Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

Financial Statements of G.K.Publications India Pvt Ltd

For the year ended March 31, 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of G.K. Publications Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of G.K. Publications Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS Financial Statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the (state of affairs) financial position, profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income) cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 and ensuring their operating effectiveness and the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

We are also responsible to 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 the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(1) As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in "Annexure 1", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

(2) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

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

   (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements;

   (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Hence, the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise;

   (iii) There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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: May 23, 2018

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of GK Publications Private Limited ("the Company") on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018]

(i)

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

(b) During the year, the fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the management and as informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification carried out during the year.

(iii) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii)(a), 3 (iii)(b) and 3 (iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on information and explanation given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(vii)

(a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it, however, there have been slight delay in few cases.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it, were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues with respect to income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. There are no debenture holders.

(ix) The Company has neither raised money by way of public issue offer nor has obtained any term loans. Therefore, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such instance by the management.

(xi) As the Company is private limited company, the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards(Ind AS).

(xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Therefore, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year.

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(xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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: May 23, 2018

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	6.24	7.73	8.29
Other intangible assets	4	-	0.04	5.18
Financial assets				
(i) Loans	5	-	3.07	2.69
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	186.90	165.59	141.17
Non-current (tax) assets (net)	7	10.94	8.23	9.67
Other non current assets	8	-	-	0.34
Total non-current assets		204.08	184.66	167.34
Current assets				
Inventories	9	842.60	803.98	580.67
Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	10	2,505.48	1,968.50	1,535.98
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	33.39	32.31	6.60
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	12	150.00	150.00	150.00
(iv) Loans	13	4.46	3.00	2.41
(v) Other financial assets	14	0.16	0.69	1.55
Other current assets	15	6.38	3.26	2.47
Total current assets		3,542.47	2,961.74	2,279.68
Total assets		3,746.55	3,146.40	2,447.02
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	16	19.00	19.00	19.00
Other equity	17	(304.02)	(172.07)	(129.01)
Total equity		(285.02)	(153.07)	(110.01)
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	18	9.78	8.99	9.33
Total non-current liabilities		9.78	8.99	9.33
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	19	447.21	397.35	443.39
(ii) Trade payables	20	3,521.09	2,805.57	2,018.57
(iii) Other financial liabilities	21	25.99	30.04	32.44
Other current liabilities	22	2.45	40.95	34.25
Provisions	23	15.66	7.18	9.66
Current tax liabilities (net)	24	9.39	9.39	9.39
Total current liabilities		4,021.79	3,290.48	2,547.70
Total liabilities		4,031.57	3,299.47	2,557.03
Total equity and liabilities		3,746.55	3,146.40	2,447.02

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes 1 to 48 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: May 23, 2018

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: May 23, 2018

G.K. PUBLICATION PVT. LTD. New Delhi 110048 *

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2018

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	25	1,838.78	1,804.58
Other income	26	45.34	31.96
Total income (I)		**1,884.12**	**1,836.54**
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	27	1,471.77	1,564.29
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	28	(49.31)	(230.43)
Employee benefit expense	29	195.73	193.38
Finance costs	30	68.19	53.59
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	1.78	7.05
Other expenses	32	350.85	315.97
Total expenses (II)		**2,039.01**	**1,903.85**
Loss before tax (I-II)		**(154.89)**	**(67.31)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
For earlier years		-	-
Deferred tax	44	(21.75)	(24.36)
Total tax expense		**(21.75)**	**(24.36)**
Loss for the year after tax (A)		**(133.14)**	**(42.95)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		1.61	(0.16)
Income tax relating to these items		(0.42)	0.05
Total other comprehensive income for the year after tax (B)		**1.19**	**(0.11)**
Total comprehensive income (A+B)		**(131.95)**	**(43.06)**
Earnings per equity share (par value of Rs 10 per share)	33		
Basic & Diluted (Rs.)		(70.07)	(22.61)
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes 1 to 48 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: May 23, 2018

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
NEW DELHI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
G.K. Publications Private Limited

Gautam Puri	Nikhil Mahajan
Director	Director
DIN: 00033548	DIN: 00033404
Place: New Delhi	Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2018	Date: May 23, 2018

G.K. PUBLICATION PVT. LTD.
New Delhi

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Net loss before tax	(154.89)	(67.31)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.78	7.05
Finance costs (excluding interest on delayed payment of income tax and statutory liabilities)	68.17	53.53
Interest on delayed payment of income tax and statutory liabilities	0.02	0.06
Interest income	(9.63)	(11.80)
Bad debts written off	5.22	4.49
Provision for doubtful debts	5.58	-
Provision for expected credit loss	83.93	75.45
Provision for sales return/Slow moving inventory	30.47	7.12
Liabilities no longer required, written back	(8.51)	(10.64)
Other comprehensive income	1.61	(0.16)
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	0.43	0.38
Operating profit before working capital changes	**24.18**	**58.17**
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Non-Current loans and advances	2.64	(0.76)
Other non-current assets	-	0.34
Inventories	(53.61)	(230.43)
Trade receivables	(631.71)	(512.46)
Current financial asset-loans	(1.46)	(0.59)
Other current assets	(3.12)	(0.79)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Non-current provisions	0.79	(0.34)
Trade payables	724.02	797.63
Other current financial liabilities	(4.05)	(2.40)
Other current liabilities	(38.50)	6.70
Current provisions	(7.00)	(2.48)
Cash generated from operations	**12.18**	**112.59**
Taxes paid	(2.68)	1.44
Net cash generated from operating activities	**9.50**	**114.03**
B Cash flow from investing activities:		
Capital expenditure on fixed assets	(0.25)	(1.35)
Interest received	10.16	12.66
Net cash flow generated from Investing activities	**9.91**	**11.31**
C Cash Flow from financing activities:		
Finance cost paid	(68.19)	(53.59)
Repayment of short-term borrowings (refer note ii)	49.86	(46.04)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	**(18.33)**	**(99.63)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**1.08**	**25.71**
Cash and cash equivalents		
-at beginning of the period	32.31	6.60
-at end of the period	**33.39**	**32.31**

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G.K. Publications Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Notes :

(i) Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 11)

Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	33.39	32.31
	33.39	**32.31**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2017	Cash flows	Non cash changes	March 31, 2018
Short-term borrowings	123.55	49.86	-	173.41

(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 Financial Statements form an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.

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: May 23, 2018

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: May 23, 2018

GK PUBLICATION PVT. LTD. New Delhi 110048

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2018

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Balance as at April 01, 2016	19.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2016-17	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	19.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2017-18	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	19.00

B. Other equity
For the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Reserves & surplus		Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Total
	General reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 1, 2016	-	59.32	-	59.32
Ind AS transition adjustments (Refer note 43)	-	(188.33)	-	(188.33)
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	(129.01)	-	(129.01)
Loss for the year	-	(42.95)	-	(42.95)
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	(0.11)	(0.11)
Total Comprehensive Income	-	(42.95)	(0.11)	(43.06)
Adjustment during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	-	(171.96)	(0.11)	(172.07)
Loss for the year	-	(133.14)	-	(133.14)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	1.19	1.19
Total comprehensive income	-	(133.14)	1.19	(131.95)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-	(305.10)	1.08	(304.02)

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: May 23, 2018

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Place: New Delhi
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Nikhil Mahajan
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DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2018

GK PUBLICATION PVT. LTD.
New Delhi
110048

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 financial statements reflect the results of the activities undertaken by the Company during the year April 01, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

1. Basis of preparation.

(i) Statement of compliance:

These 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.

The Company'sfinancial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2017 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act as per IGAAP ("Previous GAAP").

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 45 to the financial statements.

The financial statement provides comparative information in respect of previous year. In addition, the company presents balance sheet as at beginning of the previous year, which is the transition date of Ind AS.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May23, 2018.

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.

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G.K. PUBLICATION PVT. LTD. New Delhi 110048 *

(iv) **Basis of measurement**

Thefinancial 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

(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 43: 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 year ending March 31, 2018 is included in the following notes:

- Note no 41: 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 43: fair value measurement of financial instruments;
- Note no 35: recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of outflow of resources;
- Note no 46: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used; and
- Note no 43: 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 thefinancial 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.

2. Significant accounting policies

(i) Revenue

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.

Sale of books and scrap

Revenue from sale of books and scrap is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership have passed on to the customer/buyer and is disclosed net of sales return and discounts.

(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.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2016, measured as per the Previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

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 (inyears)**
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.

(iv) Intangible assets

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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.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as at April 1, 2016, measured as per the Previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

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.

(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) 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).

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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 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 theCompany 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:

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- 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 o 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 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

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

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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 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.

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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.

<u>Measurement of expected credit losses</u>

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.

<u>Write-off</u>

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) Leases:

<u>Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease.</u>

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.

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

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

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G K PUBLICATIONS PVT. LTD. New Delhi 110048 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>

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

Inventoriescomprising 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.

(x) Employee Benefits

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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 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 arerecognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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(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 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.

(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.

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 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.

(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.

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(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. 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.

(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, 2016	3.78	1.28	0.82	2.41	8.29
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2016	3.78	1.28	0.82	2.41	8.29
Additions	-	-	-	1.35	1.35
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Ind AS remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	3.78	1.28	0.82	3.76	9.64
Balance as at April 1, 2017	3.78	1.28	0.82	3.76	9.64
Additions	-	-	-	0.25	0.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Ind AS remeasurement	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	3.78	1.28	0.82	4.01	9.89
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance as at April 1, 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	0.27	0.19	0.33	1.12	1.91
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	0.27	0.19	0.33	1.12	1.91
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	1.74
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	0.54	0.38	0.56	2.17	3.65
	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount (net)					
As at April 1, 2016	3.78	1.28	0.82	2.41	8.29
As at March 31, 2017	3.51	1.09	0.49	2.64	7.73
As at March 31, 2018	3.24	0.90	0.26	1.84	6.24

Notes:

i. The Company has elected Ind AS 101 exemption and continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as its deemed cost as at the date of transition, for details refer note 43.

ii. 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 19).

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4 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Softwares	Non-compete fees	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)			
Balance as at April 1, 2016	0.18	5.00	5.18
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**0.18**	**5.00**	**5.18**
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.18	5.00	5.18
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**0.18**	**5.00**	**5.18**
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at April 1, 2016	-	-	-
Amortisation for the year	0.14	5.00	5.14
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**0.14**	**5.00**	**5.14**
Balance as at April 1, 2017	0.14	5.00	5.14
Amortisation for the year	0.04	-	0.04
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**0.18**	**5.00**	**5.18**
Carrying amount (net)	-	-	-
As at April 1, 2016	0.18	5.00	5.18
As at March 31, 2017	0.04	-	0.04
As at March 31, 2018	-	-	-

Note:

i) Intangible 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 19).

ii) Internally generated intangible assets as at March 31, 2018 Rs. Nil, (March 31, 2017: Rs. Nil, April 1, 2016: Rs. Nil)

iii) The Company has elected Ind AS 101 exemption and continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as its deemed cost as at the date of transition, for details refer note 43.

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5 Non-current financial asset-loans

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated			
Security deposits	-	3.07	2.69
	-	3.07	2.69

For explanation on the Company credit risk management process refer note 41

6 Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Deferred tax assets (refer note 44)	186.90	165.59	141.17
	186.90	165.59	141.17

The management is of the view that the current losses are of temporary nature due to changes in market conditions resulting changes in pattern 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.

7 Non current (tax) assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated			
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source [Net of provision March 31, 2018: Rs. 12.64 lacs, March 31, 2017: Rs. 12.64 lacs, April 1, 2016: Rs. 65.46 lacs]	10.94	8.23	9.67
	10.94	8.23	9.67

8 Other non current assets

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Deffered rent	-	-	0.34
	-	-	0.34

9 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value			
Stock in trade-Books	876.35	827.04	596.61
Less: Provision for slow moving inventory	(33.75)	(23.06)	(15.94)
	842.60	803.98	580.67

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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10 Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated			
Unsecured and considered good	2,505.48	1,968.50	1,535.98
Unsecured and considered doubtful	432.60	348.67	273.22
Less: provision for doubtful debts*	432.60	348.67	273.22
	2,505.48	1,968.50	1,535.98

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

Total trade receivables from related parties (refer note iii & note 38)	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

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 41)

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (Refer note 41)

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 38)

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Balances with banks			
- on current accounts	33.39	32.31	6.60
	33.39	32.31	6.60

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note 41)

12 Other bank balances

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Deposits with maturity less than 12 months from Balance Sheet date *	150.00	150.00	150.00
	150.00	150.00	150.00

This deposit is pledged against Cash Credit facility from Kotak mahindra Bank of Rs. 150 lacs (refer note 19).
i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note 41).

13 Current financial asset-loans

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated			
Loans and advances to employees	4.45	2.99	2.40
Security deposits	0.01	0.01	0.01
	4.46	3.00	2.41

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note 41)

14 Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	0.16	0.69	1.55
	0.16	0.69	1.55

i. For explanation on the Company credit risk management process (refer note 41)

15 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated			
Advance to suppliers	2.29	0.79	0.41
Prepaid expenses	4.09	2.13	1.72
Deferred rent	-	0.34	0.34
	6.38	3.26	2.47

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16 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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Authorised shares			
250,000 (31 March 2017: 250,000; 1 April 2016: 250,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	25.00	25.00	25.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares			
190,000 (31 March 2017: 190,000; 1 April 2016: 190,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	19.00	19.00	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 March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No of share	Amount Rs. In lacs	No of share	Amount Rs. In lacs
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 March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 1, 2016	
		No of share	% of Holding	No of share	% of Holding	No of share	% of Holding
CL Educate Limited	Holding Company	189,999	99.99%	189,999	99.99%	189,999	99.99%
Nikhil Mahajan	Nominee of CL Educate Limited	1	0.01%	1	0.01%	1	0.01%

d. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares of the Company

Equity shares of Rs. 10, each fully paid	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017		As at April 1, 2016	
	No of share	% of shares	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%**	**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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17 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
17.1 Deficit in the Statement of Profit and Loss (A)			
Opening balance	(171.96)	(129.01)	(129.01)
Add: Net loss for the year	(133.14)	(42.95)	-
Closing balance (A)	(305.10)	(171.96)	(129.01)

17.2. Other comprehensive income

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Opening balance	(0.11)	-	-
Addition: Other comprehensive income for the year after tax	1.19	(0.11)	-
Closing balance (B)	1.08	(0.11)	-
Total other equity (A+B)	(304.02)	(172.07)	(129.01)

18 Non current provisions

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 39)			
Gratuity	8.25	7.84	8.03
Leave encashment	1.53	1.15	1.30
	9.78	8.99	9.33

19 Current borrowings

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Secured loans			
Loan from bank (Refer note i)	42.24	85.59	145.72
Unsecured loans			
Loan from bank (Refer note ii)	-	188.21	188.32
Loan from others (Refer note iii)	404.97	123.55	109.35
	447.21	397.35	443.39

Note i: 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, 2017: Rs. 150.00 lacs, April 1, 2016: Rs 150.00 lacs).

Guarantees

The overdraft facility is further secured by personal guarantees of directors of the Company named Mr. Satya Narayanan R., Mr. Gautam Puri and Mr. Nikhil Mahajan. Aggregate amount of overdraft facility guaranteed by directors of the Company Rs. 42.24 lacs, (March 31, 2017: Rs. 85.59 lacs (April 1, 2016: Rs. 145.72 lacs)

Interest rate:

The overdraft facility carries an interest rate ranging between 12.05% p.a. and 12.25% p.a.(previous year 12.40% p.a. and 13.75% p.a.) payable on monthly basis. The above loan is repayable on demand.

Note ii: Unsecured loan from bank represents over draft facility from IndusInd Bank Limited. The above amount represents the limit availed out of the total fund limit as on March 31,2018 Rs. Nil (March 31, 2017: Rs. 190.00 lacs , April 1, 2016: Rs.190.00 lacs).

Security:

Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited, a fellow subsidiary company has pledged its fixed deposits amounting Rs. Nil (March 31, 2017: Rs. 200.00 lacs, April 1, 2016: Rs. 200.00 lacs). as security for the above over draft facility from IndusInd Bank Limited.

Interest rate:

The overdraft facility carries an interest rate of 9.75% (Bank fixed deposits rate i.e., 8.00% + 1.75%) per annum payable on monthly basis.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has repaid the unsercured loan amounting to Rs.188.21 lacs.

Note iii: Represents loan repayable on demand to the holding company. The aforesaid loan bears interest rate ranges from 12.50% to 14.50% (previous year 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 one month notice on the borrower.

For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note 41

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20 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Trade payable (Refer note i)	3,521.09	2,805.57	2,018.57
	3,521.09	**2,805.57**	**2,018.57**

Note

i. Trade payables are non interest bearing and are normally settled in normal trade cycle.
ii. Includes trade payables from related parties, refer note 38
iii. For terms and conditions with related parties, refer note 38
iv. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note 41

21 Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Employee related payables	25.99	30.04	32.44
	25.99	**30.04**	**32.44**

i. For explanation on the Company liquidity risk management process refer note 41

22 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Advance from customers	-	38.82	30.74
Statutory dues	2.45	2.13	3.51
	2.45	**40.95**	**34.25**

23 Current provisions

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 39)			
Gratuity	0.15	0.13	0.14
Leave encashment	0.03	0.02	0.03
Provision for sales return (Refer note i)	15.48	7.03	9.49
	15.66	**7.18**	**9.66**

Note

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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Opening balance	7.03	9.49	17.89
(+) Additions during the year	15.48	7.03	9.49
(-) Utilised/reversed during the year	(7.03)	(9.49)	(17.89)
Closing balance	**15.48**	**7.03**	**9.49**

24 Current tax liabilities (net)

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Provision for income tax [net of advance tax and tax deducted at source March 31, 2018: Rs. 18.76 lacs, March 31, 2017: Rs.18.76 lacs, April 1, 2016: Rs.18.76 lacs]	9.39	9.39	9.39
	9.39	**9.39**	**9.39**

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

25 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue from operations		
Sale of books (Refer note 38)	1,838.78	1,804.58
	1,838.78	1,804.58

Note:

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.

26 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interest income on fixed deposits	9.63	11.80
Unwinding of discount on financial assets		
- Security deposit	0.43	0.38
Excess provisions written back	8.51	10.64
Leave encashment excess provision written back (Refer note 39)	-	0.04
Sale of scrap	-	2.30
Miscellaneous income	26.77	6.80
	45.34	31.96

27 Purchases of Stock-in-trade

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Text books (Refer note 38)	1,471.77	1,564.29
	1,471.77	1,564.29

28 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Inventories at the end of the year	876.35	827.04
Inventories at the beginning of the year	827.04	596.61
Net increase	(49.31)	(230.43)

29 Employee benefit expense

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Salary, wages, bonus and other benefits	181.04	179.99
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 39)	7.91	8.45
Leave encashment (Refer note 39)	0.65	-
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 39)	2.83	3.02
Staff welfare expenses	3.30	1.92
	195.73	193.38

30 Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interest expenses		
- On loan from related party (Refer note 38)	51.10	15.86
- On bank overdraft facility	17.07	37.24
- On delay in payment of service tax	-	0.01
- On delay in payment of TDS	0.02	0.05
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-	0.43
	68.19	53.59

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

31 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Depreciation of tangible assets (Refer Note 3)	1.74	1.91
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 4)	0.04	5.14
	1.78	7.05

32 Other expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Consumption of packing materials	21.75	20.59
Rent (Refer note 34)	29.04	22.96
Power and fuel	-	6.21
Travelling and conveyance expense	56.40	52.71
Legal and professional expenses (Refer note i)	9.21	9.87
Business promotion expenses	8.10	13.03
Bad debts	5.22	4.49
Provision for doubtful debts	5.58	-
Provision for expected credit losses (Refer note 41)	83.93	75.45
Sales Incentive	11.29	4.26
Communication expenses	7.20	12.32
Rates and taxes	0.31	2.24
Insurance expenses	1.74	1.92
Freight and cartage	70.90	71.13
Repair -others	1.19	3.00
Printing and stationery	5.88	1.80
Bank charges	0.18	0.24
Provision for sales return/Slow moving inventory (Refer note 23)	30.47	7.12
Miscellaneous expenses	2.36	6.63
	350.85	315.97

(i) Note:
Auditors' Remuneration (excluding Taxes)

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Statutory audit	4.50	5.00
	4.50	5.00

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

Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share (Refer footnote a & b)	(70.07)	(22.61)
Nominal value per share	10.00	10.00

(a) Loss attributable to equity shareholders

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Loss for the year	(133.14)	(42.95)
Loss attributable to equity shareholders	(133.14)	(42.95)

(b) Weighted average number of equity shares

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance of issued equity shares	190,000	190,000
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	190,000	190,000

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

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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34 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 premise has been vacated in December 2016. The Company has not executed any non-cancellable operating leases.

Amount recognised in statemenc of profit and loss	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Lease expense- minimum lease payments (Excluding unwinding up of Seçurity deposits for premise amounting 0.33 Lacs, March 31, 2017- 0.33 Lacs)	28.71	22.63
	28.71	22.63

35 Contingent liabilities & contingent assets

There are no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016.

36 Commitments

There are no capital or other material commitments as at March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016.

37 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)

Revenue from major customer which is more than 10% of the company's total revenue amounting Rs. 515.64 Lacs (March 31, 2017- 513.62 Lacs).

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GK PUBLICATION PVT. LTD. New Delhi 110048

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

38 Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard - 24 on 'Related Party Disclosures'

(1) List of related parties

(i) Related parties where control exists:

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	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
a) Sale of books (net of returns)		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	53.84	39.61
Fellow subsidiaries		
- ICE Gate Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd.	16.72	-
b) Purchase of books (net of returns)		
Fellow subsidiaries		
- CL Media Private Limited	1,416.23	1,564.29
c) Repayment of borrowings		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	82.07	-
d) Interest expense on borrowings		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	51.10	15.86
e) Reimbursement of expenses to related parties		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	24.00	4.64
f) Expenses incurred on behalf of related parties		
Fellow subsidiaries		
- CL Media Private Limited	-	0.10
g) Conversion of interest into borrowings		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	45.99	14.20
h) Loan taken from related party		
Holding Company		
- CL Educate Limited	317.50	-

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(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

3. Balance outstanding as at year end	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
a) Trade Receivables			
Holding Company			
- CL Educate Limited	151.63	117.20	276.81
Fellow subsidiaries	-	-	-
- Accendere Knowledge Management Services Pvt Ltd	5.72	5.72	5.72
- ICE Gate Educational Institute Pvt. Ltd.	13.72	-	-
	171.07	**122.92**	**282.53**
b) Trade Payables			
Fellow subsidiaries			
- CL Media Private Limited	3,414.74	2,709.22	1,978.39
Holding Company			
- CL Educate Limited	9.72	8.02	3.38
c) Current borrowings			
Holding Company			
- CL Educate Limited	404.97	123.55	109.35
d) Guarantee given			
Fellow subsidiaries			
- Kestone Integrated Marketing Services Private Limited	-	200.00	200.00

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 Manajan

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 year ended March 31, 2018 the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related party (March 31, 2017: Rs. Nil; April 1, 2016: 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.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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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 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	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Contribution to provident fund	6.81	7.57

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

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Net defined benefit liability			
Liability for Gratuity	8.40	7.97	8.17
Total employee benefit liabilities	8.40	7.97	8.17
Non-current	8.25	7.84	8.03
Current	0.15	0.13	0.14

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	Year ended March 31, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2017		
	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	9.02	1.04	7.98	8.17	-	8.17
Included in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	
Current service cost	2.22	-	2.22	2.35	-	2.35
Interest cost/(income)	0.69	0.08	0.61	0.67	-	0.67
Employer contribution				-	-	-
	2.91	0.08	2.83	3.02	-	3.02
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss/(gain)						
- Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(0.18)	-	(0.18)	0.62	-	0.62
- experience adjustment	(1.45)	-	(1.45)	(0.42)	-	(0.42)
Return on plan assets	-	(0.02)	0.02	-	0.04	(0.04)
	(1.63)	(0.02)	(1.61)	0.20	0.04	0.16
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	3.00	(3.00)	-	1.00	(1.00)
Benefits paid	(0.47)	(2.67)	2.20	(2.39)	-	(2.39)
	(0.47)	0.33	(0.80)	(2.39)	1.00	(3.39)
Balance at the end of the year	9.83	1.43	8.40	9.00	1.04	7.96

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Current service cost	2.22	2.35
Interest cost	0.61	0.67
	2.83	3.02

D. Plan assets

Plan assets comprises of the following:

	March 31, 2018	% of Plan assets	March 31, 2017	% of Plan assets
Fund managed by insurer	1.43	100%	1.04	100%

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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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Discount rate	7.80%	7.69%	8.13%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

i)The discount rate has been assumed at 7.80% (March 31, 2017: 7.69% ; April 1, 2016: 8.13%) 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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
i) Retirement age (years)	58	58	58
ii) Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006-08)		
iii) Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	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.

	Year ended March 31, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(0.80)	0.88	(0.76)	0.85
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	0.88	(0.80)	0.84	(0.76)

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.

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

Duration of defined benefit obligation	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Less than 1 year	0.15	0.13	0.14
Between 1-2 years	0.16	0.12	0.16
Between 2-5 years	0.54	0.45	0.48
Over 5 years	8.98	8.31	7.39
Total	9.83	9.01	8.17

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2018 are Rs 3.39 lacs (March 31, 2017: Rs. 3.40 lacs)
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 18.82 years (March 31, 2017: 19.31 years, April 1, 2016: 19.13 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 year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has incurred an expense on compensated absences amounting to Rs. 0.65 lacs (previous year Rs. (0.04 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

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Net defined benefit liability			
Liability for Leave encashment (unfunded)	1.56	1.17	1.33
Total employee benefit liabilities	1.56	1.17	1.33
Non-current	1.53	1.15	1.30
Current	0.03	0.02	0.03

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	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	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	1.17	-	1.17	1.33	-	1.33
Included in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current service cost	0.65	-	0.65	0.57	-	0.57
Interest cost (income)	0.09	-	0.09	0.11	-	0.11
Employer contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.74	-	0.74	0.68	-	0.68
Included in OCI						
Remeasurements loss (gain)						
- Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:						
- financial assumptions	(0.03)	-	(0.03)	0.09	-	0.09
- experience adjustment	(0.06)	-	(0.06)	(0.81)	-	(0.81)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(0.09)	-	(0.09)	(0.72)	-	(0.72)
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.26)	-	(0.26)	(0.12)	-	(0.12)
	(0.26)	-	(0.26)	(0.12)	-	(0.12)
Balance at the end of the year	1.56	-	1.56	1.17	-	1.17

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Current service cost	0.65	0.57
Interest cost	0.09	0.11
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(0.09)	(0.72)
	0.65	(0.04)

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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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Discount rate	7.80%	7.69%	8.13%
Salary escalation rate	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%

i) The discount rate has been assumed at 7.80% (March 31, 2017: 7.69% ; April 1, 2016: 8.13%) 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.

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b) Demographic assumptions

		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
i)	Retirement age (years)	58	58	58
ii)	Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability		100% of IALM (2006-08)	
iii)	Ages	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)	Withdrawal rate (%)
	Upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
	Above 44 years	1.00%	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 the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	Year ended March 31, 2018		Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(0.13)	0.15	(0.10)	0.11
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	0.15	(0.13)	0.11	(0.10)

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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Duration of defined benefit obligation			
Less than 1 year	0.03	0.02	0.03
Between 1-2 years	0.03	0.03	0.03
Between 2-5 years	0.10	0.07	0.08
Over 5 years	1.40	1.05	1.19
Total	1.56	1.17	1.33

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2018 are Rs 1.15 lacs (March 31, 2017: Rs 0.89 lacs)
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 18.82 years (March 31, 2017: 19.31 years).

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40 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 March 31 2018	As at March 31 2017	As at April 1 2016
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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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

41. 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 April 1, 2016

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Loans	-	-	2.69	2.69	-	-	2.69
Current	-	-					
Trade receivables	-	-	1,535.98	1,535.98	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6.60	6.60	-	-	-
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	150.00	150.00	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	2.41	2.41	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	1.55	1.55	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1,699.23	1,699.23			
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	443.39	443.39	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	2,018.57	2,018.57	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	32.44	32.44	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,494.40	2,494.40			

ii. As on March 31, 2017

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
Loans	-	-	3.07	3.07	-	-	3.07
Current							
Trade receivables	-	-	1,968.50	1,968.50	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	32.31	32.31	-	-	-
Balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	150.00	150.00	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	3.00	3.00	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	0.69	0.69	-	-	-
					-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,157.57	2,157.57			
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	-	397.35	397.35	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	2,805.57	2,805.57	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	30.04	30.04	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3,232.96	3,232.96			

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

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							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	3,521.09	3,521.09	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	25.99	25.99	-	-	-
Total	-	-	3,994.29	3,994.29	-	-	-

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 year ended,March 18, March 17 & April 16. 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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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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Trade receivables	2,938.08	2,317.17	1,809.20
Cash and cash equivalents	33.39	32.31	6.60
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	150.00	150.00	150.00
Loans	4.46	6.07	5.10
Other financial assets	0.16	0.69	1.55

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. 2,938.08 lacs (31 March 2017: Rs. 2,317.17 lacs; April 1, 2016: Rs. 1,809.20 lacs) relating to revenue generated from sale of text books Rs. 1,838.78 lacs (31 March 2017: Rs. 1,804.58 lacs). Trade receivables are generally realised within the credit period.

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

Particulars	Gross carrying amount		
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
1-90 days past due	1,609.36	1,187.12	839.29
91 to 180 days past due	323.86	354.43	282.67
181 to 270 days past due	310.67	158.03	210.38
271 to 360 days past due	85.96	98.03	24.88
361 to 450 days past due	89.01	78.65	44.53
451 to 540 days past due	25.39	93.35	10.32
541 to 630 days past due	113.70	17.89	22.71
631 to 720 days past due	72.70	46.68	5.64
More than 720 days past due	136.36	160.07	86.25
	2,767.01	2,194.25	1,526.67

The management considers insignificant credit risk for payments due from related parties amounting Rs. 171.07 lacs for the year ended March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017 Rs. 122.92 lacs April 1, 2016: Rs. 282.53 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.

G.K. Publications Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018
(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Balance at the beginning	348.67	273.22
Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	83.93	75.45
Amount written off	-	-
Balance at the end	432.60	348.67

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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. 33.39 lacs as at March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017: Rs. 32.31 lacs, April 1, 2016: Rs. 6.60 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
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	447.21	447.21	-	-	447.21
Trade payables	3,521.09	3,521.09	-	-	3,521.09
Employee related payables	25.99	25.99	-	-	25.99
Total	3,994.29	3,994.29	-	-	3,994.29

As at March 31, 2017	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Current Liabilities					
Borrowings	397.35	397.35	-	-	397.35
Trade payables	2,805.57	2,805.57	-	-	2,805.57
Employee related payables	30.04	30.04	-	-	30.04
Total	3,232.96	3,232.96	-	-	3,232.96

As at April 1, 2016	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		Less than one year	Between one year to five years	More than five years	Total
Current liabilities					
Borrowings	443.39	443.39	-	-	443.39
Trade payables	2,018.57	2,018.57	-	-	2,018.57
Employee related payables	32.44	32.44	-	-	32.44
Total	2,494.40	2,494.40	-	-	2,494.40

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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 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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Cash credit from banks	42.24	273.80	334.04
Total	42.24	273.80	334.04

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 year ended March 31, 2018	(0.70)	0.70	(0.52)	0.88
For the year ended March 31, 2017	(1.66)	1.66	(1.15)	2.17

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42 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 March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Borrowings	447.21	397.35	443.39
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	(33.39)	(32.31)	(6.60)
Adjusted net debt (A)	413.82	365.04	436.79
Total equity (B)	(285.02)	(153.07)	(110.01)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (A/B)	**-145.19%**	**-238.48%**	**-397.05%**

Negetive Net debt to adjusted Equity represents that the debt are more than the equity.

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43 First-time Adoption of Ind AS

The company has prepared its first Financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2018. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP, including accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended). The effective date for Company's Ind AS Opening Balance Sheet is April 1, 2016 (the date of transition to Ind AS).

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS Balance Sheet at April 1, 2016 (the Company's date of transition). According to Ind AS 101, the first Ind AS Financial Statements must use recognition and measurement principles that are based on standards and interpretations that are effective at March 31, 2018, the date of first-time preparation of Financial Statements according to Ind AS. These accounting principles and measurement principles must be applied retrospectively to the date of transition to Ind AS and for all periods presented within the first Ind AS Financial Statements.

Any resulting differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities according to Ind AS 101 as of April 1, 2016 compared with those presented in the Indian GAAP Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2016, were recognized in equity under retained earnings within the Ind AS Balance Sheet.

An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

A) Exemption and exceptions availed

In the Ind AS Opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2016, the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities from the Indian GAAP as at 31 March 2016 are generally recognized and measured according to Ind AS in effect as on March 31, 2018. For certain individual cases, however, Ind AS 101 provides for optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions to the general principles of retrospective application of Ind AS. The Company has used the following exemptions and exceptions in preparing its Ind AS opening Balance Sheet:

A.1 Ind AS optional exemptions

A.1.1 Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets. Accordingly, the company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

A.2 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

A.2.1 Estimates

The Company's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.
Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

A2.2 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires the company to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as at the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted on amortised cost basis on fact and circumstances existing as at the date of transition, if retrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as at the date of transition. Measurement of financial assets has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

A2.3 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

As per Ind AS 101 an entity should apply derecognition requirements in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transaction occuring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

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B) Reconciliation of equity as at April 1, 2016 and as at March 31, 2017

		April 1, 2016			March 31, 2017		
	Note	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS	Previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets							
(1) Non-current assets							
(a) Property, plant and equipment		8.29	-	8.29	7.73	-	7.73
(b) Other intangible assets		5.18	-	5.18	0.04	-	0.04
(c) Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Loans	a	3.50	(0.81)	2.69	-	3.07	3.07
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	c	56.95	84.22	141.17	59.16	106.43	165.59
(e) Non-current (tax) assets (net)		-	9.67	9.67	-	8.23	8.23
(f) Other non-current assets	d	1.50	(1.16)	0.34	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		75.42	91.92	167.34	66.93	117.73	184.66
(2) Current assets							
(a) Inventories		580.67	-	580.67	803.98	-	803.98
(b) Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Trade receivables	e	1,807.20	(271.22)	1,535.98	2,311.59	(343.09)	1,968.50
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		6.60	-	6.60	32.31	-	32.31
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above		150.00	-	150.00	150.00	-	150.00
(iv) Loans	a	-	2.41	2.41	3.51	(0.51)	3.00
(v) Other financial assets		3.96	(2.41)	1.55	3.68	(2.99)	0.69
(c) Other current assets	a	2.12	0.35	2.47	2.93	0.33	3.26
Total current assets		2,550.55	(270.87)	2,279.68	3,308.00	(346.26)	2,961.74
Total assets		2,625.97	(178.95)	2,447.02	3,374.93	(228.53)	3,146.40

		April 1, 2016			March 31, 2017		
	Note	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS	Previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Equity & liabilities							
Equity							
(a) Equity share capital		19.00	-	19.00	19.00	-	19.00
(b) Other equity	a, e, d	59.32	(188.33)	(129.01)	64.69	(236.76)	(172.07)
Total equity		78.32	(188.33)	(110.01)	83.69	(236.76)	(153.07)
Liabilities							
(1) Non-current liabilities							
(a) Provisions		9.33	-	9.33	8.99	-	8.99
Total non-current liabilities		9.33	-	9.33	8.99	-	8.99
(2) Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings		443.39	-	443.39	397.35	-	397.35
(ii) Trade payables		1,982.51	36.06	2,018.57	2,718.81	86.76	2,805.57
(iii) Other financial liabilities		68.51	(36.07)	32.44	116.80	(86.76)	30.04
(b) Other current liabilities		34.25	-	34.25	40.95	-	40.95
(c) Provisions		9.66	-	9.66	7.18	-	7.18
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	d	-	9.39	9.39	1.16	8.23	9.39
Total current liabilities		2,538.32	9.38	2,547.70	3,282.25	8.23	3,290.48
Total equity and liabilities		2,625.97	(178.95)	2,447.02	3,374.93	(228.53)	3,146.40

The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.

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C) Reconciliation of profit for the year ended March 31, 2017

	Note	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations		1,861.76	(57.18)	1,804.58
Other income	a, f	31.58	0.38	31.96
Total Income		**1,893.34**	**(56.80)**	**1,836.54**
Expense				
Purchase of stock in trade		1,564.29	-	1,564.29
Change in inventory of stock in trade		(230.43)	-	(230.43)
Employee benefits expense	b	193.54	(0.16)	193.38
Finance costs		53.59	-	53.59
Depreciation and amortization expense		7.05	-	7.05
Other expenses	f	300.95	15.02	315.97
Total Expenses		**1,888.99**	**14.86**	**1,903.85**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**4.35**	**(71.66)**	**(67.31)**
Current tax				
Current year		-	-	
Earlier years	d	1.20	(1.20)	-
Deferred tax	c	(2.21)	(22.15)	(24.36)
Total tax expense		**(1.01)**	**(23.35)**	**(24.36)**
Profit/(loss) for the year		**5.36**	**(48.31)**	**(42.95)**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of tax)				
- Net actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	b	-	(0.11)	(0.11)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		-	**(0.11)**	**(0.11)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**5.36**	**(48.42)**	**(43.06)**

The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purposes of this note.

D) Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2016

	Note	March 31, 2017	April 1, 2016
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per previous GAAP		83.69	78.32
Adjustments:		-	-
Opening Ind AS adjustments		(188.33)	-
Recognition of financial assets at amortised cost	a	(0.34)	(0.13)
Unwinding of discount on financial assets at amortised cost	a	0.38	0.00
Impairment of financial assets	e	(71.87)	(271.22)
Deferred tax impact of above adjustments	c	22.20	84.22
Earlier year tax adjustment	d	1.20	(1.20)
Total adjustments		(236.76)	(188.33)
Total equity as per Ind AS		**(153.07)**	**(110.01)**

E) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017

	Note	March 31, 2017
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		5.37
Adjustments:		-
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plans recognised in Other comprehensive income	b	0.16
Recognition of financial assets at amortised cost	a	0.38
Unwinding of discount on financial assets at amortised cost	a	(0.34)
Impairment of financial assets	e	(71.87)
Deferred tax impact of above adjustments	c	22.15
Earlier year tax adjustment	d	1.20
Total adjustments		(48.37)
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		**(42.95)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax):		
Actuarial loss on defined benefit plans, net of tax	b	(0.11)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**(43.06)**

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Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statements of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2017

	Notes	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities		114.03	-	114.03
Net cash flow from investing activities		11.31	-	11.31
Net cash flow from financing activities	h	(99.63)	-	(99.63)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		25.71	-	25.71
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 1, 2016		6.60		6.60
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2017		32.31	-	32.31

Notes to first-time adoption:

(a) Financial assets
Under Indian GAAP, security deposits with lessor to be settled in cash or another financial asset are recorded at cost. However, under Ind AS 32, certain assets which meet the definition of financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. Therefore, such financial assets have been discounted to present value since they do not carry any interest. The upfront loss on transition date due to discounting has been recognised as prepaid rent. Further, financial income on unwinding of discount has been credited to the statement of profit and loss.

The impact of the above change is as follows:

Effect to Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Decrease in security deposit	(0.42)	(0.80)
Increase in prepaid rent	0.33	0.67
Decrease in retained earnings	(0.17)	(0.13)

Effect to Statement of profit and loss	Year ended March 31, 2017
Increase in rent expense	(0.34)
Increase in finance income	0.38

(b) Employee benefits :
Both under Indian GAAP and Ind-AS, the company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to the statement of profit or loss. However, Under Ind-AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

As a result, profit for the year ended March 31, 2017 increased by Rs. 0.11 lacs (net of tax) with corresponding decrease in Other comprehensive income during the year.

(c) Deferred taxes
The above changes increased (decreased) the deferred tax asset as follows based on a tax rate of 30.9% per year:

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 "Income Taxes" requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind-AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

The above changes increased (decreased) the deferred tax assets as follows:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2016	As at March 31, 2017
Impact of change in temporary differences between carring amount and tax base of assets	84.22	22.20
	84.22	22.20

(d) Earlier year tax adjustment :
Under Indian GAAP the Company had recorded earlier year tax adjustment due to short/excess in providing tax expenses during various relevant financial years. However, under Ind AS 8 requires retrospectively correction of prior period errors in the first set of financial statements approved for issue after their discovery. For the purpose of the Ind AS compliant summary statements, such tax expenses has been appropriately adjusted in the respective years to which the transactions pertain to.

The impact of the above change is as follows:

Effect to Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Decrease in advance tax	-	(1.20)
Decrease in retained earnings	-	(1.20)

Effect to Statement of profit and loss	Year ended March 31, 2017
Decrease in tax expenses	1.20

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(e) Trade receivables :
As per Ind AS 109, the Company is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognising the allowance for doubtful debts.

The impact of the above change is as follows:

Effect to Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
Increase in provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables	343.09	271.22
Decrease in retained earnings	(343.09)	(271.22)

Effect to Statement of profit and loss	Year ended March 31, 2017
Increase in provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables	(71.87)

(g) Other comprehensive income
Under Indian GAAP, the Company has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Items that have been reclassified from statement of profit and loss to other comprehensive income includes remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax). Hence, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

(h) Statement of cash flows
Under Indian GAAP, the Company has considered cash credit as short term borrowings and movement of the same has been shown under "cash flows from financing activities". However, in Ind AS cash credit/bank overdrafts are included in cash and cash equivalents while preparing cash flows statement.

44 Income tax

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Current tax expense		
Current year	-	-
Adjustment for prior years		
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Change in recognised temporary differences	(21.75)	(24.36)
	(21.75)	(24.36)
Total Tax Expense	(21.75)	(24.36)

B. Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	Year ended March 31, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2017		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense)/ benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	1.61	(0.42)	1.19	(0.16)	0.05	(0.11)
	1.61	(0.42)	1.19	(0.16)	0.05	(0.11)

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Profit before tax	26.00%	(154.86)	30.90%	(67.31)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (A)		(40.26)		(20.80)
Tax effect of:		-		-
		-		-
Carried forward business losses		7.78		(2.58)
Prior period error/adjustment		1.34		(0.99)
Rate difference		9.38		-
Non-deductible expenses		0.01		0.02
Total (B)		18.51		(3.56)
(A)+(B)		(21.75)		(24.36)

D. Movement in temporary differences

	As at March 31, 2017	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred tax assets				
Employee benefits	2.83	0.18	(0.42)	2.59
Current provisions	2.17	1.85	-	4.02
Carried forward losses	39.72	(1.82)	-	37.90
Other current financial liabilities	3.02	(0.70)	-	2.31
Trade receivables	107.74	21.55	-	129.29
Inventories	7.13	1.65	-	8.78
Property, plant & equipment	2.58	(0.93)	-	1.64
Non current financial assets loans	0.03	(0.03)	-	
Other items	0.37			0.37
Deferred tax assets	165.59	21.75	(0.42)	186.90

(All amounts are Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	As at April 1, 2016	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	As at March 31, 2017
Deferred tax assets				
Employee benefits	2.94	(0.16)	0.05	2.83
Current provisions	2.93	(0.76)	-	2.17
Carried forward losses	38.19	1.53	-	39.72
Other current financial liabilities	5.25	(2.23)	-	3.02
Trade receivables	84.42	23.32	-	107.74
Inventories	4.93	2.20	-	7.13
Property, plant & equipment	2.10	0.47	-	2.58
Non current financial assets loans	0.04	(0.01)	-	0.03
Other items	0.37	0.00	-	0.37
Deferred tax assets	141.17	24.36	0.05	165.59

H. Tax losses carried forward

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

	March 31, 2018	Expiry date	March 31, 2017	Expiry date
Never expire	11.21	-	11.21	-

45 The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the company will have sufficient cash to pay its debts, as and when they become payable. The directors are confident that the business operations and additional funding from the parent will provide the entity with sufficient funding to meet its minimum expenditure commitments and support its planned level of overhead expenditures, and therefore that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

Moreover, the directors have proactively sought to address the deficiency in net current assets and improved cash performance via the following initiatives:
- continued focus on debtors invoice collections, keeping inventory levels at a minimum; and
- continued focus on cost containment in all areas of business.

The directors are of the opinion that no asset is likely to be realised for an amount less than the amount at which it is recorded in the financial statements as at March 31, 2018. Accordingly, no adjustments have been made to the financial statements relating to the recoverability and classification of the asset carrying amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the entity not continue as a going concern.

46 **Standards issued but not yet effective**

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:
• Retrospective approach - Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
• Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch - up approach)The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.

47 These financial statements were authorized for issue by Board of Directors on May 23, 2018.

48 Previous year's figures have been regrouped and/or re-arranged wherever necessary to conform to current year'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: May 23, 2018

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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: May 23, 2018

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110048

Nikhil Mahajan
Director
DIN: 00033404

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 23, 2018