Indiavidual Learning Private Limited

Financial Statements

2019-20

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Indiavidual Learning Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Indiavidual Learning Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), 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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (referred to as '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, 2020, and its 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 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 Act and the rules made 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.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

The procedures that we conducted and were required to be conducted form part of this report as Appendix 1.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) in our opinion proper books of accounts 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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
   e) on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31st 2020, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31st, 2020, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
   f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
   h) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us: -
      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 26.1
      ii. The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, if any, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For and on behalf of
Ashwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000497N
by the hand of

Aditya Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 506955

Place: Ludhiana
Dated: April 3, 2020
UDIN: 20506955AAAAEG9794

The Annexure A referred to in paragraph 1 of Our Report of even date to the members of Indiavidual Learning Private Limited on the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2020

On the basis of such checks, as, we considered appropriate, and, according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:

1. (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year, and, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   (c) The Company does not have any immovable property and hence clause i(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

2. The Company is engaged in the running of Educational Software & Website; thus, the clause 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

3. The Company has not granted, during the year, any loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.

4. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, purchased investment, given guarantees and security to the parties covered under section 185 or 188 during the year. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(iv) is not applicable to the Company.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the Public. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

6. According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the company is not engaged in production of any such goods and provision of any such services for which central government has prescribed particulars relating to utilisation of material or labour or other items of cost. Hence, the provision of section 148(1) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, cess, , Goods and Service Tax and customs duty which have not been deposited on account of a dispute.

8. As per information and explanation given to us the company has neither taken any loans or borrowing from a financial institution, government, Bank nor it has it issued any debentures. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(vii) are not applicable to the company and accordingly the company has not defaulted in any such repayment.

9. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (Including Debt instruments). There were no borrowings in the nature of term loans outstanding at the beginning of the year or at the end of the year.

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

11. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provision of clause 3(xii) is not applicable to the Company.

13. The Company's transactions with its related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, and, the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. According to the records of the company examined by us, the company has made private placement of shares and provisions of section 42 of the Act have been complied with by the company.

15. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors, or, persons connected with them.

16. In our opinion, and 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 and on behalf of
Ashwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000497N
by the hand of

Aditya Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 506955

Place: Ludhiana
Dated: April 3, 2020
UDIN: 20506955AAAAEG9794

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date On The Financial Statements

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 Indiavidual Learning Private Limited. ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020, 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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, 2020, 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 and on behalf of
Ashwani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000497N
by the hand of

Aditya Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 506955

Place: Ludhiana
Dated: April 3, 2020
UDIN: 20506955AAAAEG9794

Appendix 1

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the interim condensed standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim condensed standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim condensed standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them 41 all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2020

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	**33,581,028**	15,669,500
Right to Use Asset	3	**733,230**	-
Intangibe Assets	3	**16,896,650**	14,808,347
Intangible assets under development	3	**2,460,488,852**	456,862,678
Financial Assets			
Investments	4	**716,435,148**	-
Other Financial Assets	5	**42,175,476**	2,162,601
Defered Tax Assets (Net)	6	**75,084,517**	13,181,410
		3,345,394,901	502,684,536
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	**-**	447,313,375
Trade Receivable	8	**101,376,160**	84,952,907
Cash and Cash equivalents	9	**434,830,886**	16,572,326
Bank Balances other than above	10	**8,404,795**	6,449,000
Other Financial Assets	11	**5,826,609**	5,611,842
Other Current Assets	12	**268,601,388**	47,661,143
		819,039,838	608,560,593
TOTAL		**4,164,434,739**	**1,111,245,130**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	13	**5,371,147**	5,371,147
Other Equity	14	**926,372,702**	990,427,027
		931,743,849	**995,798,174**
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	**2,927,977,066**	-
Provisions	16	**27,276,088**	11,542,981
		2,955,253,154	**11,542,981**

Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2020

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	17		
Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises		**5,300,358**	8,763,982
Outstanding dues to other than Micro & Small Enterprises		**43,591,712**	10,128,391
Other Current Liabilities	18	**95,779,821**	34,991,772
Provisions	19	**132,765,845**	50,019,829
		277,437,736	**103,903,974**
TOTAL		**4,164,434,739**	**1,111,245,130**

Significant Accounting Policies 2
Notes 1 to 26 form an integral part of the standalone financial statement

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet and should be read in conjunction therewith.

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Ashwani & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 000497N
by the hand of

Aditya Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 506955

Anshuman Thakur
Director
DIN: 03279460
Place: Mumbai

Aditi Avasthi
Director
DIN: 05352951
Place: Bangalore

Juhi Pant
Company Secretary
Mem No. ACS28830
Place: Bangalore

Place: Ludhiana
Date: 03.04.2020

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

	NOTE	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	20	**124,125,665**	115,304,235
Other income	21	**18,638,687**	40,304,826
Total Income		**142,764,352**	155,609,061
EXPENSES			
Purchases	22	**6,957,022**	2,541,832
Employee Benefits Expenses	23	**160,459,624**	64,601,958
Finance Costs	24	**965,114**	71,811
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3	**21,987,716**	7,969,819
Other Expenses	25	**177,310,849**	109,014,768
Total Expenses		**367,680,325**	184,200,188
Profit before tax		**(224,915,973)**	(28,591,128)
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		**-**	-
Deferred Tax		**(61,522,000)**	(13,592,331)
Income Tax Expense		**(61,522,000)**	(13,592,331)
Profit for the year		**(163,393,973)**	(14,998,797)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other Comprehensive Income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
i) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		**(1,465,793)**	(780,314)
ii) Income Tax effect		**381,106**	202,882
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		**(1,084,687)**	(577,432)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**(164,478,660)**	(15,576,229)
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 1 each			
(1) Basic		**(31)**	(3)
(2) Diluted		**(31)**	(3)
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

Notes 1 to 26 form an integral part of the standalone financial statement

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Ashwani & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 000497N
by the hand of

Aditya Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 506955

Anshuman Thakur
Director
DIN: 03279460
Place: Mumbai

Aditi Avasthi
Director
DIN: 05352951
Place: Bangalore

Juhi Pant
Company Secretary
Mem No. ACS28830
Place: Bangalore

Place: Ludhiana
Date: 03.04.2020

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

		Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
(A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	(Loss) Before Tax for the year	**(224,915,973)**	(28,591,128)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	**21,987,716**	7,969,819
	Loss Reversed/adjusted	**(118,491)**	(18,304,540)
	Employee Compensation expenses	**99,824,099**	32,532,163
	Re-measurement gains (losses) on Defined Benefit Plans	**(1,465,793)**	(780,314)
	Interest and finance charges	**891,843**	71,811
	Loss on PPE sold / discarded	**-**	8,753
	Unreasllised gain on Mutual Fund at FMV	**-**	(10,830,469)
	Profit on Sale of Short Term Investment (Mutual funds)	**(16,776,122)**	(28,344,915)
	Interest Income	**(1,156,699)**	(1,129,442)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(121,729,419)**	(47,398,262)
	Adjustments for :		
	(Increase) / decrease in Trade Receivables	**(16,423,252)**	(50,997,650)
	(Increase) / decrease in Other Financial Assets	**(40,227,642)**	(5,627,293)
	(Increase) / decrease in Other Bank Balances	**(1,955,795)**	108,299
	(Increase) / decrease in Other Current Assets	**(216,193,828)**	(10,904,306)
	Increase / (decrease) in Provisions	**98,479,123**	29,987,368
	Increase / (decrease) in Trade Payables	**29,999,697**	7,200,400
	Increase / (decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	**60,788,041**	(26,223,084)
	Cash generated from operations	**(207,263,075)**	(103,854,528)
	Income tax refund/ (paid)	**(4,746,417)**	(1,346,413)
	Net Cash flow generated from /(used in) operating activities	**(212,009,492)**	(105,200,941)
(B)	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Additions to PPE and intangible assets (including movement in CWIP)	**(1,887,588,899)**	(425,462,389)
	Redemption of units of mutual funds	**1,250,289,500**	1,193,768,960
	Sale of asset	**21,014**	-
	Purchase Of Units of Mutual funds	**(786,200,000)**	(1,489,000,000)
	Interest received	**1,156,699**	1,129,442
	Net Gain on Business Combination	**718,726**	-
	Investment in E-Dreams Edusoft Private Limited	**(716,435,148)**	-
	Net cash flows generated from /(used in) investing activities	**(2,138,038,107)**	(719,563,987)

Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended March 31, 2020

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

		Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
(C)	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Issue of Share Capital	**-**	1,145,137
	Proceeds from Issue of CCPS (Classified as Financial Liability)	**2,769,198,000**	-
	Security premium on Issue of Shares	**-**	796,854,863
	Interest and finance charges paid	**(891,843)**	(71,811)
	Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from financing activities	**2,768,306,157**	797,928,189
	Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**418,258,558**	(26,836,739)
	Cash and cash equivalents- opening balance	**16,572,326**	43,409,065
	Cash and cash equivalents- closing balance (Refer Note 10)	**434,830,884**	16,572,326

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Ashwani & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 000497N
by the hand of

Aditya Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 506955

Place: Ludhiana
Date: 03.04.2020

Anshuman Thakur
Director
DIN: 03279460
Place: Mumbai

Aditi Avasthi
Director
DIN: 05352951
Place: Bangalore

Juhi Pant
Company Secretary
Mem No. ACS28830
Place: Bangalore

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period ended March 31, 2020

EQUITY

(A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	**Nos.**	**Amount**
Balance As At 1.04.2019	5,362,720	1,198,639
Equity share capital issued during the year	-	4,164,081
Balance As At 31.03.2020	5,362,720	5,362,720

(B) Preference Share Capital

Particulars	**Nos.**	**Nos.**
Balance As At 1.04.2019	8,427	67,566,057
Preference share capital issued during the year	-	67,557,630
Balance As At 31.03.2020	8,427	8,427

B) Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus				
	Securities Premium Reserve	**Employee Stock Option Reserve**	**Capital Reserve**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
As At 01.04.2019	1,560,367,841	54,978,158	-	(624,918,971)	**990,427,028**
(Loss) for the Year	-	-	-	(163,393,973)	**(163,393,973)**
Addition on account of Grant of ESOP Options	-	99,824,099	-	-	**99,824,099**
Less: Accumulated loss reversed / adjusted	-	-	-	(118,491)	**(118,491)**
Other comprehensive for the year net of income tax	-	-	-	(1,084,687)	**(1,084,687)**
Capital Reserve on Business Combination During the Year	-	-	718,726		**718,726**
As At 31.03.2020	**1,560,367,841**	**154,802,257**	**718,726**	**(789,516,122)**	**926,372,702**

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Ashwani & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 000497N
by the hand of

Aditya Kumar
Partner
Membership No. 506955

Anshuman Thakur
Director
DIN: 03279460
Place: Mumbai

Aditi Avasthi
Director
DIN: 05352951
Place: Bangalore

Juhi Pant
Company Secretary
Mem No. ACS28830
Place: Bangalore

Place: Ludhiana
Date: 03.04.2020

NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

Note 1 Corporate Information

Indiavidual Learning Private Limited ("the Company") is a public limited Company by virtue of being a subsidiary of Reliance Industries Limited. It was incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 vide CIN No. U80301KA2012PTC107575 dated 28 August, 2012 and has its registered office at Bizzhub Workspaces(Aspire),1st Floor, Plot No. 36, 100 Feet Road,Sony World Junction,Koramangala, Bangalore -560095, Karnataka. The Company is engaged in the business of providing online education and promote personalised learning for higher education in India.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

i Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

ii Basis of preparation & presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments),

ii) Defined Benefit Plans - Plan Assets and

iii) Equity settled Share Based Payments

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company is a Small and Medium Sized Company as defined in the General Instructions in respect of Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended). Accordingly, the Company has complied with the Accounting Standards as applicable to a Small and Medium Sized Company.

iii Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any other costs directly attributable to bring the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

(b) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably

(c) Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided on Written Down Value (WDV) method based on the useful lives, specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

(d) In respect of assets added/ sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed during the year, depreciation on such assets is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of such additions or as the case may be, up to the date on which such assets have been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed

(e) 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

iv Intangible assets

(a) Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable for preparing the asset for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

(b) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

(c) Other Indirect expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre - operative expenses and disclosed under Intangible assets under development.

(d) Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(e) The company's intangible assets include assets with finite useful lives which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.

Research and Development Expenditure

(a) Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Development costs are capitalized as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that the project is expected to generate future economic benefits, it is probable that those future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs of the asset can be measured reliably, else it is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss

v Leases

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

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

Right to use assets

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

Motor Vehicles 8 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its Effective Interest Rate (EIR) at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

vi Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cashflows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

vii Provisions and contingent liabilities

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.

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements.

viii Employee benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated on actuarial basis using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance sheet date.

ix Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

Deferred income tax asset 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 income 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 income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

x Share Based Payments

Equity-settled share based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Share Based Payments Reserve.

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

xi Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of such transactions. Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange difference are recognised as income or expense in the period in which they arise.

xii Revenue recognition

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

(b) Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

(c) Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional. Generally, the credit period varies between 0-60 days from the shipment or delivery of goods or services as the case may be.

(d) In case of discounts, rebates, credits, price incentives or similar terms, consideration are determined based on its most likely amount, which is assessed at each reporting period

(e) Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

xiii Financial Instruments

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets,which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. Subsequent Measurement

a) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cashflows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms ofthe Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

C. Other Equity Investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

D. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to providefor impairment losswherethere is no significant increase in credit risk. Ifthere is significant increase in credit riskfull lifetime ECL is used.

E. Embedded Derivatives

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

ii) Financial Liabilities

A. Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

B. Subsequent Measurement

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

C. Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognizes a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

D. Offsetting

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

xiv Critical Accounting Judgments And Key Sources Of Estimation Uncertainty

A. Recoverability of Trade Receivables

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

B. Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification ofthe liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

C. 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, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined foran individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount ofan 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 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.

D. Impairment of Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company usesjudgement 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.

xv Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed and disclosed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Dilutive earnings per share is computed and disclosed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year, except when the result would be anti-dilutive.

xvi Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method where by the profit before tax is adjusted for the effect of the transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past and future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

xvii Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.

When the company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

3. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
PARTICULARS	**AS AT 1.04.2019**	**ADDITIONS**	**SALE/ ADJUST-MENT**	**AS AT 31.03.2020**	**AS AT 1.04.2019**	**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**	**SALE/ ADJUST-MENT**	**AS AT 31.03.2020**	**AS AT 31.03.2020**	**AS AT 31.03.2019**
(A) Tangible Assets										
Furniture & Fixture	125,635	770,358	-	895,993	24,214	110,352	-	134,566	761,427	101,421
Office Equipment	1,363,963	5,329,475	-	6,693,438	187,424	1,220,865	-	1,408,289	5,285,149	1,176,539
Computers	18,148,874	26,821,593	27,972	44,942,495	3,872,401	14,706,218	6,958	18,571,661	26,370,834	14,276,473
Vehicles (Old)	216,292	-	-	216,292	101,225	30,051	-	131,276	85,016	115,067
Plant & Machinery	-	1,373,453	-	1,373,453	-	294,851	-	294,851	1,078,602	-
Right to use Asset (Refer Note 26.14)	-	1,466,460	-	1,466,460	-	733,230	-	733,230	733,230	-
TOTAL (A)	**19,854,764**	**35,761,339**	**27,972**	**55,588,131**	**4,185,264**	**17,095,567**	**6,958**	**21,273,873**	**34,314,258**	**15,669,500**
(B) Intangible Assets										
Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)	19,608,323	6,980,452	-	26,588,775	4,799,976	4,892,149	-	9,692,125	16,896,650	14,808,347
TOTAL (B)	**19,608,323**	**6,980,452**	**-**	**26,588,775**	**4,799,976**	**4,892,149**	**-**	**9,692,125**	**16,896,650**	**14,808,347**
TOTAL	**39,463,087**	**42,741,791**	**27,972**	**82,176,906**	**8,985,240**	**21,987,716**	**6,958**	**30,965,998**	**51,210,908**	**30,477,847**
Intangible Assets Under Development	456,862,678	2,003,626,173	-	2,460,488,852	-	-	-	-	2,460,488,852	456,862,678
TOTAL	**456,862,678**	**2,003,626,173**	**-**	**2,460,488,852**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,460,488,852**	**456,862,678**

Notes

1. The company has, through its director, applied for patents, which forms part of the value represented under the head "Intangible Assets under development" above.
2. The Company has capitalised interest on CCPS, forming part of Intangible Assets Under Development, to the Tune of Rs. 15.88 Crores (P.Y. NIL)

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
4	**INVESTMENTS**		
	Investment in E-Dreams Edusoft Private Limited (1734060 Equity Shares @ Rs. 413.15/- per share)	716,435,148	-
		716,435,148	-

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
5	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Fixed Deposits	1,700,000	
	MTM Gain on Forward Contract	11,004,957	
	Security Deposits	29,470,519	2,162,601
		42,175,476	2,162,601

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

6 DEFERRED TAX ASSET

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
(a)	**Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:**		
	Current income tax charge	-	-
	Deferred Tax - Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(61,522,000)**	(13,592,331)
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(61,522,000)**	(13,592,331)

		As at March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
(b)	**Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Deferred Tax relating to re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	**381,106**	202,882
	Income tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year	**381,106**	202,882

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

	As at March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Accounting Profit before tax	**(224,915,973)**	(28,591,127)
Applicable tax rate	**26%**	26%
Computed Tax Expense	**(58,478,153)**	(7,433,693)
Expenditure not allowed for tax purposes		193,409
Tax impact of finance income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	**(165,460)**	-
Others	**(2,878,388)**	(6,352,047)
Income tax charged to Statement of Profit and Loss at effective rate of 27.35% (March 31, 2019: -47.54%)	**(61,522,000)**	(13,592,331)

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Deferred tax Assets comprises:

	Balance Sheet		Profit & Loss (including Other comprehensive income)	
	As at March 31, 2020	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Expenditures allowable on payment basis	**7,469,111**	3,318,845	**4,150,266**	1,751,302
Expenditures lesser allowed for tax purposes	**2,308,190**	2,683,995	**(375,804)**	(1,257,819)
Carry forward losses	**65,653,235**	11,617,475	**54,035,760**	11,617,475
	75,430,536	17,620,314	**57,810,222**	12,110,958
Accelerated expenditures for tax purposes	**346,020**	1,052,200	**(706,179)**	(4,500,177)
Incomes not taxed	**-**	3,386,705	**(3,386,705)**	2,815,922
	75,084,516	13,181,410	**61,903,106**	13,795,213

(e) Reconciliation of deferred tax assets(net)

	As at March 31, 2020	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Opening balance as per last balance sheet	**13,181,411**	(613,803)
Tax expense recognised in profit and loss account during the year	**61,522,000**	13,592,331
Tax expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income during the year	**381,106**	202,882
Closing balance	**75,084,517**	13,181,410

7 CURRENT INVESTMENT

	As at March 31, 2020	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Investments carried at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		
Investments in Mutual funds-Quoted		
ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan - Regular Growth	-	1,120
HDFC Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth	-	
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth	-	447,312,255
	-	447,313,375

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
8	**TRADE RECEIVABLE**		
	Unsecured, Considered Good		
	- Outstanding for a period of more than 6 months	**1,606,660**	15,111,633
	- Others	**99,769,500**	69,841,274
	Unsecured, Considered Doubtful		
	- Outstanding for a period of more than 6 months	**3,659,338**	-
	- Others	**1,602,167**	-
	Less : Provision for Doubtful Debts	**(5,261,505)**	-
		101,376,160	84,952,907
9	**CASH & BANK BALANCE**		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash in Hand	**186**	11,257
	Balances with Scheduled Banks		
	- In Current Account	**434,269,513**	16,397,539
	- In Other Account	**561,187**	163,530
		434,830,886	16,572,326
10	**OTHER BANK BALANCES**		
	Fixed Deposits with Original maturity of more than twelve months but remaining maturity of less than 12 months	**8,404,795**	6,449,000
		8,404,795	6,449,000
11	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Interest Accrued on Investments	**239,046**	491,879
	Security Deposits	**5,587,563**	5,119,963
		5,826,609	5,611,842
12	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**		
	Prepaid expenses	**15,272,580**	472,260
	Advances to suppliers & Others	**4,210,342**	55,500
	Balance with Government Authorities		
	- Income Tax	**6,787,657**	2,041,240
	- GST input Credit	**240,961,063**	40,811,857
	Deffered Expenses	**38,895**	233,364
	Unbilled Revenue	**-**	-
	Unamortised Incremental Cost of Obtaining Contract (Note no. 26.12)	**1,330,851**	4,046,922
		268,601,388	47,661,143

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

13 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	**As at March 31, 2020**		As at March 31, 2019	
Equity Shares of Re 1/- each.	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	No. of Shares	Amount
85,00,000 (85,00,000) Equity Shares of Re. 1/- each	**8,500,000**	**8,500,000**	8,500,000	8,500,000
8,427 (8,427) Non-Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Re. 1 each	**8,427**	**8,427**	8,427	8,427
7,94,91,573 (7,94,91,573) Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 1 each	**79,491,573**	**79,491,573**	79,491,573	79,491,573
	88,000,000	**88,000,000**	88,000,000	88,000,000

Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares of Re 1/- each.				
53,62,720 (53,62,720) Equity Shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up	**5,362,720**	**5,362,720**	5,362,720	5,362,720
8,427 (8,427) Series A1 Non-Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up	**8,427**	**8,427**	8,427	8,427
	5,371,147	**5,371,147**	5,371,147	5,371,147

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

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

		As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
A)	**Equity Share Capital**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	No. of Shares	Amount
	Number of Shares at the Beginning	**5,362,720**	**5,362,720**	1,198,639	1,198,639
	Add:- Shares issued during the year in cash	-	-	1,145,137	1,145,137
	Add:- Shares issued by conversion of prefrence shares	-	-	3,018,944	3,018,944
	Number of Shares at the End	**5,362,720**	**5,362,720**	5,362,720	5,362,720
B)	**Preference Share Capital**				
	Number of Shares at the Beginning	**8,427**	**8,427**	3,292,761	67,566,057
	Add:- Shares Issued During the Year	-	-	-	-
	Less: Converted into equity shares during the year	*	*	(3,284,334)	(67,557,630)
	Number of Shares at the End	**8,427**	**8,427**	8,427	8,427

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

b. Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares

i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Re. 1 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

ii) `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 preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

iii) During the FY 2013-14 the Company had issued 54,707 0.001% Series A1 Non-Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCCCPS) of Re. 1 each fully paid up at a premium. The holders of the NCCCPS shall be entitled to voting rights on a fully dilutive basis. The NCCCPS shareholders shall at any time prior to 19 years and 11 months from the date of issuance of the series A1 NCCCPS, shall be entitled to call upon the company to convert all or any of the series A1 NCCCPS into equity shares. The Series A1 NCCCPS, or any of the, shall automatically convert into equity shares on earlier of, (i) issue of shares to public in connection with the occurrence of public offer under applicable law or (ii) on the day following the completion of 19 years and 11 months from the date of issuance of the same. The conversion shall be in the ratio 1:1 subject to the provision relating to anti-dilution clause and subject to regulatory approvals.

iv) During the year 2019-20, the Company has issued 27,69,198 Compulsary Convertible Preference Shares which has been shown under Non-Current Borrowings in Note-15 as per IND AS-32.

c. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued and shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

The Company has not issued any bonus shares nor there has been any buy back of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2020.

d. Others

With respect to 8,427 shares the company has approached the Hon'ble NCLT, Bangalore for cancellation of the said shares, which is pending approval.

e. Details of Equity Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of Shares	**% Holding**	**No. of Shares**	**% Holding**
Aditi Avasthi	**783,816**	**14.62%**	783,816	14.62%
Nishant Menon	**-**	**0.00%**	-	0.00%
Reliance Industries Limited	**4,578,899**	**85.38%**	4,578,899	85.38%
	5,362,715	**100.00%**	5,362,715	100.00%

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

f. Employees Stock Option Scheme (ESOP):

The Company has instituted an Employee Stock option Plan (‘Indiavidual Employees Stock Option Plan or IESOP) as approved by the Board of Directors and by the shareholders of the company from time to time for issue of stock option convertible into equivalent number of Equity shares of Re 1 each to the employees of the company.

The Company has only one type of arrangement with respect to share based payments which is governed by the policy adopted by the by the name and style of Indiavidual Employee Stock Option Plan.

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair-value in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share based Payments. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account. The fair value of each equity-settled award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton model with the following assumptions:

Particulars	For the Options Granted during FY 2019-20
Weighted Average Share Price	Rs. 701
Exercise Price	Re 1
Expected Volatility	0.35
Expected life of the option (years)	1-1.5 years
Expected dividends (%)	0.0005
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6.5% - 8.05%
Weighted average fair value as on grant date	Rs. 1000.0

Summary of Stock options outstanding is as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Options at the begining of the year	**470,768**	319,877
Granted during the year	**95,717**	183,777
Vested during the year	**89,233**	212,009
Exercised during the year	**-**	-
Lapsed during the year	**23,667**	32,886
Options at the end of the reporting period	**542,818**	470,768

14 OTHER EQUITY

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Securities Premium Reserve	**1,560,367,841**	1,560,367,841
Employee Stock Option Reserve	**154,802,257**	54,978,158
Retained Earnings	**(789,516,122)**	(624,918,971)
Capital Reserve (Refer Note 26.15)	**718,726**	-
	926,372,702	990,427,028

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Securities Premium Reserve

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening Balance	**1,560,367,841**	698,974,292
Add: Premium on equity shares issued during the year	**-**	861,393,549
	1,560,367,841	1,560,367,841

Employee Stock Option Reserve	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	**54,978,158**	22,445,995
Add: Addition on account of grant of Options	**99,824,099**	32,532,163
Balance at end of the year	**154,802,257**	54,978,158

Retained Earnings	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
Opening Balance	**(624,918,971)**	(591,038,203)
Add: Net Profit / (loss) for the year	**(163,393,973)**	(14,998,796)
Less: Accumulated loss reversed / adjusted	**(118,491)**	(18,304,540)
Items of other comprehensive income recoganised directly in retained earnings (net of tax)	**(1,084,687)**	(577,432)
	(789,516,122)	(624,918,971)

	As at March 31, 2020	**As at March 31, 2019**
15 NON CURRENT BORROWINGS		
12% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (Unsecured)	2,927,977,066	-
	2,927,977,066	-

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Terms of Repayment

During the year the Company has issued 27,69,198 Compulsary Convertible Preference Shares to its Holding Company, Reliance Industries Limited which are convertible into Equity Shares at a Future Date at a Conversion Price.

Conversion Date shall be at the earliest of the Following

(i) the latest date on which the Future Contribution Preference Shares are required to be converted into Equity Shares under applicable Law in connection with any Public Offer of the Company,

(ii) the Third Anniversary Date

(iii) the occurrence of a Liquidation Event, subject to the discretion of the Investor,

(iv) the occurrence of a Default Event, and

(v) if the Founder ceases to be an executive Director and CEO (save due to genuine, bona fide and reasonable circumstances acceptable to the Board based on simple majority), subject to the terms of this Agreement;

Conversion Ratio shall take into account the Following

(a) a discount of 25% to FMV of Equity Shares (to be computed based on the share capital of the Company on a Fully Diluted Basis) prevailing on: (yy) the date of issuance of such Future Contribution Preference Shares, if the Future Contribution Preference Shares have been issued after the occurrence of a Conversion Date pursuant to events at (iii), (iv) or (v) of Time of conversion Paragraph, and (zz) in all other scenarios, the Conversion Date (notwithstanding the actual conversion occurring on a subsequent date); and

(b) a notional internal rate of return that has an effect of 12% per annum in USD terms based on quarterly compounding (to be adjusted for any dividend on such Future Contribution Preference Share actually paid); provided that the conversion ratio should be subject to a floor which ensures the Equity Shares upon conversion have not been issued at a discount to its face value ("Conversion Ratio").

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
16	**LONG TERM PROVISIONS**		
	Provisions for Employee Benefits		
	Provision for Gratuity	**14,214,212**	6,195,007
	Leave Encashment	**13,061,876**	5,347,974
		27,276,088	11,542,981
17	**TRADE PAYABLE**		
	Outstanding dues to Micro & Small Enterprises	**5,300,358**	8,763,982
	Outstanding dues to other than Micro & Small Enterprises	**43,591,712**	10,128,391
		48,892,070	18,892,373

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
18	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Duties and Taxes Payable	**24,270,109**	6,149,390
	Employees & Other Payables	**53,228,124**	20,423,046
	Creditor for capital goods	**-**	1,995,490
	Unearned revenue	**17,524,959**	6,423,846
	Rent Lease Payable	**756,629**	-
		95,779,821	34,991,771

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
19	**SHORT TERM PROVISIONS**		
	Provision for Employee Benefits		
	Gratuity	**983,323**	336,523
	Leave Encashment	**2,264,086**	885,285
	Variable Pay	**30,756,859**	16,884,800
	Other Provisions	**98,761,577**	31,913,221
		132,765,845	50,019,829

		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
20	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**		
	Sales and Service (Refer Note 26.12)		
	- Installation	**57,921,890**	63,641,958
	- License / Support Fee	**66,203,775**	51,662,277
	Net Revenue	**124,125,665**	115,304,235
21	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Interest Received		
	Interest Received from IT refund	**69,483**	
	- Interest on Financial Assets carried at Amortised cost	**636,383**	60,152
	- Interest on Bank Deposits	**1,156,699**	1,069,290
	MTM Gain on Investment in Mutual Funds	**-**	10,830,469
	Profit on Sale of Mutual Funds	**16,776,122**	28,344,915
		18,638,687	40,304,826
22	**PURCHASES**		
	Purchase of Tablets	**6,957,022**	2,541,832
		6,957,022	2,541,832
23	**EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES**		
	Salaries & Wages	**139,265,179**	46,944,744
	Contribution to Provident Fund	**9,795,023**	2,600,906
	Employee Stock Option Expense	**2,236,580**	1,638,720
	Staff Benefits	**9,162,842**	13,417,587
	Total	**160,459,624**	64,601,957
24	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	Interest Expenses	**73,271**	-
	Bank Charges	**891,843**	71,811
		965,114	71,811

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amounts in Rs, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
25	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Rent	**20,095,486**	4,783,795
	Tools, Servers & Others	**9,546,804**	3,750,075
	Repairs and maintenance		
	- Equipments & Others	**746,034**	770,282
	Office Maintenance	**9,166,577**	1,587,611
	Rates and taxes	**158,643**	574,795
	Recruitment charges	**6,120,712**	9,158,481
	Communication expenses	**2,441,285**	221,940
	Printing and stationery	**1,264,335**	1,013,659
	Brokerage and commission	**47,523,917**	42,708,245
	Travelling and conveyance expenses	**19,799,465**	15,962,825
	Legal and professional charges	**43,226,397**	19,638,739
	Auditors Remuneration (Refer Note 26.10)	**1,200,000**	2,450,000
	Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	**-**	8,753
	Marketing expenses	**7,661,569**	5,099,549
	Insurance Expenses	**-**	94,685
	Fees & Subsciption	**533,066**	184,536
	Interest on Late Payment of Statutory Dues	**128,477**	817,537
	Miscellaneous expenses	**848,725**	189,261
	Foreign Exchange Fluctuation Loss	**487,852**	-
	License Fees	**1,100,000**	-
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	**5,261,505**	-
		177,310,849	109,014,768

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

26.1 Contingent Liabilities & Commitements

A. Contingent Liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Performance Guarantee given to AMTRON (Secured by Fixed Deposit)	**8,404,795**	6,449,000

B. Commitments

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)*	**134,992,950**	216,109,375

* The company has entered into a Business Transfer Agreement with Imagin8ors Pte. Ltd. For acquisition of its assets and the same is subject to due deligence by the company.

26.2 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(Amount in Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 2020	Year ended March 2019
Loss after Tax available to Equity Shareholders (A)	**(164,478,660)**	(15,576,229)
Weighted Average number of Equity shares (B)	**5,362,720**	5,124,150
Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	**(31)**	(3)
Diluted Earnings per share (A/B)	**(31)**	(3)

26.3 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the running of Educational Software & Website in the state of Karnataka which is considered to be the only operating segment as per Ind AS-108 'Operating Segments' for which the operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's Chief Operating Decision Maker. Hence, no additional disclosure is required.

26.4 Related Party Disclosures

A) List of Related Parties

(i)	**Holding Company**	Reliance Industries Limited
(ii)	**Subsidiaries (w.e.f. December 16, 2019)**	E-Dreams Edusoft Private Limited
(iii)	**Fellow Subsidiaries**	Reliance Retail Limited Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited Jio Haptik Technologies Limited
(iv)	**Key Managerial Personnel**	Aditi Avasthi (Director and CEO), Kiran Mathew Thomas & Anshuman Thakur (Directors), Juhi Pant (Company Secretary)
(v)	**Relatives of KMP**	Karan Avasthi

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

B) **Transactions with Related Parties**

Particulars	Holding Company (w.e.f. 11.6.18)		Subsidiaries (w.e.f. 16 Dec, 2019)		Fellow Subsidiaries		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of KMP	
	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019
Salaries & Perquisities	-	-			-	-	8,945,862	8,546,283	11,197,451	6,875,922
Contribution to Various Funds	-	-			-	-	21,600	21,600	-	-
Bonus	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Issue of equity shares (including Securities Premium)	-	798,000,000								
Conversion of Preference shares into equity shares (including Securities Premium)	-	67,557,630								
Issue of Debt Financial Instrument	2,769,198,000									
Interest on Debt Financial Instrument	158,779,066	-								
Communication Expenses	-	-			248,549	58,998	-	-	-	-
Marketting Expenses	-	-			301,402	165,852	-	-	-	-
Professional Charges					270,000	-				
Office Equipments Purchased					464,963	-				
Laptop Purchased					18,830,969	-				
Office Expenses					41,994	-				
Business Support Services		-	4,376,840							
License Fees			1,188,000		378,000					
Security Deposit Paid	-	-			15,000	5,300	-	-	-	-

During the FY 2019-20, additional 7,500 ESOP rights (FY 2018-19, 20,000 ESOP rights) at an exercise price of Rs. 1/- each have been granted to Relatives of KMP.

During the FY 2019-20, 185 ESOP rights (FY 2018-19, 0ESOP rights) at an exercise price of Rs. 1/- each have been granted to KMP

C) **Balances Outstanding**

Particulars	Holding Company (w.e.f. 11.6.18)		Subsidiaries (w.e.f. 16 Dec, 2019)		Fellow Subsidiaries		Key Managerial Personnel		Relatives of KMP	
	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019
Equity Share Capital (including Securities Premium)	865,972,448	865,972,448	-	-			783,816	783,816		
Debt Financial Instrument	2,927,977,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Security Deposit					15,000	5,300				
Other Receivables			3,188,840		3,695,151					
Other Payables	-	-	-	-	11,382		379,816	55,721	10,435	282,148

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

26.5 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits"

A) Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan, recognised as expense for the year:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 2020	Year ended March 2019
Employer's Contribution towards Provident Fund (PF)	**9,795,023**	2,600,906
Total	**9,795,023**	2,600,906

B) Defined Benefit Obligations

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on retirement/resignation/death at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

(a): Table showing changes in present value of obligations (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019
Present value of the obligation at the beginning of the period	**6,531,530**	3,792,827
Interest cost	**464,519**	269,592
Current service cost	**7,309,248**	3,148,139
Past service cost	**-**	-
Benefits paid (if any)	**-**	-
Actuarial (gain / loss)	**892,238**	(679,028)
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	**15,197,535**	**6,531,530**

(b) Key results (The amount to be recognized in the Balance Sheet) (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019
Present value of the obligation at the end of the period	**15,197,535**	6,531,530
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	**-**	-
Net liability / (asset) recognized in Balance Sheet	**15,197,535**	6,531,530
Unfunded status	**(15,197,535)**	(6,531,530)

(c) Expense recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019
Interests cost	**464,519**	269,592
Current service cost	**7,309,248**	3,148,139
Past service cost	**-**	-
Expenses to be recognized in P & L	**7,773,767**	3,417,731

(d) Bifurcation of total actuarial (gain) / loss on liabilities **(Amount in Rs.)**

Particulars	Year ended March 2020	Year ended March 2019
Actuarial gain / losses from changes in demographics assumptions (mortality)	**-**	-
Actuarial (gain) / losses from changes in financial assumptions	**-**	-
Experience adjustment (gain) / loss for plan liabilities	**892,238**	(679,028)
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income	**892,238**	(679,028)

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(e) The assumptions employed for the calculations are tabulated below

Discount rate	6.60% per annum	7.30% per annum
Salary growth rate	10.00% per annum	10.00% per annum
Mortality	IALM 2006–08 Table	IALM 2006–08 Table
Withdrawal rate (per annum)	15.00% p.a. (for all ages)	15.00% p.a. (for all ages)

(f): Estimate of expected benefit payments (In a absolute terms i.e. undiscounted) (Amount in Rs.)

01 Apr 2020 to 31 Mar 2021	983,323
01 Apr 2021 to 31 Mar 2022	1,138,196
01 Apr 2022 to 31 Mar 2023	1,220,258
01 Apr 2023 to 31 Mar 2024	1,564,453
01 Apr 2024 to 31 Mar 2025	2,087,029
01 Apr 2025 Onwards	9,032,799

(g): Projection for next period (Amount in Rs.)

Best estimate for contribution during next period	983,323

(h): **Sensitivity Analysis:** Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase rate. Effect of change in mortality rate is negligible. The sensitivity analysis presented below may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumption would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. The results of sensitivity analysis are given below:

Particulars	**Year ended March 2020**
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	15,197,535
Liability with 0.5% increase in Discount Rate	14,695,055
Liability with 0.5% decrease in Discount Rate	15,728,830
Liability with 0.5% increase in Salary Growth Rate	15,484,948
Liability with 0.5% decrease in Salary Growth Rate	14,862,723
Liability with 10% increase in Withdrawal Rate	14,811,891
Liability with 10% decrease in Withdrawal Rate	15,561,505

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

26.6 Fair Value Measurement

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amount.5s that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Financial Instruments by Categary	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31 2019
Current Investments at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	-	447,313,375	-	447,313,375
Total	**-**	**447,313,375**	**-**	**447,313,375**
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	48,002,085	7,774,443	48,002,085	7,774,443
Trade Receivable	101,376,160	84,952,907	101,376,160	84,952,907
Cash and Cash equivalents	434,830,886	16,572,326	434,830,886	16,572,326
Bank Balances other than above	8,404,795	6,449,000	8,404,795	6,449,000
Non Current Investments	716,435,148	-	716,435,148	-
Total	1,309,049,074	115,748,676	1,309,049,074	115,748,676
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings	2,927,977,066	-	2,927,977,066	-
Trade Payables	48,892,070	18,892,373	48,892,070	18,892,373
Total	**2,976,869,136**	**18,892,373**	**2,976,869,136**	**18,892,373**

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. The company has determined the classification of quoted investments in mutual funds as Fair value through Profit & Loss as these are held for trading. The fair value is based upon the price quotations near to reporting date.
2. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other noncurrent financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or the discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.
3. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 March 2020, are as shown below

Fair value hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as on March 31, 2020			
Financial Instruments by Categary	**Carrying Value Mar 31, 2020**	**Fair Value**	
		Level 1	**Level 2**
Current Investments at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	-	-	
Total	-	-	-
Financial Assets at amortised cost			
Other Financial Assets	**48,002,085**		48,002,085
Trade Receivable	**101,376,160**		101,376,160
Cash and Cash equivalents	**434,830,886**		434,830,886
Bank Balances other than above	**8,404,795**		8,404,795
Non Current Investments	**716,435,148**		716,435,148
Total	**1,309,049,074**	-	1,309,049,074
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost			
Borrowings	**2,927,977,066**		2,927,977,066
Trade Payables	**48,892,070**		48,892,070
Total	**2,976,869,136**	-	2,976,869,136

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as on March 31, 2019				
Financial Instruments by Categary	**Carrying Value Mar 31, 2019**	**Fair Value**		
		Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Current Investments at Fair Value through Profit & Loss	**447,313,375**	447,313,375		
Total	**447,313,375**	447,313,375	-	-
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Other Financial Assets	**7,774,443**			2,147,150
Trade Receivable	**84,952,907**			33,955,257
Cash and Cash equivalents	**16,572,326**			43,409,065
Bank Balances other than above	**6,449,000**			6,557,299
Total	**115,748,676**	-	-	86,068,771
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost				
Trade Payables	**18,892,373**			11,691,973
Total	**18,892,373**	-	-	**11,691,973**

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

26.7 Financial Risk Management Objectives & Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise of trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include security deposits, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior professionals working to manage the financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company are accountable to the Board of Directors and Audit Committee. This process provides assurance to Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risk are identified, measured and managed in accordance with Company policies and Company risk objective.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized as below:

a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments. The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31 2020. The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on; the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations; provisions; and the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant Profit and Loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in the respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held as of March 31, 2020.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

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

The company did not have any borrowings as on March 31, 2019. However, the CCPS have been classified as Debt Financial Instruments to the tune of Rs. 292,79,77,066 on which Effective interest rate has been calculated to be approximate 28%, which in effect will not result in any cash outflow but will be converted to equity at a later date.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments

(i) Trade Receivables

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.The Company has a policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before offering credit period and delivery terms and conditions. The Company individually monitors the sanctioned credit limits as against the outstanding balances.

The Company's credit risk with regard to trade receivable has a high degree of risk diversification, due to large number of customers having capacity to meet the obligations since, mostly they are state government organisations and therefore the risk of default is negligible or nil.

Based on prior experience and an assessment of the current economic environment, Management believes there is no credit risk provision required except as may required to take any potential impact of COVID '19 wherein a provision of Rs. 52.61 lacs has been made . Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 60 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive in respect of trade receivables.

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company as per the policy. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2020 is the carrying amounts. The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial is noted in liquidity table below.

Particulars	As at March 31 2020	As as March 31 2019
Financial assets for which allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)		
Other Financial Assets	**5,826,609**	5,611,842
Current Investments	**-**	447,313,375
Cash & Cash Equivalents	**434,830,886**	16,572,326
Bank Balances other than above	**8,404,795**	6,449,000
Non Current Investments	**716,435,148**	-
Total	**1,165,497,438**	475,946,543
Financial assets for which allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Loss Method (ECL)		
Trade Receivables	**101,376,160**	84,952,907
Total	**101,376,160**	84,952,907

Balances with banks is subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to these banks.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate source of financing through the use of short term bank deposits and cash credit facility. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to its debt and concluded it to be low.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The table below provides the details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

The table below provides the details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

As as March 31 2020	Less than 1 year	more than 1 year	Total
Borrowings		2,927,977,066	2,927,977,066
Trade Payables	48,892,070	-	48,892,070

As as March 31 2019	Less than 1 year	more than 1 year	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade Payables	18,892,373	-	18,892,373

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

26.8 Capital Management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize 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. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

Particulars	**As at March 31 2020**	**As as March 31 2019**
Loans and borrowings	**2,927,977,066**	-
Less: Cash & Cash Equivalents	**434,830,886**	16,572,326
Net Debt (A)	**2,493,146,180**	(16,572,326)
Equity (B)	**931,743,849**	995,798,174
Capital & Net Debt (C=A+B)	**3,424,890,029**	979,225,848
Gearing Ratio (A/C)	**72.79%**	-1.69%

26.9 Note on Subsidiaries

	% of Holding	
Name of Subsidiary	**Year ended Mar 2020**	**Year ended March 2019**
E-Dreams Edusoft Private Limited (Incorporated in India)	**90.46%**	-

26.10 Auditor's Remuneration (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	**Year ended March 2020**	**Year ended March 2019**
As Statutory Auditor	500,000	500,000
As Tax Auditor (Income Tax & GST)	450,000	450,000
Others (Limited Review & Certification)	250,000	1,500,000
Total	1,200,000	2,450,000

26.11 Intangible Asset under Development

Embibe is a powerful ed-tech platform that uses artificial intelligence to improve student learning outcomes. It works with any knowledge base and can adopt to any syllabus. The company has decided to develop a new platform which would make use of the new technologies to enable scaling of the business. The management has started this project with critical hiring of best tech minds coupled with use of the best technologies. As per the provisions of Ind AS-38 on Intangible Assets, the company has shown an amount of Rs. 2,46,04,88,852 , which represents the intangible asset under development comprising of direct expenses such as salaries of the employees and cost of technical professionals wholly are associated with the project and directly attributable indirect expenses such as rent, travel and other expenses.

26.12 Disclosure with respect to IND AS 115

The Company derives its revenues primarily from Education based IT services comprising of platform development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products and platforms across our digital offerings ("together called as platform related services").

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services. Arrangements with customers for licensing of related services are either on a fixed-price (per student) and on fixed-time frame basis.

Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-time frame contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance or Support revenue is recognized rateably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement or the term of the license over which the maintenance is to be provided.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned revenues).

In arrangements for platform development services, the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, Revenue from contract with customer, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation, wherein the delivery of the platform is identified as a the only performance obligation. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a “right to access” is recognized over the access period. Arrangements to deliver software products generally have two elements: license and its implementation. The company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations. When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. In the absence of standalone selling price for implementation, the performance obligation is estimated using the expected cost plus margin approach. Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed.

Unamortized contract costs are incremental costs of obtaining a contract which are recognized as assets and amortized over the term of the contract by applying full transition as prescribed in Ind AS 115. The details of the incremental cost is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Opening Balance appearing as unamortized cost pertaining to incremental cost as on April 1, 2019	4,046,922
Add: Amount recognized as incremental cost	36,856,824
Less: Amount charged to Profit & Loss account over the term of the contract under the head ‘Commission & Brokerage’	39,572,895
Closing Balance appearing as unamortized cost pertaining to incremental cost as on March 31, 2020	1,330,851

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

Disclosure with respect to IND AS 115 (contd.)

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.

Revenue from operations for the relevant is as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 2020	For the year ended March 2019
Revenue from installation services	**57,921,890.00**	63,641,958
Revenue from licensing of products/services	**55,160,285.00**	51,662,277
Revenue from Business Support Services	**11,043,490.00**	-
Total	**124,125,665.00**	115,304,235

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by customer and contract type. The Company believe that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are

Notes to Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss

affected by industry, market and other economic factors. Revenue from operations for the year ended March 31, 2019 and year ended March 31, 2020 are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 2020	For the year ended March 2019
Revenue by Customers		
Revenue from consumers	**7,545,874**	10,664,601
Revenue from institutions	**116,579,791**	104,639,634
Total	**124,125,665**	115,304,235
Revenue by contract type		
Fixed Price Basis	**68,965,380**	63,641,958
Fixed Time Frame Basis	**55,160,285**	51,662,277
Total	**124,125,665**	115,304,235

Institutions

The company has tied up with various institutions who in turn sell the product to their students, wherein these institutions buy the product in bulk. Some of these institutions also take up the services of a one time installation and customisation for them.

Consumer (B2C)

These are students who approach the website of the company and independently avail of the products that are offered on the companies website.

Trade receivables and Contract Balances

The company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for time and material contracts are recognized as related service are performed. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset for these cases as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time .

Revenue recognition for fixed price development contracts is based on percentage of completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed price development contracts is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

Trade receivable and unbilled revenues are presented net of impairment in the Balance Sheet. During the year on account of probable impact of COVID-19 & on account of Certain Doubtful Debtors, the Company has a provision of Rs. 52,61,505/-

26.13 Information as required to be furnished as per Section 22 of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act)

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under MSMED Act:		
	- Principal	**5,300,358**	8,763,982
	- Interest	-	-
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section16, of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act.	-	-
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year..	-	-
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006		

The total dues of Micro and Small Enterprises which were outstanding for more than stipulated period are Nil (Mar 31, 2020 : Rs. Nil) (April 1, 2019 : Rs. Nil)

26.14 Leased Assets

The Company has lease contracts for vehicles used in its operations. Leases of motor vehicles have lease terms of 2 Years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.e total dues of Micro and Small Enterprises which were outstanding for more than stipulated period are Nil (Mar 31, 2020 : Rs. Nil) (April 1, 2019 : Rs. Nil)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

(Amount in Rs.)

	Motor Vehicles	**Total**
As at 1 April 2018	-	-
Additions (Note 3)	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
Additions (Note 3)	1,466,460	1,466,460
Depreciation expense	733,230	733,230
As at 31 March 2020	733,230	733,230

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	Mar-20	Mar-19
As at 1 April	-	-
Additions (Note 3)	1,466,460	-
Accretion of Interest	73,272	-
Payments	783,108	-
As at 31 March	756,624	-
Current	756,624	-
Non- Current	-	-

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 6.4%, with maturity on 31.03.2021

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	Mar-20	Mar-19
Depreciation Expense of Right-of-use Assets	733,230	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	73,272	-
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)	20,095,486	4,783,795
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in other expenses)	-	-
Variable lease payments (included in other expenses)	-	-
Total Amount Recognized in P&L	20,901,988	4,783,795

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs 209.01 Lacs in 31 March 2020 (Rs 47.83 Lacs in 31 March 2019). The Company also had non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of Rs 14.66 Lacs in 31 March 2020 (Nil in 31 March 2019).

26.15 Disclosure as per IND AS 103

A. Acquisition of Control in Next Door Learning Private Limited

During the year FY 2019-20, the Company has acquired a division of M/s Next Door Learning Pvt. Ltd. - Online Tyari Division to Expand its Business

Set out below are the Transactions recorded during the period for the above said Entiry:

	Amount in Rs.
Fair Value of Assets	65,963,098
Less : Fair value of Liabilities	5,244,372
Purchase Consideration Given in Cash	60,000,000
Balance Transferred to Gain / (Loss) on Business Combination	718,726

The Fair Value of Trade Receivables amounts to Rs. 2,21,076/-. It is expected that it will be fully collected. Further, There are GST Recoverable amounting to Rs. 54,32,007/-, against which the company has filed for transfer to the GST Authorities and it is expected that the said formality will be complied with and this will be recoverable to the company.

Revenue Breakup

	Amount in Rs
Post Aquisition Revenue	432,485
Total	432,485

Analysis of Cashflow on Acquisition

The following are the amounts recognised in Cashflow Statement of the Company:

	Amount in Rs
Transaction Cost of Acquisition included in Cashflow from Operating Activities	2,425,280
Net Cashflow on Acuisition of Entity	718,726
Total	3,144,006

26.15(B) Disclosure as per IND AS 103

B. Acquisition of Control in e-Dreams Edusoft Private Limited

During the year FY 2019-20, the Company has acquired 90.46% of Voting Equity Shares of M/s e-Dreams Edusoft Private Limited to Expand its Business on 16.12.2019. The Entire amount has been paid in Cash Consideration to the Company and has been acquired at cost.

The Company has acquired 17,34,060 no. of Equity Shares @ Rs. 413.15/- per share with total of 90.46% of Holding ratio.

	Amount in Rs
Fair Value of Equity Shares	716,435,148
Less : Fair value of Liabilities	716,435,148
Balance Transferred to Gain / (Loss) on Business Combination	-

Analysis of Cashflow on Acquisition

The following are the amounts recognised in Cashflow Statement of the Company:

	Amount in Rs
Transaction Cost of Acquisition included in Cashflow from Operating Activities	-
Investment in Subsidiary	716,435,148
Total	716,435,148

26.16 The Figures regarding Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Advance to Suppliers and others, Advances to Customers, etc. are subject to confirmation.

26.17 Towards the end of the financial year, the entire world has been affected by the outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) and has affected various sectors of industry in the global economy. This has however not affected the operations of the Company and the management is of the opinion that there will not be any significant impact of the operations of the Company and does not require any disclosure of possible impact in these financial statements, except for a provision made on a very conservative basis towards the debtors of the company.

26.18 The Previous years figures have been reclassified / regrouped to make comparable with Ind AS presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Ashwani & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 000497N
by the hand of

Aditya Kumar	**Anshuman Thakur**	**Aditi Avasthi**
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No. 506955	DIN: 03279460	DIN: 05352951
	Place: Mumbai	Place: Bangalore
	Juhi Pant	
	Company Secretary	
Place: Ludhiana	Mem No. ACS28830	
Date: 03.04.2020	Place: Bangalore	