

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of India Education Services Private Limited

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

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of India Education Services Private Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the Ind AS financial statements )

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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and profit/loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the year ended March 31, 2019. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We do not observed any Key Audit Matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance on our audit of Ind AS Financial Statements of the year ended March 31, 2019.

#### **Other Information**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The Other Information comprises the information included in the other reports, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the

financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a no material misstatement of this other information.

### **Responsibility of Management for 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 financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement 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.

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

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f) On the basis of the information and explanation provided to us by the Company the internal financial control framework, in our opinion, the Company has, in all material aspects, adequate internal financial controls systems in place and such controls are operating effectively as at 31st March 2019. A separate report on this clause has been attached as Annexure B to this report as prescribed by the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
  - iii. There were no amounts, required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For MRKS AND ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants  
(ICAI Registration No. 023711N)

Saurabh Kuchhal  
Partner  
Membership No. 512362  
Date: 8<sup>th</sup> May 2019  
Place: New Delhi

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of India Education Services Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2019**

Report on the statement of matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

- (i) The Company own Fixed Assets; accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (i) of the Order are applicable to the Company.
  - a.) The Company maintains proper records showing full particulars including details of quantity & Situation of Fixed Assets
  - b.) Physical verification of the Fixed Assets is conducted by the management at reasonable interval.
  - c.) No material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification
  
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventories; accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
  
- (iii) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (iii) (a), (b), (c) of the order is not applicable to the company.
  
- (iv) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investment, guarantee and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
  
- (v) According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits )Rules , 2014 ( as amended) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (v) are not applicable to the Company.
  
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not in the business of sale of any goods, Therefore in our opinion , the provisions of clause 3 (vi) are not applicable to the Company.
  
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, to the extent applicable to it. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.  
  
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or

value added tax or goods and service tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loan or borrowing from financial institution, bank, government and does not issued debentures, Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (viii) are not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of public issue, follow-on offer (including debt instruments) and raised any term loan during the year under audit.
- (x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no significant fraud on the Company by its officers/ employees has been noticed or reported during the year, that ultimately causes the financial statements to be materially misstated.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of clause (xi) in relation to managerial remuneration are not applicable to the company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the accounting standards and Companies Act, 2013.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- (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 them and hence provisions of Section 192 of the companies Act is not applicable to the company.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For MRKS AND ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants  
(ICAI Registration No. 023711N)

Saurabh Kuchhal  
Partner  
Membership No. 512362  
Date: 8<sup>th</sup> May 2019  
Place: New Delhi

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on The Financial Statements of India Education Services Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2019**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of India Education Services Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of Management and directors of the Company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For MRKS AND ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants  
(ICAI Registration No. 023711N)

Saurabh Kuchhal  
Partner  
Membership No. 512362  
Date: 8<sup>th</sup> May 2019  
Place: New Delhi

<b>India Education Services Private Limited</b>			
<b>Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019</b>			
		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
		(Rs in '000)	(Rs in '000)
Notes			
<b>I ASSETS</b>			
<b>1) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	1,265	11,511
(b) Capital work in progress	4	-	2,673
(c) Intangible assets	4	1,484	679
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	5	8,122	5,712
(e) Income Tax Assets (Net)	6	3,246	3,180
(f) Other non-current assets	7	78,987	72,803
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>93,104</b>	<b>96,558</b>
<b>2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8A	-	1,114
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8B	6,634	28,827
(iii) Other Bank Balance	8C	29	29
(iii) Other financial assets	8D	1,998	2,237
(b) Other current assets	9	189	3,496
(c) Contract asset	9A	6	-
<b>Total Current assets</b>		<b>8,855</b>	<b>35,704</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>101,959</b>	<b>132,262</b>
<b>II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1) Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	10	20,000	1,184,000
(b) Other equity	11	(209,243)	(1,307,674)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(189,243)</b>	<b>(123,674)</b>
<b>2) Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12A	246,000	100,000
(b) Provisions	12 B	323	709
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>246,323</b>	<b>100,709</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
a) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	13A	-	-
b) Others	13A	27,641	139,044
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13B	15,238	5,849
(b) Provisions	12 B	23	33
(c) Other current liabilities	14	632	10,301
(c) Contract Liability	14A	1,345	-
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>44,879</b>	<b>155,227</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>291,202</b>	<b>255,936</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>101,959</b>	<b>132,262</b>
Summary of Significant accounting policies		2.1	

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

As per our report of even date

**For MRKS & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 02371N

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
India Education Services Private Limited**

Saurabh Kuchhal  
Partner  
Membership No. 512362

Piyush Gupta                      Dinesh Mittal  
Director                              Director  
DIN No. 03155591                  DIN No. 00105769

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 08/05/2019

Muralidhar Rao  
(Chief Executive Officer)



<b>India Education Services Private Limited</b>			
<b>Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2019</b>			
Particulars	Notes	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
		(Rs in '000)	(Rs in '000)
<b>I Income</b>			
a) Revenue from operations	15	14,638	30,956
b) Other Income	16	10,725	3,380
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>25,363</b>	<b>34,336.000</b>
<b>II Expenses</b>			
a) Employee benefits expense	17	8,794	29,321
b) Finance costs	18	21,295	5,604
c) Depreciation and amortization expense	19	5,020	6,343
d) Impairment of non-current assets	20	-	796
e) Other expenses	21	56,253	213,650
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>91,362</b>	<b>255,714</b>
<b>III Profit/(loss) before tax (I-II)</b>		<b>(65,999)</b>	<b>(221,378)</b>
<b>IV Earnings/(Loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)</b>		<b>(39,684)</b>	<b>(209,431)</b>
<b>V Tax expense:</b>	22A		
- Current Tax		-	-
- Deferred Tax		-	-
<b>Total Tax expense</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>VI Profit/ (loss) for the year after tax (III-V)</b>		<b>(65,999)</b>	<b>(221,378)</b>
<b>VII Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>A Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
(i) Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	23	431	1,764
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>431</b>	<b>1,764</b>
<b>VIII Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the Year, net of tax (VI+VII)</b>		<b>(65,568)</b>	<b>(219,614)</b>
<b>IX Earnings/(Loss) per equity share</b>			
Basic (Nominal value of share Rs 10/-)	24	(1.46)	(1.85)
Diluted (Nominal value of share Rs 10/-)	24	(1.46)	(1.85)

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

As per our report of even date

**For MRKS & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 02371N

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**  
**India Education Services Private Limited**

Saurabh Kuchhal  
Partner  
Membership No. 512362

Piyush Gupta  
Director  
DIN No. 03155591

Dinesh Mittal  
Director  
DIN No. 00105769

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 8/5/2019

Muralidhar Rao  
(Chief Executive Officer)

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019**

Particulars	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
	(Rs in '000)	(Rs in '000)
<b>Cash flow from Operating activities</b>		
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	(65,999)	(221,377)
Profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations	-	-
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>	<b>(65,999)</b>	<b>(221,377)</b>
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 19)	4,730	6,259
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 19)	290	83
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (refer note 20)	-	796
Unclaimed balances/unspent liabilities written back	(7,969)	-
Exchange differences (net)	62	581
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	5,632	610
Fair value adjustment of a contingent consideration	-	-
Finance Cost	21,202	5,181
Interest income from deposit and others	(2,709)	(1,611)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>(44,761)</b>	<b>(209,478)</b>
<i>Working capital adjustments:</i>		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(100,760)	64,869
Increase/(Decrease) in long-term provisions	45	(1,492)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(9,412)	(1,938)
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	1,352	(712)
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	3,301	1,831
Decrease/(Increase) in other non-current assets	(8,594)	(5,344)
<b>Total cash flow from operations</b>	<b>(114,068)</b>	<b>57,214</b>
Income Tax paid (net of refunds)	(66)	1,328
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(158,894)</b>	<b>(150,936)</b>
<b>Cash flow from Investing activities</b>		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,821	5,101
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,259)	(1,654)
Purchase of Intangible assets	(1,774)	(3,436)
Interest received	2,711	1,776
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,787</b>
<b>Cash flow from Financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from Inter-Corporate Deposit	200,000	125,000
Repayment of Inter-Corporate Deposit	(54,000)	(25,000)
Proceeds from issuance of Equity share capital	-	-
Interest Paid	(10,798)	(968)
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<b>135,202</b>	<b>99,032</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (D=A+B+C)</b>	<b>(22,193)</b>	<b>(50,117)</b>
Net foreign exchange difference	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (E)</b>	<b>28,827</b>	<b>78,944</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (D+E)</b>	<b>6,634</b>	<b>28,827</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

**For MRKS & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 02371N

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**  
**India Education Services Private Limited**

**Saurabh Kuchhal**  
Partner  
Membership No. 512362

Piyush Gupta                      Dinesh Mittal  
Director                              Director  
DIN No. 03155591                DIN No. 00105769

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 08/05/2019

Muralidhar Rao  
(Chief Executive Officer)

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Statement of changes in equity as on March 31, 2019**

**A. Equity Share Capital (Refer note 10)**

Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Equity Share capital	
	Number	(Rs in '000)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2017</b>	118,400,000	1,184,000
Changes in share capital during the year	-	-
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2018</b>	118,400,000	1,184,000
Changes in share capital during the period	-	-
Reduction pursuant to Scheme of Capital reduction (refer Note 33)	(116,400,000)	(1,164,000)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2019</b>	2,000,000	20,000

**B. Other Equity Attributable To Equity Holders (Refer note 11)**

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Retained earnings
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2017</b>	(1,088,060)
Changes during the year	(221,378)
Other comprehensive income	1,764
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>(1,307,674)</b>
Reduction pursuant to Scheme of Capital reduction (refer Note 33)	1,164,000
Changes during the period	(65,999)
Other comprehensive income	431
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>(209,242)</b>

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

As per our report of even date

**For MRKS & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 02371N

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
India Education Services Private Limited**

**Saurabh Kuchhal**

Partner

Membership No. 512362

Piyush Gupta

Director

DIN No. 03155591

Dinesh Mittal

Director

DIN No. 00105769

Place: New Delhi

Date: 08/05/2019

Muralidhar Rao

(Chief Executive Officer)

India Education Services Private Limited  
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019

Note 3 : Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Improvement to Leasehold Premises	Computers	Office Equipment's	Furniture and Fixtures	Capital work in progress	Total (Tangible Assets)
<b>Cost</b>						
As at 31 March 2017	48,029	16,575	5,951	10,337	-	80,891
Additions	-	1,639	15	-	-	1,654
Disposals	(18,494)	(66)	(2,367)	(2,805)	-	(23,732)
As at 31 March 2018	29,535	18,149	3,599	7,531	-	58,814
Additions	-	1,254	-	-	5	1,259
Disposals/ Adjustments	(29,535)	(17,044)	(3,562)	(7,531)	(5)	(57,677)
As at 31 March 2019	-	2,360	36	-	-	2,395
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>						
As at 31 March 2017	48,029	8,536	1,980	2,277	-	60,823
Charge for the year	-	3,379	1,456	1,425	-	6,259
Impairment charge for the year (note 20)	-	90	290	416	-	796
Disposals	(18,493)	-	(1,253)	(828)	-	(20,574)
As at 31 March 2018	29,536	12,006	2,473	3,290	-	47,304
Charge for the year	-	3,237	444	1,050	-	4,730
Impairment reversal	(16,300.01)	(90)	(290)	(416)	-	(17,096)
Disposals	(13,236)	(14,053)	(2,594)	(3,924)	-	(33,807)
As at 31 March 2019	0	1,100	32	-	-	1,133
<b>Net Block</b>						
As at 31 March 2019	(0)	1,260	5	-	-	1,265
As at 31 March 2018	-	6,143	1,126	4,241	-	11,511
As at 31 March 2017	0	8,039	3,971	8,060	-	20,070

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 4 : Intangible Assets and Intangible Assets under development**

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Software/Website Development	Curriculum	Intangible Assets under development	Total (Intangible Assets)
<b>Cost</b>				
As at 31 March 2017	96,112	1,112	-	97,224
Additions	763	-	2,673	3,436
Disposals/ Adjustments (Capitalized/(De-capitalized))	(79,712)	(258)	-	(79,971)
	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>17,162</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>20,689</b>
Additions	4,447	-	-	4,447
Disposals/ Adjustments Exchange differences (Capitalized/(De-capitalized))	(19,971)	(499)	(2,673)	(23,143)
	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,993</b>
<b>Amortization and Impairment</b>				
As at 31 March 2017	96,112	1,112	-	97,224
Charge for the year	83	-	-	83
Disposals	(11,306)	(258)	-	(11,564)
Impairment (refer note no :- 20)	(68,405)	(0)	-	(68,405)
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>16,485</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,338</b>
Charge for the year	290	-	-	290
Disposals	(15,851)	(499)	-	(16,350)
Impairment (refer note no :- 20)	(770)	-	-	(770)
<b>As at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>Net Block</b>				
As at 31 March 2019	1,484	0	-	1,484
As at 31 March 2018	677	0	2,673	3,350
As at 31 March 2017	0	-	-	0

**Net Book Value**

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Tangible Assets	1,484	679	-
Tangible Assets under development	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>-</b>

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**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

<b>Note 5 : Loans</b>			
		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
<b>Particulars</b>		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Security Deposit		8,122	5,712
<b>Total Loans</b>		<b>8,122</b>	<b>5,712</b>
<b>Current</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Non Current</b>		<b>8,122</b>	<b>5,712</b>

<b>Break up of financial assets carried at amortized cost</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Note</b>	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Trade receivables	8A	-	1,114
Cash and cash equivalents	8B	6,634	28,827
Other Bank Balance	8C	29	29
Other financial assets	8D	1,998	2,237
Loans	5	8,122	5,712
<b>Total</b>		<b>16,782</b>	<b>37,920</b>

<b>Note 6 : Income Tax Assets</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Income Tax Assets (Net)		3,246	3,180
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,246</b>	<b>3,180</b>

<b>Note 7 : Other non- current assets</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Capital Advance		-	-
Balance with Government authorities		78,987	72,803
<b>Total</b>		<b>78,987</b>	<b>72,803</b>

<b>Note 8A : Trade Receivables</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Trade receivables		-	1,114
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,114</b>

<b>Break up for Trade Receivables :</b>			
		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
<b>Other receivables</b>			
Secured, considered good		-	-
Unsecured, considered good		-	1,114
Unsecured, considered doubtful		-	-
Impairment of unsecured Doubtful Debts		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,114</b>
<b>Total Trade Receivables</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,114</b>

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.  
For Terms and Condition relating to related party receivables, refer note 26.  
Trade Receivable of Year ending March'18 are non-Interest bearing and credit period generally falls in the range of 0 to 30 days

<b>Note 8B : Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Balance with banks :			
- On current accounts		6,634	28,827
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,634</b>	<b>28,827</b>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
<b>Balance with banks :</b>			
- On current accounts		6,634	28,827
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,634</b>	<b>28,827</b>

<b>Note 8C : Other Bank Balance</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
<b>Deposit with Banks</b>			
- Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months		29	29
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>

<b>Note 8D : Other Financial Assets</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Interest accrued on Bank Deposits		-	8
Other receivables (Includes receivable from related parties)		1,998	2,229
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,998</b>	<b>2,237</b>
<b>Current</b>		<b>1,998</b>	<b>2,237</b>
<b>Non Current</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>Note 9 : Other current assets</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Prepaid expenses		82	3,109
Advances given		108	387
<b>Total</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>3,497</b>

<b>Note 9A : Contract Asset</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
		<b>(Rs in '000)</b>	<b>(Rs in '000)</b>
Current		6	-
Non Current		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

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**India Education Services Private Limited**  
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019

**Note 10 : Share Capital**  
**Authorized Share Capital**

Particulars	No. of shares	(Rs in '000)
At 31 March 2017	118,400,000	1,184,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2018	118,400,000	1,184,000
Increase/(decrease) during the period	-	-
At 31 March 2019	118,400,000	1,184,000

**Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

**Issued and subscribed capita**

Equity shares of INR 1- each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	(Rs in '000)
At 31 March 2017	118,400,000	1,184,000
Changes during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2018	118,400,000	1,184,000
Changes during the period	-	-
Reduction pursuant to Scheme of Capital reduction (refer Note---)	(116,400,000)	(1,164,000)
At 31 March 2019	2,000,000	20,000

**Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019		As at 31 March, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount (Rs in '000)	No. of shares	Amount (Rs in '000)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	118,400,000	1,184,000	118,400,000	1,184,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Reduction pursuant to Scheme of Capital reduction (refer Note---)	(116,400,000)	(1,164,000)	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of	2,000,000	20,000	118,400,000	1,184,000

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

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, subsidiary of holding company are as below:

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
HT Media Ltd	19,800	1,172,160
1,980,000 (March 31, 2017 - 117,216,000) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid		
Apollo Global Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd	200	11,840
20,000 (March 31, 2017 - 1,184,000) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid		

**Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019		As at 31 March, 2018	
	No. of shares	% holding in the No in class	No. of shares	% holding in the No in class
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
HT Media Ltd	1,980,000	99.0%	117,216,000	99.0%
Apollo Global Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd	20,000	1.0%	1,184,000	1.0%

**Note 11 : Other Equity**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Retained Earnings	(209,243)	(1,307,674)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(209,243)</b>	<b>(1,307,674)</b>

**Retained Earnings**

	(Rs in '000)
At March 31, 2017	(1,088,062)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	(221,378)
Items of other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings	
-Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	1,764
At March 31, 2018	(1,307,676)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period	(65,999)
Reduction pursuant to Scheme of Capital reduction (refer Note---)	1,164,000
Items of other comprehensive income recognized directly in retained earnings	
-Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans	431
At March 31, 2019	(209,244)

**Note 12A : Borrowings**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Unsecured borrowings	246,000	100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Non- Current</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>

**Note 12B : Provisions**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
<b>Provision for employee benefit:</b>		
Provision for Gratuity (refer note 22)	296	604
Provision for Leave Encashment	50	138
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>742</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Non- Current</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>682</b>

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**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 13A : Trade Payables**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
<b>Trade Payables</b>		
Trade Payables (refer note 34 for details of due to Micro and Small Enterprises)	7,196	17,868
Trade Payables to related parties	20,446	121,177
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,642</b>	<b>139,044</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>27,642</b>	<b>139,044</b>
<b>Non- Current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in the range of 0 to 90 days terms.
- For terms and conditions with related parties, Refer to Note 26.

**Note 13B : Other financial liabilities**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
<b>Other financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>		
Sundry deposits	421	421
Others (Capex Vendor and Retention Money)	199	1,214
<b>Total other financial liabilities at amortized cost</b>	<b>15,238</b>	<b>5,849</b>
<b>Total other financial liabilities</b>	<b>15,238</b>	<b>5,849</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>15,238</b>	<b>5,849</b>
<b>Non- Current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortized cost**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
Trade Payables	-	27,641	139,044
Other financial liabilities	13B	15,238	5,849
			-
<b>Total</b>		<b>42,879</b>	<b>144,893</b>

**Note 14 : Other current liabilities**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
Deferred Revenue	-	8,708
Statutory dues	632	1,593
<b>Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>10,301</b>

Fees collected from students is treated as deferred revenue till the time services are performed and delivered.

**Note 14A : Contract Liability**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
Deferred Revenue	1,345	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>-</b>

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**India Education Services Private Limited**  
Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019

**Note 15 : Revenue from operations**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Sale of services		
- Fees Income	14,523	30,956
Other Income	115	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,638</b>	<b>30,956</b>

**Note 16 : Other Income**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	354	1,022
- Others	2,355	588
Rental income	-	1,767
Unclaimed balances/unspent liabilities written back	7,969	
Miscellaneous Income	46	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,725</b>	<b>3,380</b>

**Note 17 : Employee benefits expense**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Salaries, wages and bonus	8,208	26,377
Contribution to provident and other fund:	285	1,217
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 12)	123	497
Workmen and Staff welfare expenses	177	1,230
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,794</b>	<b>29,321</b>

**Note 18 : Finance costs**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Interest on debts and borrowings	21,202	5,181
Bank charges	93	423
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,295</b>	<b>5,604</b>

**Note 19 : Depreciation and amortization expense**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Depreciation of tangible assets (note 03)	4,730	6,259
Amortization of intangible assets (note 04)	290	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>6,343</b>

**Note 20 : Impairment of non-current assets**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Impairment of tangible assets (note 03)	-	796
Impairment of intangible assets (note 04)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>796</b>

During FY 2017-18, company had assessed, at reporting date 31st March 2018, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. The Company has estimated the asset's recoverable amount for which there were the indicators of impairment. The carrying amount of tangible and intangible assets or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, thereby the same asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Accordingly, an impairment charge of Rs 796 thousand was provided in the books.

**Note 21 : Other expenses**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Power and fuel	1,876	2,718
Advertising and sales promotion	541	123,283
Visiting Lecturer fees	5,661	19,119
Content Planning & Study Material	3,655	9,341
Rent	16,483	20,679
Rates and taxes	660	1
Insurance	607	918
Service Charges IT	731	10,291
Building	62	141
Others	3,773	4,316
Travelling and conveyance	1,365	4,756
Communication costs	91	626
Legal and professional fees	9,758	11,764
Payment to auditor (refer details below)	9	371
Exchange differences (net)	62	581
Loss/(Gain) on sale of fixed assets:	5,632	610
Miscellaneous expenses:	5,195	4,134
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,253</b>	<b>213,649</b>

**Payment to auditors**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
<b>As auditor :</b>		
- Audit fee	80	350
- Limited Review	50	-
- Tax audit fee	20	150
<b>In other capacities :</b>		
- Certification fees	10	50
Reimbursement of expenses	20	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>582</b>

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 22 Gratuity**

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Gratuity Plan	296	604
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>604</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Non- Current</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>586</b>

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five periods or more of services gets a gratuity on separation at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed period of service. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet:

**Defined Gratuity Plan**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at 31 March, 2019 :

Present value of Obligation Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Opening Balance	604	3,602
Current service cost	75	227
Interest expense or cost	48	270
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	-	-
- changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
- change in financial assumption	11	(37)
- experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(442)	(1,727)
Benefits Paid	-	(1,731)
<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>604</b>

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	31 March, 2019 %	31 March, 2018 %
Discount rate	7.70%	8.00%
Salary growth rate	10%	10%
Withdrawal rates, based on age: (per annum)		
Up to 30 periods	25%	25%
31 to 44 periods	10%	10%
Above 44 periods	0%	0%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2019 is as shown below:

Particulars	31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)	31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)
Defined Benefit Obligation (base)	296	604

**India gratuity plan:**

Particulars Sensitivity Level	31 March, 2019		31 March, 2018	
	Decrease (Rs in '000)	Increase (Rs in '000)	Decrease (Rs in '000)	Increase (Rs in '000)
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	40	(34)	77.53	(65)
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	(34)	39	(64)	74
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	22	(17)	80	(57)

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

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future periods:

Particulars	(Rs in '000)	
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	18	18
Between 2 and 5 periods	63	148
Between 5 and 10 periods	49	377
Beyond 10 periods	792	1,447
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,989</b>

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12 periods (31 March 2019: 12 periods)

**Defined Contribution Plan**

Particulars	(Rs in '000)	
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
<b>Contribution to Provident and Other funds</b>		
Charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	285	1,217

**Leave Encashment (unfunded)**

The Company recognizes the leave encashment expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss based on actuarial valuation.

The expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Leave encashment liability at the beginning and at the end of the period :

Particulars	(Rs in '000)	
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Liability at the beginning of the period	138	423
Benefits paid during the period	35	-
Provided during the period	(54)	(285)
Liability at the end of the period	50	138

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 22 A : Income Tax**

The major components of income tax expense for the period ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are :

**Statement of profit and loss :**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
<b>Current income tax :</b>		
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**OCI section :**

Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during in the period :

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
Net loss/(gain) on Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
<b>Income tax charged to OCI</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Deferred tax assets/liabilities have not been recognized in respect of losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits in the company and there are no other tax planning opportunities or other evidence of recoverability in the near future.

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**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 23 : Other Comprehensive Income**

The disaggregation of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below :

During the period ended 31 March, 2019

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Retained earnings (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>Total (Rs in '000)</b>
Re- measurement gains(losses) on defined benefit plans	431	431
<b>Total</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>431</b>

During the year ended 31 March, 2018

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Retained earnings (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>Total (Rs in '000)</b>
Re- measurement gains(losses) on defined benefit plans	1,764	1,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>1,764</b>

**Note 24 : Earnings per share (EPS)**

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

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019</b>	<b>31 March, 2018</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings</b>	(65,568)	(219,615)
<b>Profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution</b>	<b>(65,568)</b>	<b>(219,615)</b>
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic EPS*	45,052	118,400
<b>Weighted average number of Equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *</b>	<b>45,052</b>	<b>118,400</b>
<b>Basic Earning/(loss) Per Share</b>	<b>(1.46)</b>	<b>(1.85)</b>
<b>Diluted Earning/(loss) Per Share</b>	<b>(1.46)</b>	<b>(1.85)</b>

\* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in share issued during the period. There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between in the reporting date and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

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**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 25 : Commitments and contingencies**

**(a) Leases**

**Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee**

The company has taken various residential, office and godown premises under operating lease agreements. These are generally cancellable leases and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreed terms with or without rental escalations.

The company has paid INR 16,483 thousand (31 march 2019: INR 20,679 thousand) during the period towards minimum lease payment and has been disposed as rent under note 21.

Future minimum rentals payable under cancellable operating leases as at 31 March 2018 are, as follows:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
Within one year	-	14,505
After one year but not more than five year	-	41,395
More than five year	-	-

Future minimum rentals receivable under cancellable operating leases as at 31st March 2019 are, as follows:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
Within one year	-	-
After one years but not more than five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-

**(b) Commitments**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31 March, 2019 (Rs in '000)</b>	<b>31 March, 2018 (Rs in '000)</b>
<b>A. Capital Commitments</b>		
Capital commitment relating to website redesign and software development	-	3,447
Capital commitment relating to purchase of IT hardware	-	-

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**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 26: Related party transactions**

**List of Related Parties and Relationships:-**

Name of related parties where control exists whether transactions have occurred or not.	HT Media Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Apollo Global Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd. (ceased to Joint venture wef 18 July 2017)
(with whom transactions have occurred during the period)	HT Learning Center Ltd.
	HT Mobile Solutions Ltd.
	HT Digital Streams Ltd.
	Firefly e Venture Ltd.
	Hindustan Media Ventures Ltd.
List of KMPs	Mr. Rajiv Verma, Director
	Mr. Piyush Kumar Gupta, Director
	Mr. Dinesh Mittal, Director
	Mr. Muralidhar Rao (CEO)
	Mr. Prince Jain (Company Secretary) (resigned on 15 January 2019)
	Mr. Varun Gagneja (Chief Financial Officer) (resigned on 26 October 2018)
	Mr. Priyavrat Bhartia, Director (resigned on 18 July 2017)
	Mr. Shamit Bhartia, Director (resigned on 18 July 2017)
	Mr. Mehul R. Patel, Director (resigned on 18 July 2017)
	Mr. Curtis Matthew Uehlein, Director (resigned on 03 February 2017)
	Ms. Mary Folline Morris Cullen, Director (resigned on 18 July 2017)

**ii) Transactions with related parties**

Refer Note 26 A

**iii) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. . This assessment is undertaken each financial period through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

**iv) Transactions with key management personnel or their relatives**

No transactions with key management personnel or their relatives have occurred during the period.

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**INDIA EDUCATION SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 26A :Transactions with related parties**

*(Rs in '000)*

Transactions during the period / period ended on	HT Media Limited		HT Digital Stream Ltd.		HT Learning Center Ltd		Hindustan Media Ventures Ltd		Apollo Global, INC.		Muralidhar Rao, Varun Gagneja, Prince		Total	
	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Fellow Subsidiary		Fellow Subsidiary		Associate		KMP			
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Issue of Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Revenue</b>														
Revenue from operations	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Other Income	-	1,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,767
Sale of Fixed Assests	926	630	-	-	500	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,426	1,046
Power and fuel	-	789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	789
<b>Expenses</b>														
Advertising and sales promotion	163	95,785	-	-	-	-	108	19,898	-	-	-	-	271	115,682
Legal and professional fees	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	5,810	-	6,132
Service Charges IT	27	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,580	-	-	27	13,786
Interest Expense	-	-	-	499	-	-	21,202	4,682	-	-	-	-	21,202	5,181
Content Planning & Study Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	-	-	-	154
Miscellaneous expenses	74	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	32
<b>Intangible assets</b>														
Purchase of Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,078	-	-	-	8,078

Note - The transactions above do not include service tax, VAT, etc.

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**INDIA EDUCATION SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 26 B :Transactions with related parties (Cont.)**

Particulars	HT Media Limited		HT Learning Center Ltd		Hindustan Media Ventures Ltd		Apollo Global Singapore Holding Pte Ltd		Apollo Global, INC.		Total	
	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Fellow Subsidiary		Former JV parnter		Fellow Subsidiary			
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
<b>Balance outstanding</b>												
Equity Share Capital	19,800	1,172,160	-	-	-	-	200	11,840	-	-	20,000	1,184,000
Trade Payables	205	100,679	-	369	20,241	20,130	-	-	-	36,136	20,446	157,314
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	246,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	246,000	100,000
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	14,618	4,214	-	-	-	-	14,618	4,214
Trade receivable	1	1,731	500	498	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,229



**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 27: Going Concern**

The Company is having accumulated losses of Rs 209,243 thousands as of March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 Rs. 1,307,674 thousands). During the current period, Company has incurred losses of Rs. 65,568 thousands ( March 31, 2018 Rs. 219,614 thousands). This raises doubts regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, which is dependent on continuing financial support from its shareholders.

HT Media Limited (HTML), which currently holds 99% stake in the Company, has committed to provide an unconditional financial and operational support to the Company for its continued operations in the foreseeable future.

Based on the above factors, management is of the view that the financial statements should continue to be prepared on going concern basis, and accordingly no adjustments have been made to the carrying values or classification of assets and liabilities in the financial statement.

**Note 28: Capital management**

For the purpose of the companies capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the companies capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio ,which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	(Rs in '000)	
	As at 'March 31, 2019	As at 'March 31, 2018
Trade payables (Notes 13A)	27,642	139,044
Borrowings	246,000	100,000
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Notes 8B)	(6,634)	(28,827)
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>267,007</b>	<b>210,217</b>
Equity	(189,243)	(123,674)
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>(189,243)</b>	<b>(123,674)</b>
<b>Capital and net debt</b>	<b>77,764</b>	<b>86,543</b>
<b>Gearing ratio</b>	<b>343%</b>	<b>243%</b>

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the periods ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

**Note 29: Segment information**

The Company's operations comprise of only one segment i.e. "Rendering of digital service". The management also reviews and measures the operating results taking the whole business as one segment and accordingly make decision about the resources allocation. In view of the same, separate segment information is not required to be given as per the requirement of Ind-AS 108 on "operating segments".

The analysis of geographical segment is based on the geographical location of the customers. The company renders its services within India as well as outside India with the insignificant export income and does not have any operations in economic environments with the different risks and returns and hence, it has been considered as to be operating in a single geographical segment.

**Note 30: Fair values**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, other financial liabilities and current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 31: Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The companies principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the companies operations. The companies principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

**Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

**Foreign currency risk**

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

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the companies profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The impact on the companies pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and net investment hedges. The companies exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Change in USD rate		Effect on profit before tax	
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
<b>Change in USD rate</b>				
Trade payables	+ / (-) 1%	+ / (-) 1%	-	9

**Credit risk**

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

**Trade receivables**

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 8A. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

The company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

**Liquidity risk**

The company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, preference shares, equity shares.

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**INDIA EDUCATION SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 32:** Based on the information available with the Company, there are no dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006.

**Note 33: Scheme Of Arrangements**

[The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on October 16, 2017 had approved a Scheme of Arrangement u/s 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, between India Education Services Private Limited (“IESPL”) (“the Company”) and Hindustan Media Ventures Limited (fellow subsidiary company) and their respective shareholders (“Scheme”), which provides for demerger of IESPL’s B2C business, and transfer and vesting thereof into Hindustan Media Ventures Limited.

Hon’ble National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi Bench (NCLT) vide order dated November 19, 2018, dispensed with the requirement of calling meetings of Unsecured Creditors and Shareholders of the Company, and directed the Company to file second motion petition for approval of the Scheme.

Following the above, the Company has filed 2nd Motion petition with NCLT on February 11, 2019 for sanction of Scheme which has been admitted and fixed for hearing on May 09, 2019. Hindustan Media Ventures Limited has also filed 2nd motion petition with NCLT Kolkata Bench on March 18, 2019, for sanction of Scheme which has been admitted and fixed for hearing on 4 June, 2019.

Pending sanction of the Scheme by NCLT, New Delhi bench and NCLT, Kolkata bench as on date of financials, the Company is reasonably not certain on securing approvals in next 12 months. Accordingly, pending requisite approval(s) and sanction(s) of the Scheme, impact of the aforesaid scheme has not been considered in the above results. ]

**Note 34: Contract Asset and Contract Liability**

The group has changed the presentation of certain accounts in the balance sheet to reflect terminology of IND AS 115 :

- a) Contract asset recognized in current year represent income accrued but not due amounting to 6 Thousand as at March 31, 2019. In year ended March 31, 2018, Income accrued but not due was presented as part of other financial assets amounting to Rs. 8 Thousand.
- b) Contract liability recognised in current year represents unearned revenue amounting to Rs. 13.45 Lakhs as at March 31st, 2019 and in year ended March 31,2018, Unearned revenue was presented as part of other current liabilities amounting to Rs 87.08 Lakhs.

As per our report of even date

**For MRKS & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 02371N

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
India Education Services Private Limited**

Saurabh Kuchhal  
Partner  
Membership No. 512362

Piyush Gupta  
Director  
DIN No. 03155591

Dinesh Mittal  
Director  
DIN No. 00105769

Place: New Delhi  
Date:08/05/2019

Muralidhar Rao  
(Chief Executive Officer)

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

*(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)*

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**1. Corporate information**

India Education Services Private Limited (“IESPL or The Company”) is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. HT Media Limited holds 99% and Apollo Global Singapore Holdings Pte Ltd holds 1% stake in the Company. The Company is into the business of providing academic and related services to educational institutions and operates and manages learning centers in India.

The registered office of the Company is located at Hindustan Times House, 18-20, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi -110088.

Information on related party relationship of the Company is provided in Note No 26.

The financial statements of the Company for the Year ended 31<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 are authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 08/05/2019

**2. Significant accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (‘Ind AS’) specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the “accounting principles generally accepted in India”).

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

**2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**a) Current versus non- current classification**

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

*(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)*

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A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between admission of students and delivery of programs and its realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**b) Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on restatement of the Company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

**c) Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting/ balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

*(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)*

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to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

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.

**d) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

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

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered or delivery has occurred, fee or price to the customer is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured

- Tuition and educational services encompasses all educational delivery modalities (i.e. online, on-campus etc.) and
- Revenue is recognized (Tuition fee incl registration fee, net of discounts) over the period of instruction as services are delivered to students, which may vary depending on the program structure. Following situations may arise-

## India Education Services Private Limited

### Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

*(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)*

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- **Regular Students:** Revenue is recognized over the period of instruction for the program.
  - **Students on Break:** Revenue is deferred till the time student joins back and revenue is recognized once the student's period of instructions starts again.
  - **Drop out students:** Revenue is recognized to the extent instructions are delivered and payment is received.
- 
- Students are billed separately for each program, resulting in the recording of a receivable from the student and deferred revenue in the amount of the billing.
  - The Company generally recognizes revenue evenly over the period of instruction (e.g. five weeks for a five-week course) as services are delivered to the student.
  - For students who enrolls at Company's programs on risk free basis (100% scholarship, Ambassador program, Trials), the Company does not recognize revenue for that program until students decide to continue beyond the risk free period, which is when the fees become fixed and determinable.
  - The Company reassesses collectability throughout the period revenue is recognized when there are changes in facts or circumstances that indicate collectability is no longer reasonably assured
  - Security deposit collected from students are refundable post completion of the program and are not recognized as revenue.

#### **Interest income**

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **Rental Income**

Rental Income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.

#### **e) Taxes**

##### **Current income tax**

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

*(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)*

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

**Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

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

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

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

**GST/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses:**

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST/ value added taxes paid, except:

When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

**f) Property, plant and equipment**



**India Education Services Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019**

*(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)*

The Company has applied one time transition option of considering the carrying cost of Property, plant and equipment on the transition date i.e. April 1, 2015 as the deemed cost under Ind- AS.

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

**Recognition:**

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if:  
(a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and  
(b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other expenses on existing assets, including day- to- day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increased the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing assets, including day- to- day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

The Company identifies and determines cost of asset significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining life.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Type of asset	Useful lives estimated by management (Years)
IT Equipments- Servers & Networks	6
IT Equipments- End User devices	3
Office Equipments	5
Furniture and Fittings	10

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment is provided over the useful life of assets as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Property, Plant and Equipment which are added/disposed off during the year, depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the

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month of addition/deletion.

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

Modification or extension to an existing asset, which is of capital nature and which becomes an integral part thereof is depreciated prospectively over the remaining useful life of that asset.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized as a part of indirect construction cost to the extent the expenditure is related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect costs incurred during the construction periods which are not related to construction activity nor are incidental thereto are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. Reinvested income earned during the construction period is adjusted against the total of indirect expenditure.

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

**g) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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, 2015 measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the intangible assets.

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

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

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

Intangible assets are with finite life amortized on straight line basis using the estimated useful life as follows:

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<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>Useful lives</b>
Curriculum	3
Software	6

The above periods also represent the management estimated economic useful life of the respective intangible assets.

**h) Leases**

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

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

**Company as a lessee**

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

**Finance Leases:**

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Leasehold improvements represent expenses incurred towards civil works, interiors furnishings, etc. on the leased premises at various locations.

**Operating Leases:**

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

**Company as a lessor**

**Finance Leases:**

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership

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transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

**Operating Leases:**

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

**i) Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is

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limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

**j) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**k) Employee Benefits**

**Short term employee benefits and defined contribution plans:**

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages and bonus etc. are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

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

**Gratuity**

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

The Company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying

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economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

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

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

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

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

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

### **Compensated Absences**

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

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long- term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long- term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the period end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non- current liability.

### **1) Financial instruments**

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

#### **Financial assets**

##### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

**Subsequent measurement**

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost

**Debt instruments at amortised cost**

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

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

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

**De-recognition**

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

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

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

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

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

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- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Lease receivables under Ind-AS 17
- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind-AS 11 and Ind-AS 18 (referred to as 'contractual revenue receivables' in these financial statements)

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

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind-AS 17

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

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortized cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets



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write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

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

## **Financial liabilities**

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

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

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

### **Subsequent measurement**

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

#### **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

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

#### **Loans and borrowings**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

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**De-recognition**

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

**Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

**m) Cash and cash equivalents**

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

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

**n) Contingent Liabilities**

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

**o) Measurement of EBITDA**

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest expense, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the face of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In the measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and tax expense.

**p) Earnings per Share**

**Basic earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing:

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-the profit attributable to owners of the Company  
-by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

**Diluted earnings per share**

Diluted earnings per share adjust the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

-the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and  
-the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgement are as below:

**Assessment of lease contracts**

Significant judgement is required to apply lease accounting rules under Appendix C to Ind-AS 17: determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. In assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the Company, management has exercised judgement to evaluate the right to use the underlying assets, substance of the transaction including legally enforced arrangements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangement to conclude whether the arrangements meet the criteria under Appendix C to Ind-AS 17.

**Taxes**

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax assessments and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the Companies.

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

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**Defined benefit plans**

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

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

**Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

**Impairment of non- financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent markets transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

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