses			
Employee benefit expense	30	1,151.83	2,049.76
Finance costs	31	76.63	102.05
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	46.69	128.30
Other expenses	33	4,979.61	7,029.69
Total Expenses		6,254.76	9,309.80
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		244.91	505.68
Exceptional Items			
Profit before tax		244.91	505.68
Tax expense:			
Current tax		92.22	202.67
Tax adjustment for earlier years		-	20.05
Deferred tax	34	(12.78)	(49.95)
Profit for the year (A)		165.47	332.91
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		8.73	12.17
Income tax relating to these items		(2.43)	(4.06)
Total other comprehensive income for the year (B)		6.30	8.11
Total comprehensive income for the year (A + B)		171.77	341.02
Earnings per equity share	34		
Basic earnings per share		16.55	33.29
Diluted earnings per share		16.55	33.29

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes 1 to 46 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. ★ New Delhi

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Interim Statement of cash flows for the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

		For the Six Months ended September 30, 2018	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net Profit before tax	244.91	505.67
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	46.69	128.30
	Sundry balances written off	0.33	5.84
	Property, plant and equipment written off	-	-
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
	Finance cost	76.63	100.60
	Liability no longer required written back	(38.55)	(150.21)
	Unwinding of interest on security deposits	(3.42)	(7.03)
	Expense recognized on amortized cost	-	7.24
	Lease equalisation reserve	2.58	6.81
	Interest income	(24.93)	(105.80)
	Provision for doubtful advances	-	(0.12)
	Loss allowance on trade receivables	32.74	24.49
	Bad debts written off	-	40.35
	Unrealised forex (gain)/loss/Net exchange differences	(25.04)	(16.23)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	311.94	539.91
	Movements in working capital :-		
	- (Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	332.42	(593.22)
	- (Increase)/Decrease in Non-current loans and other financial assets	(0.11)	(17.57)
	- (Increase)/Decrease in Current loans and other financial assets	(1,977.43)	(145.53)
	- (Increase)/Decrease in Other non current assets	3.79	(8.84)
	- (Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(654.10)	(622.46)
	- Increase/(Decrease) in Other non-current liabilities	-	
	- Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	718.58	989.37
	- Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	19.18	40.59
	- Increase/(Decrease) in Other current financial liabilities	407.39	(124.90)
	- Increase/(Decrease) in Other current liabilities	1,265.60	(199.03)
	Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	427.26	(141.68)
	Less: Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(194.77)	(461.01)
	Net Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities (A)	232.49	(602.69)
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(18.49)	(64.46)
	Purchase of intangible assets	-	(0.06)
	Intangible under development	(33.00)	-
	Term deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalents	-	(58.68)
	Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits	1.93	227.71
	Loans to related party	-	(247.78)
	Repayment of loan to related party	-	629.25
	Purchase of fixed depoits	(502.08)	-
	Investments in subsidiary	-	(248.41)
	Interest received	24.93	156.44
	Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	(526.71)	394.01
C.	**Cash Flow from Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	469.72	288.30
	Repayments of long term borrowings	(8.86)	(16.05)
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	24.00
	Interest expense paid	(75.90)	(99.34)
	Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	384.96	196.91
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	90.74	(11.77)
	Balance at the beginning of the year		
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	21.01	32.78
	Balance at the end of the period	111.75	21.01

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Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd.
New Delhi

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	Non-current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest on borrowings
For the year ended September 30, 2018			
Balance as at April 1, 2018	33.84	1,045.14	0.25
Loan drawals (in cash) /interest accrued during the period	-	469.72	78.25
Loan repayments/interest payment during the period	(8.86)	-	(75.90)
Balance as at September 30, 2018	24.98	1,514.86	2.60

There are no non-cash changes on account of effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and fair values.

As per our report of even date
For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. ★ New Delhi

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited
Interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2018	100
Change in equity share capital during six months	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	100

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to owners of the company			Total
	Reserves & Surplus		Items of OCI	
	Retained earnings	Deemed Equity	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	2,823.32	4.47	9.12	2,836.91
Profit for the year	332.91	1.28		334.19
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	8.11	8.11
Total comprehensive income for the year	332.91	1.28	8.11	342.30
Balance as at March 31, 2018	3,156.23	5.75	17.23	3,179.21
Profit for the year	165.47	0.74		166.20
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	6.30	6.30
Total comprehensive income for the year	165.47	0.74	6.30	172.50
Balance as at September 30, 2018	3,321.70	6.49	23.53	3,351.72

As per our report of even date
For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103523W/W100048

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd. * New Delhi

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27/02/2019

Reporting Entity

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated Plot No. 9A, Sector-27A, Mathura Road, Faridabad - Haryana - 121003. The Company was incorporated on February 3, 1997 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CL Educate Limited. The Company is engaged in the business of providing marketing and sales services, manpower management services and infrastructure support services.

The accompanying interim financial statements reflect the results of the activities undertaken by the Company during the period April 01,2018 to September 30, 2018

1. Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These interim Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared to assist CL Educate Limited ('the Holding Company') to comply with the directions of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) for onwards submission to NSE, BSE and National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).

These interim financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these interim financial statements are included in note 2. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(ii) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the above criteria, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lacs, unless otherwise indicated.

(iv) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

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(v) **Use of estimates and judgements**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note no 37: lease classification
- Note no 42: classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held;

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the period ending September 30, 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Note no 39: measurement of defined benefit obligations and plan assets: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note no 3: measurement of useful lives and residual values to property, plant and equipment;
- Note no 4: measurement of useful lives of intangible assets;
- Note no 42: fair value measurement of financial instruments;
- Note no 36: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources;
- Note no 35: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used.
- Note no 4: impairment test of non-financial assets: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts including the recoverability of expenditure on internally- generated intangible assets;
- Note no 42: impairment of financial assets.

(vi) **Measurement of fair value**

A number of accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either -

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

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

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All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 –input other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
Level 3 – Input for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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.

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments (other than investment in subsidiaries), at fair value at each reporting date. The same are disclosed in Note 6.

2. Significant accounting policies:

(i) Revenue recognition

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

Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

<u>Revenue from services</u>

Revenue for marketing & sales service, online marketing support services and manpower management services is recognised, as and when, the performance obligation are satisfied as per the terms of the contract.

<u>Unbilled revenue</u>

Unbilled revenue, included in other current financial assets, represents amounts recognised based on services performed and to be billed in accordance with terms of agreement.

<u>Unearned revenue</u>

Amounts billed and received or recoverable prior to the reporting date for services and such services are to be performed after the reporting date are recorded as unearned revenue in other current liabilities.

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(ii) Recognition of dividend income and interest income

Interest income

Interest income on time deposits and inter corporate loans is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which right to receive the payment is established.

(iii) Property, plant and equipment:

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, if any, after deducting trade discounts, rebates and recoverable taxes and any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, which are equal to useful lives specified as per schedule II to the Act and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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The estimated useful lives of the assets are as under:

Particulars	Useful life (years)
Tangible Assets:	
Furniture and fittings	10
Office equipment - Electric	10
Office equipment - Other	5
Vehicle	8
Computer equipment	3

The management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/discard from property, plant and equipment is provided for up to the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

(iv) **Intangible assets**

An intangible asset is recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the company and where its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in the statement of profit and loss.

The useful life of intangible asset is as follows:

Intangible asset	Useful life (in years)
Software	5

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end, and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gain or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of asset and recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

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(v) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU or an individual asset is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU or the asset.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU on a pro rata basis.

After impairment, depreciation/amortisation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(vi) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction or production of assets which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(vii) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue, except for an item recognised at fair value through profit and loss. Transaction cost of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are expense in the statement of profit and loss.

ii.Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:-

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), or Fair value through profit and loss
- Investment in equity of subsidiary are accounted and carried at cost less impairment in accordance with IND AS 27.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated - e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

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Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features; prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual paramount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

<u>Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses</u>

Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income and impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognised in the statement of profit & loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest income, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debts investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On Derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

<u>Financial liabilities: classification, subsequent measurement and gain and loss</u>

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Offsetting

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

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on:
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial assets measured at FVOCI- debt investments

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit- impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for agreed credit period;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Expected credit loss

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is past due and is not recovered within agreed credit period.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(viii) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that the carrying value will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale the related assets are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

The gain or loss arising from de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, classified as held for sale, shall be included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised; which is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

(ix) Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease.

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of an arrangement at inception date.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

Where the Company is lessee

Finance Lease

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the inception of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalised.

A leased asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as determined by the management or the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Act, whichever is lower. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of the lease term, the capitalised asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset (the lease term) and the useful life envisaged in Schedule II to the Act.

Operating Lease

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

Where the Company is the lessor

Finance Lease

Leases in which the Company transfers substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. Assets given under finance lease are recognised as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. After initial recognition, the Company apportions lease rentals between the principal repayment and interest income so as to achieve a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the finance lease. The interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs are included in the initial measurement of the finance lease receivable and reduce the amount of income recognised over the lease term.

Operating Lease

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

(x) Employee Benefits:

<u>Short term employee benefits</u>

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, and bonus etc. are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the employee renders the related service. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligation in the statement of financial position.

<u>Long term employee benefits</u>

Defined contribution plan: Provident fund

All employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate as per the provisions of The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 except for Employees Deposit Linked Insurance (EDLI), where a policy is taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India. These contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its monthly contributions. Obligation for contribution to defined contribution plan are recognised as an employee benefit expenses in statement of profit and loss in the period during which the related services are rendered by the employees.

Defined Benefit Plan: Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The Company provides for retirement benefits in the form of Gratuity. Benefits payable to eligible employees of the company with respect to gratuity is accounted for on the basis of an actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date. The plan provides for lump sum payments to vested employees on retirement, death while in service or on termination of employment in an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The present value of such obligation is determined by the projected unit credit method and adjusted for past service cost and fair value of plan assets as at the balance sheet date through which the obligations are to be settled.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gain or loss on change in present value of the defined benefit obligation or change in return of the plan assets is recognised as an income or expense in the other comprehensive income. The company's obligation in respect of the same is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employee have earned in the current and prior period, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

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The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The expected return on plan assets is based on the assumed rate of return of such assets.

The Company contributes to a policy taken from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Other long-term benefits: Leave encashment

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment scheme constitute other employee benefitswhich are provided to the employees of specific projects only. The liability in respect of leave encashment is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary at the end of the accounting period. Actuarial gain and losses are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(xi) Foreign exchange transactions and translations

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying the foreign currency amount of exchange rate between the reporting currency and foreign currency at the date of transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities outstanding as at balance sheet date are restated/translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities which are measured in terms of historical cost denomination in foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction except for non-monetary item measured at fair value which are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined.

Exchange difference

Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items or on restatement of the Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they initially recorded during the year or reported in previous financials statement (other than those relating to fixed assets and other long term monetary assets) are recognized as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

(xii) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be real.

Minimum alternate tax

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit entitlement under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as a deferred tax asset when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, will flow to the Company and the asset can be measured reliably. MAT credit entitlement is set off to the extent allowed in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed at each reporting date and is recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Significant management judgement is required to determine the probability of recognition of MAT credit entitlement.

(xiii) Contingent liability, Contingent Asset and Provisions

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible assets that arises from past events and whose existence 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.

Provision

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(xiv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

(xv) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events such as bonus issue, share split or consolidation of shares.

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted into equity shares as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

(xvi) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.
In accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance.

The Board of Director(s) are collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. Refer Note 38 for segment information.

(xvii) Dividends paid

Dividend to shareholders is recognised as a liability and deducted from equity, in the year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders. However, interim dividends, if any, declared by the Board of directors, which does not need shareholder's approval, are recognised as a liability and deducted from retained earnings, in the year in which the dividends are so declared.

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Notes to the interim financial statements for the Six Months Ended September 30, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Vehicles	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)					
Balance as at April 1, 2017	35.77	186.02	143.14	152.60	517.53
Additions	26.44	27.87	11.49	6.38	72.18
Disposals	-	0.29	-	-	0.29
Balance as at March 31, 2018	62.21	213.60	154.63	158.98	589.42
Balance as at April 1, 2018	62.21	213.60	154.63	158.98	589.42
Additions	-	18.49	-	-	18.49
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	62.21	232.09	154.63	158.98	607.91
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at April 1, 2017	4.79	87.48	15.44	36.53	144.24
Depreciation for the year	7.15	69.08	15.44	34.35	126.02
Disposals	-	0.17	-	-	0.17
Balance as at March 31, 2018	11.94	156.39	30.88	70.88	270.09
Balance at April 1, 2018	11.94	156.39	30.88	70.88	270.09
Depreciation for the period	3.98	17.43	8.21	16.27	45.89
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2018	15.92	173.82	39.09	87.15	315.98
Carrying amount (net)					
As at March 31, 2018	50.27	57.21	123.75	88.10	319.33
As at September 30, 2018	46.29	58.27	115.54	71.83	291.93

Note: 1. All the present and future movable fixed assets are subject to collateral charge to secure the Company's current borrowings referred in notes as cash credit from bank (refer note 23).

2. For amortisation and useful life, please refer accounting policy note no. 2 (iii).

4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	6.35	6.35
Additions	0.07	0.07
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	6.42	6.42
Balance as at April 1, 2018	6.42	6.42
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at September 30, 2018	6.42	6.42
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at April 1, 2017	2.89	2.89
Amortisation charged for the year	2.28	2.28
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	5.17	5.17
Balance as at April 1, 2018	5.17	5.17
Amortisation charged for the period	0.80	0.80
Disposals	-	-
As at September 30, 2018	5.97	5.97
Carrying amount (net)		
As at March 31, 2018	1.25	1.25
As at September 30, 2018	0.45	0.45

Note: 1. The company does not have any internally generated intangible assets.

2. For amortisation and useful life, please refer accounting policy note no. 2(iv).

5 Intangibles under development

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Intangible assets under development (Sofi - HR Solution)	33.00	-
	33.00	-

Note: Sofi is an HR Solution software, being developed to meet the HR requirements as per Indian IT Industry.

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6 Investments in subsidiary

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unquoted, at cost	255.07	255.07
514,000 (March 31, 2018: 514,000) fully paid up equity shares of SGD 1 each of Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited (Formerly known as Career Launcher Asia Educational Hub Pte Limited)		
	255.07	255.07
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	255.07	255.07
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

There are no significant restrictions on the right of ownership, realisability of investments or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal.

Name of	Relationship	Place of business	% of ownership	Accounting
Kestone CL	Subsidiary	Singapore	100%	Cost

7 Non-current financial asset - loans

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	55.97	52.44
	55.97	52.44

For explanation on the company credit risk management process (refer note - 42)

8 Other non-current financial assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Deposits with maturity for more than 12 months from reporting date	400.00	-
	400.00	-

Note:
Deposits are under lien towards overdraft facility from ICICI Bank.

9 Deferred tax asset (net)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax asset (net) (Refer note no. 35)	111.59	101.24
	111.59	101.24

10 Non current tax assets (net)

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Advance tax and tax deducted at source [net of provisions for tax amounting to Rs. 455.38 lakhs (March 31, 2018- Rs. 363.16 Lakhs)]	959.40	856.86
	959.40	856.86

11 Other non-current assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Prepaid rent	12.81	16.60
	12.81	16.60

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12 Trade receivables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good	2,502.89	2,863.92
Doubtful	152.85	120.11
Less: Allowances for doubtful debts	(152.85)	(120.11)
	2,502.89	2,863.92
Trade receivables from related parties (included above)	874.65	1,570.95
	874.65	1,570.95

Note : 1. For trade receivables from related parties refer note 39.

2. The Company has measured Expected Credit Loss of trade receivable based on simplified approch as per Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments" except on related party customers. (Refer note no. 42)

3. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (Refer Note no. 42)

4. No trade or other receivable are due from director or other officer of the Company and firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member either jointly or severally with other persons except as stated above.

5. Trade receivable are pledged as securities for borrowings taken from banks (refer note 23)

13 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Balance with banks:		
- on current account	111.75	21.01
	111.75	21.01

For explanation on the company credit risk management process (refer note - 42).

14 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months from the reporting date	392.09	291.93
	392.09	291.93

Note:

Fixed deposits amounting Rs 390.00 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs 290.00 lakhs) are under lien, out of which fixed deposits amounting Rs 290.00 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs. 290.00 lakhs) are under lien towards cash credit facility from IndusInd Bank taken by the company and fixed deposits amounting Rs. 100.00 lakhs (March 31, 2018 Rs Nil) are under lien towards short term loan facility from IndusInd Bank.

For explanation on the company credit risk management process (refer note - 42).

15 Current financial asset - loans

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	15.50	31.53
Loan to related parties	315.32	328.21
Loan to others	27.54	-
Loan to employees	19.58	10.10
	377.94	369.84

Note : 1. For loan to related parties (refer note - 40)

2. For explanation on the company credit risk management process (refer note - 42)

16 Other current financial assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Unbilled revenue	3,185.05	1,221.15
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	13.87	4.45
Interest accrued but not due on loan given to related parties (refer note 40)	100.16	83.99
Interest accrued but not due on loan given to others	1.35	-
Amount recoverable from Non Banking Financial Company	0.30	0.27
	3,300.73	1,309.86

For explanation on the company credit risk management process (refer note - 42)

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17 Other current assets

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Advances to suppliers:		
Considered good	1,251.16	618.06
Considered doubtful	-	0.22
Less: Provision for doubtful	-	(0.22)
Prepaid expenses	9.83	18.60
Advances to employees	20.90	9.84
Prepaid rent	7.67	7.64
Balances recoverable from government authorities	136.82	118.14
	1,426.38	772.28

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

18 Share capital

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised		
1,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
1,000,000 (March 31, 2018 : 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00

During the year the company has neither issued nor bought back any shares.

a. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Voting

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held.

Dividends

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting except in the case where interim dividend is distributed. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend since its incorporation.

Liquidation

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

b. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period :

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
At the beginning of the year	10,00,000	10,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the	10,00,000	10,00,000

c. Details of shares held by holding company and shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:
The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CL Educate Limited contributing to 100% of the share capital of the company.

	As at September 30, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Percentage holding	No. of Shares	Percentage holding
CL Educate	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%
	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%

* None of the nominees individually own more than 5% of the total shares issued by the Company.

d. No class of shares have been allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding to the balance sheet date.

19 Other equity

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	3,156.23	2,823.32
(+) Net profit for the period	165.47	332.91
Closing balance (A)	3,321.70	3,156.23
Deemed		
Opening balance	5.75	4.47
Additions	0.74	1.28
Closing balance (B)	6.49	5.75
Other		
Opening balance	17.23	9.12
Additions	6.30	8.11
Closing balance (C)	23.53	17.23
Total reserves and surplus (A+B+C)	3,351.72	3,179.21

Nature and purpose of other reserves/ other equity

Deemed equity

The Company has received guarantee from its holding Company on the borrowings of Company. The fair valuation of the financial guarantee has resulted in the creation of Deemed equity.

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Non-current borrowings

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Secured loans		
-From banks		
a) Vehicle loans (Refer note i)	23.22	29.68
-From financial institutions		
b) Vehicle loans (Refer note i)	1.76	4.16
Total non-current borrowings	24.98	33.84
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowing from banks (included in note 25)	8.21	12.29
Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowing from others (included in note 25)	1.74	4.16
Less: Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (included in note 25)	0.17	0.26
	14.86	17.13

Note:

i. Vehicle loans from bank and Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are secured against hypothecation of concerned vehicles.

Terms and conditions of outstanding borrowings are as follows:

For amount outstanding as at September 30 , 2018

Loan	Outstanding amount	Equal monthly instalment (EMI)	Rate of interest	Date of last EMI
Loan from Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	1.76	0.45	17.74%	01-Jan-19
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	3.81	0.78	13.50%	05-Feb-19
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	9.70	0.25	8.70%	07-Jul-22
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	9.70	0.25	8.70%	07-Jul-22
	24.98			

For amount outstanding as at March 31, 2018

Loan	Outstanding amount	Equal monthly instalment (EMI)	Rate of interest	Date of last EMI
Loan from Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	4.21	0.45	17.74%	01-Jan-19
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	8.12	0.78	13.50%	05-Feb-19
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	10.75	0.25	8.70%	07-Jul-22
Loan from HDFC Bank Limited	10.75	0.25	8.70%	07-Jul-22
	33.84			

Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in note 42.

21 Non-current provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 39)	115.93	105.64
Leave encashment (refer note 39)	1.04	1.64
	116.97	107.28

Refer note 27 for current portion of provision.

22 Other non-current liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Lease equalisation reserve	14.96	12.38
	14.96	12.38

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23 Current borrowings

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Secured		
Cash credit from banks (Indusind Bank)	1,064.86	1,045.14
Short Term Loan from Bank (Indusind Bank)	200.00	-
	1,264.86	1,045.14
Unsecured		
Short Term Loan from NBFC (Northern Arc)	250.00	-
	250.00	-
Total current borrowings	1,514.86	1,045.14

Note: Details of these loans are as follows:

Primary security
First and exclusive charge on entire current assets of the Company both present and future for Cash credit and Loan from Indusind Bank.

Collateral security (to Indusind bank)
a. Corporate guarantee of CL Educate Limited (Holding Company) amounting Rs. 1,450.00 lakhs (March 31, 2018 : Rs 1,450.00 lakhs)
b. Lien on fixed deposits amounting Rs. 390.00 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs 290.00 lakhs) (refer note 14)
c. First and exclusive charge on movable fixed assets of the Company both present and future.

Interest rates
a. 13.55% p.a till September 25, 2017 on CC Limit from Indusind Bank.
b. 11.50% p.a from September 26, 2017 on CC Limit & Loan from Indusind Bank.
c. 14.50% p.a for Loan from Nortern Arc.

Guarantees
a. The cash credit facility and Loan from Indusind Bank and Nortern Arc is further secured by personal guarantees of directors of the company i.e. by, Mr. Gautam Puri and Mr. Nikhil Mahajan.
b. Aggregate amount of loans guaranteed by directors of the Company as at year end Rs. 1,514.86 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs.1,045.14 lakhs)

Note : Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 42.

24 Trade payables

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables		
- to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- to others	2,677.19	1,996.21
	2,677.19	1,996.21

(i) Refer note 41 for dues to micro and small enterprises
(ii) Refer note 40 for payable to related parties
(iii) Company's exposure to liquidity risk related to trade payables is disclosed in note 42.

25 Other current financial liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Current maturities of non-current vehicle loan from banks	8.21	12.29
Current maturities of non-current vehicle loan from others	1.74	4.16
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.86	0.26
Employees related payables	161.87	91.53
Receipts on behalf of clients	575.03	226.80
Payable for fixed assets	0.07	12.94
	748.78	347.98

Note : Company's exposure to liquidity risk is disclosed in Note 42.

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Other current liabilities

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Advance from customers	1,507.00	297.09
Statutory dues payable	184.22	128.21
Lease equalisation reserve	-	0.32
	1,691.22	**425.62**

27 Current provisions

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 39)	1.43	0.66
Leave encashment (refer note 39)	0.01	0.02
	1.44	**0.68**

Refer note 21 for Non-current portion of provision.

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Revenue from operations

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Sale of services*	6,410.13	9,503.19
	6,410.13	9,503.19

*for revenue earned from related party refer note 40.

29 Other income

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost		
-Security deposits	3.42	7.03
Interest income on		
-Bank deposits	10.35	18.75
-Income tax Refund	-	29.15
-Loans to related parties (refer note 40)	14.58	57.89
Liabilities no longer required written back	38.55	150.21
Excess provision for doubtful trade receivables written back	-	15.87
Net gain on foreign exchange transaction	22.45	27.38
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0.11
Miscellaneous income	0.19	5.90
	89.54	312.29

30 Employee benefits expense

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries	1,026.66	1,836.60
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 39)	43.32	67.66
Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plan (refer note 39)	22.21	49.46
Expenses related to compensated absences (refer note 39)	(0.31)	1.17
Staff welfare expenses	59.95	94.87
	1,151.83	2,049.76

31 Finance cost

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest expense on borrowings	67.96	85.57
Interest on delayed payment of Statutory dues*	0.00	1.45
Commission expense on financial guarantees	0.73	1.28
Other borrowing cost	7.94	13.75
	76.63	102.05

* Amount as shown is Rs. 200 for period ended Sept. 30, 2018.

32 Depreciation and amotisation expense

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	45.89	126.02
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.80	2.28
	46.69	128.30

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Other expenses

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Banquet and hotel expense	782.87	1,226.25
Giveaways	963.28	1,667.32
Temporary manpower resources	302.71	482.35
Photography charges	49.62	70.75
Equipment hire charges	398.69	623.02
Sponsorship fees	59.77	127.10
Printing and stationery	63.75	106.33
Travelling expenses	289.32	436.93
Communication expenses	115.41	253.16
CSR Expenses	-	6.28
Donation	0.87	-
Rent (refer note 37)	77.44	127.89
Business promotion expenses	788.44	453.12
Repairs and maintenance	17.98	53.64
Insurance	10.02	18.80
Electricity charges	12.02	25.85
Sundry balances written off	0.33	5.84
Bad debts written off	32.74	40.35
Event consultancy	977.12	1,208.90
Legal and professional charges (refer note i below)	17.59	66.53
Miscellaneous expenses	19.64	29.28
	4,979.61	7,029.69

(i) Payment to auditors

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
As auditor		
Statutory audit	5.25	10.50
In other capacities		
Certification fees	0.55	1.40
Reimbursement of expenses	0.79	0.31
	6.59	12.21

34 Disclosure as per Ind AS 33 on 'Earnings per share'

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Refer Note i & ii)	16.55	33.29
Nominal Value per share	10.00	10.00
i. Profit attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit for six months	165.47	332.91
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	165.47	332.91
ii. Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Opening balance of issued equity shares	10,00,000	10,00,000
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	10,00,000	10,00,000

Note: At present, the company does not have any dilutive potential equity shares.

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35 Income taxes

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax expense		
Current year	92.22	202.67
Adjustment for prior years	-	20.05
	92.22	222.72
Deferred tax expense	(12.78)	(49.95)
Total Tax Expense	79.44	172.77
B. Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(2.43)	(4.06)
	(2.43)	(4.06)

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the Six Months ended September 30, 2018		For the Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax from continuing operations	27.82%	244.91	33.38%	505.68
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		68.13		168.80
Tax effect of:				
Non-deductible expenses		0.32	-	0.42
Tax adjustments relating to earlier years		-	-	20.05
Others		10.99		(16.49)
		79.44		172.77

D. Movement in deferred tax balances

	For the Year ended	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	For the Six Months ended September 30, 2018
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss				
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for employee benefits	35.75	(0.38)	2.43	32.94
Provision for bonus	20.32	(1.55)		18.77
Provision for allowance for doubtful debtors	41.27	1.25		42.52
Provision for doubtful supplier advances	0.13	(0.13)		-
Lease equalisation reserve	4.32	(0.14)		4.17
Property, plant and equipment	(1.05)	13.71		12.66
Security Deposits	(3.41)	9.62		6.22
Sub- total (a)	97.33	22.38	2.43	117.28
Deferred tax liabilities				
Prepaid Rent	(3.91)	9.61		5.70
Sub- total (b)	(3.91)	9.61	-	5.70
Net deferred tax (asset) liability (b)-(a)	(101.24)	(12.78)	(2.43)	(111.59)

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36 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments

a. Commitments

There are no capital or other commitments as on September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018

b. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

c. Contingent assets

There are no contingent assets as on September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018.

37 Operating lease

A. Leases as a lessee

The Company has taken various office premises under cancellable and non cancellable operating leases ranging from 11 months to 60 months and hence are short term lease. These lease agreements have escalation clauses ranging from 0% to 10% and are usually renewable on mutually agreeable terms. Disclosure in respect of such operating leases is as given below:

		Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
i	Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
	Within one year	146.68	135.63
	Later than one year but not later than five years	261.28	327.15
	Later than five years		-
		407.96	462.78

		Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
ii	Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss		
	Lease rent recognised in the statement of profit and loss	77.44	127.89

B. Leases as a lessor

The Company has given some of its fixed assets on cancellable operating lease and the lease terms are generally for one year. There are no non cancellable leases and hence disclosure relating to minimum lease receipts has not been provided.

		Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
i	Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss		
	Lease rent recognised in the statement of profit and loss during the period - in respect of cancellable leases		1.80

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38 Segment Information

In the opinion of the management, there is only one reportable segment. Accordingly, no separate disclosure for segment reporting is required to be made in the financial statements of the Company. Further, the Company operates only in one geographical segment which is The Company's Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, expansion, alliance, joint venture, merger and acquisition, and expansion of any new facility.

i. Geographic information

Since the Company's activities/operations are primarily within the country and considering the nature of services it deals in the risks and returns are same and as such there are no reportable geographical segments.

ii. Information about products and services

The Company provides integrated business marketing and sales service like managed manpower, training, event management, customer engagement, marketing communication and digital marketing services for corporates to conduct very large conferences and exhibitions.

iii. Major customer

Revenue from major customers which is more than 10% of the Company's total revenue amounting to Rs. 1,474.06 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 3,774.03 lakhs) for one customer, Rs. 1,233.56 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 2,343.71 lakhs) for other customer and Rs. 906.34 lakhs (March 31, 2018: Rs. 132.17 lakhs) for another customer.

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

39 **Employee benefits**

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(i) **Defined Contribution Plans**

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as they accrue.

	Six Months Ended	Year ended March 31,
Contribution to Government Provident	38.42	60.47
	38.42	60.47

(ii) **Defined Benefit Plan**

Gratuity

The present value obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation as at balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligations. The scheme is funded by the Company and contribution is made to group gratuity policy issued by Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2018. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Net defined benefit liability		
Liability for Gratuity	117.36	106.30
Total employee benefit liabilities	117.36	106.30
Non-current	115.93	105.64
Current	1.43	0.66

B. **Movement in net defined benefit (asset) / liability**

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance as at the beginning of the year	110.20	3.92	106.28	80.94	2.84	78.10
Not considered in last year	-	-	-	-	0.03	(0.03)
Included in profit and loss	-		-	-		-
Current service cost	18.06		18.06	34.68	-	34.68
Past service cost	-		-	8.93	-	8.93
Interest cost/ (income)	4.30	0.15	4.15	6.07	0.21	5.86
	132.56	4.07	128.49	130.62	3.08	127.54
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(10.17)		(10.17)	(9.37)	-	(9.37)
- demographic assumptions	-		-	1.44	-	1.44
- experience adjustment	1.40		1.40	(4.18)	-	(4.18)
- Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	(0.05)	0.05	-	0.06	(0.06)
	(8.77)	(0.05)	(8.72)	(12.11)	0.06	(12.17)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	2.99	(2.99)	-	10.00	(10.00)
Benefits paid	(5.20)	(5.21)	0.01	(8.31)	(8.18)	(0.13)
Fund management charges	-	(0.51)	0.51	-	(0.94)	0.94
Admin charges	-	(0.06)	0.06	-	(0.12)	0.12
Received from LIC against Provision	-		-	-		-
	(5.20)	(2.79)	(7.41)	(8.31)	0.76	(9.07)
Balance as at the end of the year	118.59	1.23	117.36	110.20	3.90	106.30

C. Expenses recognised in the profit and loss account

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	18.06	34.68
Past service cost	-	8.93
Net interest cost	4.15	5.86
	22.21	49.47

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D. Plan assets

The plan assets of the Company are managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India in terms of an insurance policy taken to fund obligations of the Company with respect to its gratuity plan. The categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets is based on information provided by Life Insurance Corporation of India with respect to its investment pattern for group gratuity fund for investments managed in total for several other companies.

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Funds Managed by Insurer (investment with insurer)	100%	100%

E Actuarial assumptions

a) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation assumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

b) Demographic assumptions

		Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
i)	Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii)	Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006-08)	
iii)	Ages	Withdrawal rate (%) External/Internal	Withdrawal rate (%) External/Internal
	Upto 30 years	2.32/1.72%	2.32/1.22%
	From 31 to 44 years	1.77/0.90%	1.77/0.90%
	Above 44 years	0.14/0.06%	0.14/0.06%

F. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Sensitivity due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of changes are not calculated. Sensitivity as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(10.53)	11.22	(10.04)	9.73
Expected rate of future salary increase (0.5% movement)	11.20	(10.60)	9.66	(10.07)

G. Description of Risk Exposures

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over the time. As such, company is exposed to various risks as follows: -

A) Salary increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Investment risk - If Plan is funded then assets and liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) Discount rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality and disability - Actual deaths and disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

H. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation	
Less than 1 year	0.66
Between 1-2 years	1.27
Between 2-5 years	6.12
Over 5 years	102.16
Total	110.21

Expected contributions for the next annual reporting period as at March 31, 2018: Rs 56.41 lakhs.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 22.36 years (March 31, 2018: 22.50 years)

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits:

The company provides for compensated absences to some of its employees. The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences may not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company determines the expense for compensated absences basis the actuarial valuation and the present value of the obligation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

A. Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the leave encashment plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Defined benefit liability		
Liability for leave encashment	1.06	1.66
Total employee benefit liabilities	1.06	1.66
Non-current	1.04	1.64
Current	0.01	0.02

B. **Movement in net defined benefit liability**
The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit liability and its components:

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Defined benefit obligation	Defined benefit obligation
Balance as at the beginning of the	1.65	1.42
Not considered in last year	-	-
Included in profit or loss	-	-
Current service cost	0.31	1.30
Fund management charges	-	-
Admin charges	-	-
Received from LIC against Provision	-	-
Interest cost (income)	0.06	0.11
	2.02	2.83
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:		
- financial assumptions	(0.08)	(0.17)
- demographic assumptions	-	-
- experience adjustment	(0.61)	(0.07)
-Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
	(0.69)	(0.24)
Other		
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.29)	(0.95)
	(0.29)	(0.95)
Balance as at the end of the period	1.04	1.65

C. Expenses recognised in the profit and loss account

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	0.31	1.30
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(0.69)	(0.24)
Net interest cost	0.06	0.11
	(0.32)	1.17

D **Acturarial assumptions**

a) **Economic assumptions**
The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increase rate takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis. Valuation assumptions are as follows which have been selected by the company.

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
Discount rate	8.26%	7.80%
Expected rate of future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%

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b) Demographic assumptions

		Six Months Ended September 30, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2018
i)	Retirement age (years)	58	58
ii)	Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006-08)	
iii)	Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
	Upto 30 years	0.00%	0.00%
	From 31 to 44 years	2.23%	2.23%
	Above 44 years	0.00%	0.00%

E. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

Sensitivity due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change not calculated. Sensitivity as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(0.08)	0.09	(0.13)	0.15
Expected rate of future salary increase (0.5% movement)	0.09	(0.08)	0.15	(0.13)

F. Description of Risk Exposures

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such, company is exposed to various risks as follow:-

A) Salary increases- Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

B) Investment risk - If plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

C) Discount rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) Mortality and disability - Actual deaths and disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

E) Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's

G. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018
Duration of defined benefit obligation	
Less than 1 year	0.02
Between 1-2 years	0.03
Between 2-5 years	0.07
Over 5 years	1.31
Total	1.43

Expected contributions for the next annual reporting period as at March 31, 2018: Rs. 1.09 lacs.
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 18.39 years (March 31, 2018: 18.92 years).

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40 Related parties

A. Related parties and their relationships

Holding company	CL Educate Limited
Subsidiary company	Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited (Formerly known as Kestone Asia Hub Pte Limited) Kestone CL US Limited (from March 22, 2018)
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Satya Narayanan R, Director Mr. Gautam Puri, Director Mr. Nikhil Mahajan, Director
Fellow subsidiaries	CL Media Private Limited G K Publications Private Limited Career Launcher Education Infrastructure and Services Limited Accendere Knowledge Management Services Private Limited Career Launcher Infrastructure Private Limited Ice Gate Educational Institute Private Limited

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

Enterprises in which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence	Bilakes Consulting Private Limited, India CLEF - AP, India Career launcher Education Foundation, India Nalanda Foundation (upto June30, 2017) Career Launcher Employee Welfare Society

B. Transactions with the above in the ordinary course of business

	For the Six Months ended September 30, 2018	For the Year ended March 31, 2018
a. Rendering of services		
Holding company		
- CL Educate Limited		
- Marketing and sales services	25.00	246.72
- Online marketing support services	-	22.68
Subsidiary		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Ltd		
- Marketing and sales services	9.04	-
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited		
- Online marketing support services	-	17.50
b. Interest income on loans given		
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	2.82	16.41
Subsidiary company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	8.91	34.80
Enterprises over which key managerial personnel exercise significant influence		
- Career Launcher Education Foundation	2.55	5.65
	14.28	56.86
c. Unsecured loans given		
Subsidiary company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	-	235.54
d. Repayment received of unsecured loans given		
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	-	380.84
e. Debit notes received for expenses incurred by related parties on behalf of Company		
Holding company		
CL Educate Limited	36.66	199.03
Fellow subsidiary		
CL Media Private Limited	243.71	23.09
f. Amount incurred on behalf of		
Holding company		
CL Educate Limited	-	3.00

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

g. Loan converted into investment made during the year		
Subsidiary company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	-	248.41
h. Repayment of interest		
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	-	105.16

C. Balances outstanding as at year end

	As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
a. Trade Receivable		
Enterprises over which key managerial personnel exercise significant influence		
- Career Launcher Education Foundation	75.28	75.28
Holding company		
- CL Educate Limited	774.36	1,475.37
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	20.30	20.30
b. Interest accrued but not due on loans given:		
Enterprises over which key managerial personnel exercise significant influence		
- Career Launcher Education Foundation	32.51	30.21
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	3.82	1.28
Subsidiary company		
- Kestone CL Asia Hub Pte Limited	63.83	51.14
c. Receivable against expenses incurred on behalf of related parties:		
Holding company		
- CL Educate Limited	4.71	3.00
d. Current loan:		
Enterprises over which key managerial personnel exercise significant influence		
-Career Launcher Education Foundation	40.70	40.70
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	45.07	45.07
Subsidiary company		
- Kestone Asia Hub Pte Limited	229.55	214.90
e. Payable for expenses		
Fellow subsidiary		
- CL Media Private Limited	108.06	27.25
Holding company		
- CL Educate Limited	22.88	130.81
f. Security- Lien on Fixed deposits for loans taken by		
Fellow subsidiary		
- G K Publications Private Limited	-	-
g. Guarantees against loan taken by the Company		
Holding company		
- CL Educate Limited	1,450.00	1,450.00

Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:
All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and resulting outstanding balances are to be settled in cash within one year of the reporting date. None of the balances are secured.

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41 In terms of the clause 22 of chapter V micro, small and Medium enterprises development Act 2006 (MSMED act 2006), the disclosure of payments due to any supplier as at March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Parties covered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" (MSMED Act, 2006) have been identified on the basis of confirmation received. Based upon the information available, the balance due to the Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil). Further no interest during the year has been paid or is payable under the terms of the MSMED Act, 2006.

		As at September 30, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any MSME supplier as at the end of each accounting year included in			
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises			
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 appointment day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
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 under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-	-

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

42. **Fair value measurement and financial instruments**

a. **Financial instruments - by category and fair values hierarchy**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

i. As on September 30, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Security deposits	-	-	55.97	55.97			55.97
Other Financial Assets			400.00	400.00			
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	2,502.89	2,502.89			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	111.75	111.75			
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	392.09	392.09			
Loans and security deposits	-	-	377.94	377.94			
Other financial assets	-	-	3,300.73	3,300.73			
Total	-	-	7,141.37	7,141.37			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
Borrowings	-	-	14.86	14.86			
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	1,514.86	1,514.86			
Trade payables	-	-	2,677.19	2,677.19			
Other financial liabilities	-	-	748.78	748.78			
	-	-	4,955.69	4,955.69			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss							

ii. As on March 31, 2018

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Security deposits		-	52.44	52.44	-	-	52.44
Other financial assets							
Current		-	2,863.92	2,863.92	-	-	-
Trade receivables		-	21.01	21.01	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents		-	291.93	291.93	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		-	369.84	369.84	-	-	-
Loans and security deposit		-	1,309.86	1,309.86	-	-	-
Other financial assets							
		-	4,909.00	4,909.00	-	-	52.44
Total							
Financial liabilities							
Non-current	-	-	17.13	17.13	-	-	-
Borrowings							
Current	-	-	1,045.14	1,045.14	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	1,996.21	1,996.21	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	347.98	347.98	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities							
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	-	-	3,406.46	3,406.46	-	-	-

a. **Financial instruments - by category and fair values hierarchy (continued)**

The Company's borrowings have been contracted at floating rates of interest, which resets at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) approximates fair value.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets and liabilities, approximates the fair values, due to their short-term nature. Fair value of non-current financial assets which includes bank deposits (due for maturity after twelve months from the reporting date) is similar to the carrying value as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

The fair value for security deposits were calculated based on discounted cash flows using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the period ended Sept 30, 2018 & March 31,2018.

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Valuation techniques and processes

The valuation techniques used to value non current financial assets and liabilities for whom the fair values have been determined are based on present values and the appropriate discount rates of the Company at each balance sheet date. The discount rate is based on the weighted average cost of borrowings of the Company at each balance sheet date.

The Management performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes on a periodic basis, including level 3 fair values.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value non current financial assets and liabilities for whom the fair values have been determined based on present values and the appropriate discount rates of the Company at each balance sheet date. The discount rate is based on the weighted average cost of borrowings of the Company at each balance sheet date.

b. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ;
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors have authorised senior management to establish the processes and ensure control over risks through the mechanism of properly defined framework in line with the businesses of

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risks limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet

Particulars	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Trade receivables	2,502.89	2,863.92
Cash and cash equivalents	111.75	21.01
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	392.09	291.93
Loans and security deposits	433.91	422.28
Other financial assets	3,700.73	1,309.86

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company's credit risk is primarily to the amount due from customers. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to those credit risks on an ongoing basis. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company invests in deposits with scheduled commercial banks with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

Trade receivables

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in India. The Company does monitor the economic enviorment in which it operates and the Company manages its Credit risk through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuosly monitoring credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

On adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivable and other financial assets. The management uses a simplified approach (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for the purpose of impairment loss allowance, the company estimates amounts based on the business environment in which the Company operates, and management considers that the trade receivables are in default (credit impaired) when counterparty fails to make payments for receivable within the allowed credit period. However the Company based upon historical experience determine an impairment allowance for loss on receivables.

The gross carrying amount of trade receivables is Rs. 2,655.74 lakhs (March 31, 2018 - Rs. 2,984.03 lakhs . Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

The company believes that the unimpared amounts that are past due by more than allowed credit period are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables are as follows:

Particulars	Gross carrying amount	
	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
1-90 days past due	1,846.22	1,598.18
91 to 180 days past due	108.47	130.12
More than 180 days past due	701.05	1,255.73
	2,655.74	2,984.03

Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables:

Particulars	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Opening Balance	120.11	95.62
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	22.79	24.49
Amount written off	9.94	-
Balance at the end	152.84	120.11

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) 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 approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash (including bank deposits under lien and excluding interest accrued but not due) of Rs.903.85 lakhs as at September 30, 2018 (March 31, 2018: Rs. 312.95 lakhs) and the anticipated future internally generated funds from operations will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and funding from group companies to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and long term.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:

- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings.

As at September 30, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Less than one year	Between one year and five years	More than 5 years
Borrowings					
-From banks					
Vehicle loans	29.68	23.22	8.35	14.87	-
-From others					
Vehicle loans	4.16	1.76	1.76		-
Short Term Loan from Indusind Bank		200.00	200.00	-	
Unsecured Loan from Northern Arc		250.00	250.00	-	
Cash credit from banks	1,045.14	1,064.86	1,064.86		-
Trade payables	1,996.21	2,677.19	2,677.19		-
Employees related payables	91.53	161.87	161.87		-
Receipts on behalf of clients	226.80	575.03	575.03		-
Payable for fixed assets	12.94	0.07	0.07		-
Total	3,406.46	4,954.00	4,939.13	14.87	-

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Total	Less than one year	Between one year and five years	More than 5 years
Borrowings					
-From banks					
Vehicle loans	16.04	29.68	12.55	17.13	-
-From others					
Vehicle loans	9.86	4.16	4.16	-	-
Cash credit from banks	756.84	1,045.14	1,045.14	-	-
Trade payables	1,083.02	1,996.21	1,996.21	-	-
Employees related payables	138.58	91.53	91.53	-	-
Receipts on behalf of clients	378.70	226.80	226.80	-	-
Payable for fixed assets	5.35	12.94	12.94	-	-
Total	2,388.39	3,406.46	3,389.33	17.13	-

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

III. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, the Company mainly has exposure to two type of market risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows to the extent of earnings and expenses in foreign currencies. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary of quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk, as expressed in Indian Rupees, as at September 30, 2018, March 31, 2018 are as below:

Particulars	September 30, 2018			
	USD	Amount in INR	SGD	Amount in INR
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	0.87	62.96	-	-
Loan	-	-	4.33	229.55
	0.87	62.96	4.33	229.55
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	0.14	9.91	-	-
	0.14	9.91	-	-
Net exposure in respect of recognised assets and liabilities	0.73	53.05	4.33	229.55

Particulars	March 31, 2018			
	USD	Amount in INR	SGD	Amount in INR
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	0.54	35.40	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	4.33	214.90
	0.54	35.40	4.33	214.90
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	0.55	36.13	-	-
	0.55	36.13	-	-
Net exposure in respect of recognised assets and liabilities	(0.01)	(0.73)	4.33	214.90

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against below currencies at September 30 , 2018 , March 31, 2018, would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
1% depreciation / appreciation in Indian Rupees against following foreign currencies:				
Period ended September 30, 2018				
USD	0.53	(0.53)	0.38	(0.38)
SGD	2.30	(2.30)	1.66	(1.66)
Total	2.83	(2.83)	2.04	(2.04)
Year ended March 31, 2018				
USD	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	0.01
SGD	2.15	(2.15)	1.43	(1.43)
Total	2.14	(2.14)	1.42	(1.42)

USD: United States Dollar, SGD: Singapore Dollar

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Financial risk management (continued)

iii. Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from non-current and current borrowings with variable interest rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises majorly from the term loans and cash credit from banks carrying floating rate of interest. These obligations expose the Company's cash flow to interest rate risk.

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting period are

Particulars	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Vehicle loans (Non-current)	24.98	33.84
Cash Credit	1,064.86	1,045.14
Total	**1,089.84**	**1,078.98**

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates,

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates,

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	increase	50 bps decrease	50 bps increase	50 bps decrease
Interest on term loans from banks				
Six months ended September 30, 2018	2.87	(2.87)	2.07	(2.07)
Year ended March 31, 2018	3.34	(3.34)	2.22	(2.22)

43 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt to capital ratio, which is calculated as interest-bearing debts divided by total capital (equity attributable to owners of the parent plus interest-bearing debts).

Particulars	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Borrowings	1,529.71	1,062.27
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	503.85	312.94
Adjusted net debt (A)	**1,025.86**	**749.33**
Total equity (B)	3,451.72	3,279.21
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	29.72%	22.85%

44 Effective 1 April 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue, Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method (without the practical expedient), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. 1 April 2018). Under this transition method, the standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application, and the comparative information is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. Refer note 2 "Significant Accounting Policies" in the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 for the accounting policies that were in effect for revenue recognized prior to 1 April 2018.The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

45 These Interrim Financial Statements were autorized for issue by Board of Directors on February 27, 2019.

46 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified as per the current period's presentation for the purpose of comparability.

As per our report of even date
For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 103523W/W100048

Raj Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:074715

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited

Gautam Puri
Director
DIN: 00033548

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27th February, 2019

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Pvt. Ltd.
New Delhi