INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of Whistling Woods International Limited

Report on the Standalone Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

1. We were engaged to audit the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Whistling Woods International Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

2. 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements to give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder including the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. Because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, however, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

4. The Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay ('High Court') through its Order of February 9, 2012 had quashed the Joint Venture Agreement ('JVA') between the Company's shareholders and had passed consequential orders. The petition for Special Leave to Appeal had been dismissed by the Supreme Court of India in April 2012.

   Pursuant to the High Court's aforesaid Order, the allotment of land to the Company, pursuant to the JVA (in lieu of which equity shares of corresponding value were issued to Maharashtra Film, Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Limited ('MFSCDCL')), recorded in the books of the Company as land rights at a cost of Rs. 30,000,000, had been cancelled and the Company had been ordered to return the land to MFSCDCL (of the total land admeasuring 20 acres, 14.5 acres vacant unused land had been handed over to MFSCDCL on April 18, 2012 and the balance was to be handed over on or before July 31, 2014). Pending discussion and/or agreement with MFSCDCL and/or clarifications to be sought from the concerned parties, no adjustments have been made to the share capital structure of the Company and the carrying value of the land rights in the books of account.

Further, MFSCDCL had demanded Rs. 832,062,611 towards arrears of rent and interest thereon by letter dated December 3, 2012. Also, as per the High Court's Order which is under challenge from the Company, there is an option to set-off the arrears of rent and interest thereon against the value of the building with net excess or shortfall to be refunded to/claimed from Mukta Arts Limited, the Holding Company/Company, as applicable. During the year 2012-13, the Public Works Department (PWD) Engineer had given his valuation report of Institute building based on the Balance sheet of the Company as at March 31, 2011. MFSCDCL vide letter dated July 14, 2014, demanded Rs. 591,966,210 towards arrears of rent and interest thereon, up to July 31, 2014, net of value of building determined as above.

Mukta Arts Limited, the Holding Company, and the Company had filed applications to review the said Order with the High Court and an interim stay was granted on July 30, 2014 which required deposit by Mukta Arts Limited of Rs. 100,038,000 by January 2015 against payment of arrears of rent for the years 2000-01 to 2013-14 and payment of Rs. 4,500,000 per annum from financial year 2014-15 till the settlement of the case to MFSCDCL. The State Government of Maharashtra and MFSCDCL challenged the Order of the High Court in the Supreme Court, which special leave petition was dismissed by the Supreme Court on September 22, 2014. The amounts so paid by Mukta Arts Limited to MFSCDCL till 2016-17 have not been accounted in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. For the financial year 2017-18, Rs. 4,500,000 per annum is paid by the Company which is accounted under Non - Current Other Financial Assets in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. Management informs that these amounts, including those paid by Mukta Arts Limited will be accounted as an expense, if required, on the settlement of the case. Refer Note 28(a) of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Additionally, without giving effect to the matter stated above, the Company's net worth stands fully eroded as at March 31, 2018. Management believes that it is appropriate to prepare the standalone Ind AS financial statements on a going-concern basis based on its assessment of the merits of the case, plans for the future and support provided by its holding company. Refer Note 2 of the Ind AS standalone financial statements.

Having regard to the circumstances explained above and pending final outcome of the matter under litigation, the impact on the standalone Ind AS financial statements is currently not ascertainable.

5. The Company has disputed the demand from Income-tax authorities aggregating to Rs. 5,060,764 (including interest Rs. 1,902,995) [March 31, 2017: Rs. 5,060,974 (including interest of Rs. 1,902,995)] for the financial years ended March 31, 2004 (Assessment Year 2004-05) and March 31, 2005 (Assessment Year 2005-06). No provision has been made in this regard. Had the Company accrued for this liability, the profit for the year in the standalone Ind AS financial statements at March 31, 2018 would have been lower by Rs. 5,060,764 (March 31, 2017: Rs. 5,060,974). Refer Note 28(b) of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Disclaimer of Opinion

6. Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis of Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, we do not express opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Other Matter

7. The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2016 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) which were audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an disclaimer of opinion vide reports dated May 18, 2017 and May 26, 2016 respectively. The adjustments to those financial statements for the differences in accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS have been audited by us.

   Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

8. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act ("the Order"), and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the Annexure B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

   (a) We have sought all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. However, as described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we were unable to obtain all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

   (b) Due to the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   (c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Cash Flow Statement and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   (d) Due to the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   (e) Due to the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we are unable to state whether they have any adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

   (f) Consequent to the setting aside of the JVA agreement as explained in paragraph 4 of the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph above, MFSCDCL has, vide letter dated November 26, 2011, written to the Company stating that in its view Mr. Shyam Tagade, Nominee Director of MFSCDCL on the Board of Directors of the Company, ceases to be on the Board. Hence, in the absence of written representation from Mr. Shyam Tagade, we are unable to comment if he is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act. On the basis of written representations received from the other directors as on March 31, 2018, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the other directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure A.

(h) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph above read with paragraph 9(b) above.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact, if any, of pending litigations as at March 31, 2018 on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 28;

ii. The Company has long-term contracts as at March 31, 2018 for which there were no material foreseeable losses. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2018.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2018.

iv. The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: FRN 012754N/N500016

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership Number: 202660

Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 9(g) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Whistling Woods International Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements of Whistling Woods International Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 9(g) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Whistling Woods International Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, 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 Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: FRN 012754N/N500016

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership Number: 202660

Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 8 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Whistling Woods International Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018

i. (a) Except for tagging and updation of quantities of certain assets which is yet to be completed, the Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) In respect of the immovable properties, according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the title to the land (Gross Block Rs. 30,000,000 and Net Block Rs. 30,000,000 as at March 31, 2018) and the building appurtenant thereto (Gross block Rs. 174,269,170 and Net Block Rs. 157,865,046 as at March 31, 2018) are in the name of the joint venture partner, MFSCDCL - also refer Notes 6(a) and 28(a) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

ii. The Company is in the business of rendering services, and consequently, does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(ii) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.

vii. (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 regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund and employees' state insurance. Undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, service tax and goods and service tax with effect from July 1, 2017 have not been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there have been serious delays in a large number of cases.

(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, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, and duty of excise or value added tax or goods and service tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or bank. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from Government nor it has issued any debenture as at balance sheet date.

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

ix. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the moneys raised by way of term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments).

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

xi. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

xv. The Company has not entered into any non cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: FRN 012754N/N500016

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership Number: 202660

Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Whistling Woods International Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet
All amount in INR

	Notes	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 1, 2016
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	6(a)	264,737,059	256,242,642	254,975,339
Intangible assets	6(b)	10,088,135	12,016,938	3,752,706
Intangible Assets under Development	6(c)	19,626,628	2,070,867	2,352,329
Financial assets				
i. Investments	7(a)	500,000	500,000	-
ii. Other financial assets	7(e)	8,744,914	5,236,664	4,251,928
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	-	-	-
Non-Current tax assets	9	16,383,821	16,500,565	14,831,457
Other non-current assets	10	2,275,327	3,064,919	3,550,736
Total non-current assets		**322,355,884**	**295,632,595**	**283,714,495**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
i. Trade receivables	7(b)	20,687,541	26,562,646	16,712,139
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	7(c)	5,688,845	3,340,569	9,218,469
iii. Loans	7(d)	410,904	450,153	163,842
iv. Other financial assets	7(e)	10,010,958	13,406,823	782,238
Other current assets	10	25,754,668	8,182,327	7,415,537
Total current assets		**62,552,916**	**51,942,518**	**34,292,225**
Total assets		**384,908,800**	**347,575,113**	**318,006,720**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	11	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Other equity				
Equity component of compound financial instruments	12(a)	28,193,807	28,193,807	28,193,807
Reserves and Surplus	12(b)	(848,305,852)	(862,484,970)	(863,933,924)
Total equity		**(620,112,045)**	**(634,291,163)**	**(635,740,117)**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Borrowings	13(a)	524,600,439	551,572,425	555,396,893
ii. Other financial liabilities	13(c)	270,408,387	241,348,292	214,173,137
Employee Benefits Obligations	14	7,956,097	5,127,148	3,517,241
Other non-current liabilities	16	7,327,302	9,142,639	6,868,348
Total non-current liabilities		**810,292,225**	**807,190,504**	**779,955,619**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Borrowings	13(a)	7,673,304	1,797,237	-
ii. Trade payables	13(b)	23,233,904	40,560,572	37,951,381
iii. Other financial liabilities	13(c)	57,138,047	49,619,093	59,513,555
Employee Benefits Obligations	14	3,996,181	3,580,641	3,158,111
Current Tax Liabilities	15	-	62,034	107,081
Other current liabilities	16	102,687,184	79,056,195	73,061,090
Total current liabilities		**194,728,620**	**174,675,772**	**173,791,218**
Total liabilities		**1,005,020,845**	**981,866,276**	**953,746,837**
Total equity and liabilities		**384,908,800**	**347,575,113**	**318,006,720**

The above standalone balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No. 202660

Subhash Ghai
Chairman
(DIN: 00019803)

Meghna Ghai Puri
Whole time Director
(DIN: 00130085)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Prabuddha Dasgupta
Chief Financial Officer

Akshatha Shetty
Company Secretary
FCS: A28822

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Whistling Woods International Limited
Standalone Statement of profit and loss
All amount in INR

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	391,328,396	332,386,230
Other income	18	13,711,151	12,708,565
Total income		**405,039,547**	**345,094,795**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	19	76,188,441	66,360,307
Finance costs	20	68,194,923	66,835,066
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	21	36,413,109	36,081,978
Other expenses	22	208,915,610	173,663,918
Total Expenses		**389,712,083**	**342,941,269**
Profit before Tax		**15,327,464**	**2,153,526**
Income tax expense :	23		
For the year			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
For earlier years			
Fringe Benefit Tax Reversed		62,034	-
Total Tax Expense		**62,034**	**-**
Profit for the year		**15,389,498**	**2,153,526**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		(1,210,380)	(704,572)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**(1,210,380)**	**(704,572)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**14,179,118**	**1,448,954**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share (Rs.)	31	76.95	10.77

The above standalone statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No. 202660

Subhash Ghai
Chairman
(DIN: 00019803)

Meghna Ghai Puri
Whole time Director
(DIN: 00130085)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Prabuddha Dasgupta
Chief Financial Officer

Akshatha Shetty
Company Secretary
FCS: A28822

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Whistling Woods International Limited
Standalone Statement of changes in equity
All amount in INR

(A) Equity share capital (refer Note 11)

	Total Equity
As at April 1, 2016	**200,000,000**
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2017	**200,000,000**
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2018	**200,000,000**

(B) Other equity (Refer Note 12)

	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments	Reserves and surplus	Total Other Equity
		Retained earnings	
Balance at April 1, 2016	**28,193,807**	**(863,933,924)**	**(835,740,117)**
Profit for the year	-	2,153,526	2,153,526
Other comprehensive income	-	(704,572)	(704,572)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**1,448,954**	**1,448,954**
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**28,193,807**	**(862,484,970)**	**(834,291,163)**
			-
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**28,193,807**	**(862,484,970)**	**(834,291,163)**
Profit for the year	-	15,389,498	15,389,498
Other comprehensive income	-	(1,210,380)	(1,210,380)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**14,179,118**	**14,179,118**
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**28,193,807**	**(848,305,852)**	**(820,112,045)**

The above standalone statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No. 202660

Subhash Ghai
Chairman
(DIN: 00019803)

Meghna Ghai Puri
Whole time Director
(DIN: 00130085)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Prabuddha Dasgupta
Chief Financial Officer

Akshatha Shetty
Company Secretary
FCS: A28822

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Whistling Woods International Limited
Standalone Cash Flow Statement
All amount in INR

	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	15,327,464	2,153,526
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	36,413,109	36,081,978
Provision for doubtful debts	2,678,068	2,811,993
Interest expense other than deposit taken	63,880,334	63,395,334
Loss/ (Profit) on sale of property, plant & equipments (net)	16,294	(83,260)
Interest income	(1,774,626)	(1,035,891)
Sundry balances written back	(1,755,528)	(395,532)
Accretion of deposits taken from students	4,314,589	3,439,732
Amortisation of deferred security deposits taken from students	(4,764,423)	(3,808,807)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**114,335,281**	**102,559,073**
Changes in Working Capital		
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables	3,197,037	(12,662,500)
Decrease / (Increase) in current loans	39,249	(286,311)
(Increase) / Decrease in other non-current financial assets	(4,636,363)	155,311
Decrease /(Increase) in other current financial assets	3,439,443	(12,612,723)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other non-current assets	(566,902)	132,592
(Increase) in other current assets	(17,572,341)	(766,790)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(15,571,140)	3,004,723
Increase in other non-current financial liabilities	10,380,999	12,620,035
Increase in other current financial liabilities	1,449,628	9,612,412
Increase in Employee Benefit Obligations	2,034,109	1,327,865
Increase in other current liabilities	23,630,989	5,995,105
Cash generated from operations	**120,159,989**	**109,078,792**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	116,744	(1,714,155)
Net cash from operating activities	**120,276,733**	**107,364,637**
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including intangible assets under development and capital advances)	(54,599,614)	(44,639,923)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	44,746	83,260
Interest received	1,732,505	1,022,573
Investment in Subsidiary	-	(500,000)
Proceeds from maturity of/(investment in) Bank deposit (net)	1,126,656	(1,138,590)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(51,695,707)**	**(45,172,680)**
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Interest paid	(45,208,858)	(67,400,025)
Repayment of non-current borrowings including current maturities	(26,899,959)	(2,467,069)
(Repayment of)/Proceeds from current borrowing	(1,797,237)	1,797,237
Net cash used in financing activities	**(73,906,054)**	**(68,069,857)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+ B+C)	**(5,325,028)**	**(5,877,900)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		
- Cash and Cash Equivalents [Refer note 7(c)]	3,340,569	9,218,469
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		
- Cash and Cash Equivalents [Refer note 7(c)]	5,688,845	3,340,569
-Bank Overdraft [Refer note 13(a)]	(7,673,304)	-
	(1,984,459)	**3,340,569**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(5,325,028)**	**(5,877,900)**

The above standalone cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No. 202660

Subhash Ghai
Chairman
(DIN: 00019803)

Meghna Ghai Puri
Whole time Director
(DIN: 00130085)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Prabuddha Dasgupta
Chief Financial Officer

Akshatha Shetty
Company Secretary
FCS: A28822

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Note 1 - Corporate Information

Whistling Woods International Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in 2001 and is a subsidiary of Mukta Arts Limited ('MAL' or 'the holding company') who holds 84.99% of the equity share capital of the Company. The Company is an education, research and training institute and imparts training in various skills related to films, television and media industry.

Note 2- Going Concern

The Company has accumulated losses exceeding 100% of its equity capital as at March 31, 2018. Also, the Company is in litigation regarding use of current premises. However, these standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Company's management believes that, based on the projected operating plans and the operating and financial support from its holding company, Mukta Arts Limited, the Company will be able to operate as a going concern in the foreseeable future. These standalone financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of the carrying amounts of assets or to the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the entity is unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 3 - Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the act.

The standalone financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2017 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the act ("Previous GAAP").

These standalone financial statements are the first standalone financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. Refer Note 30 for an explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's standalone financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets that are measured at fair value, defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) Current versus non-current classification

The assets and liabilities reported in the balance sheet are classified on a "current/non-current basis". Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are assets that are intended to be realised during the normal operating cycle of the Company or in the 12 months following the balance sheet date; current liabilities are liabilities that are expected to be settled during the normal operating cycle of the Company or within the 12 months following the close of the financial year. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

b. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker which is identified as Board of Directors. The Board of Directors assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. Refer Note 27 for segment information presented.

c. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the standalone financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

d. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of trade allowances, rebates, Service tax/goods and service tax (GST).

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

Sale of Services

(a) Acceptance Fees: Revenue from acceptance is recognised at the time of commencement of the batch for which students have been enrolled.

(b) Tuition Fees: Revenue from tuition fees is recognised over the period of the course.

(c) Infrastructure Fees: Infrastructure Fees is revenue generated from facilities provided for various courses and is recognised over the period of the course.

(d) Revenue from institutional affiliation is recognised over the period of the course as per the contractual agreement.

(e) Revenue from Business Support Services is recognised over the period as per the contractual agreement.

(f) Revenue from sale of prospectus, application forms and other materials/goods is recognised on delivery to the student.

(g) License fees from content usage is recognised as per the terms of the agreement.

(h) Revenue from hire of premises and equipment is recognised over the period of hire.

(i) Facilitation charges include revenue from provision of insurance and other related facilities to the students and are recognised on a time proportion basis.

(j) Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis.

e. Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

f. Leases

As a Lessee

Operating Lease

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

As a Lessor

Operating Lease

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

g. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets which are subject to depreciation or amortisation are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which they are separately identifiable cash inflows, which are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

h. Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is carried at cost less impairment, if any.

i. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank Overdraft are shown within borrowings in Current Liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

j. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

k. Financial Instruments

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

A. <u>Financial Assets</u>

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and;
- Those measured at amortised cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at amortised cost - is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income/ (expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt instruments that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in Statement of profit or loss and presented within other income/expense in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

The company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised as other incomes/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 25 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(v) Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

B. <u>Financial Liabilities</u>

(i) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definition of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

(ii) Initial recognition and measurement

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

(iii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to the initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iv) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

l. Offsetting Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

m. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

n. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs using the effective interest method.

The Company had issued Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares. The preference shares carry fixed cumulative dividend, which is non-discretionary. Under previous GAAP, the preference shares were classified as equity.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss as in other income/ (expenses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the standalone financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

o. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment (PPE) are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Transition to Ind AS

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

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on the written down value method net of the residual values lives, over the estimated useful lives.

Assets	Useful Life
Institute Building	60 Years
Plant and Machinery	15 years
Electrical Installation	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments*	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Library Material	1 year
Cinematography equipment*	10 years
Computers and IT equipment*	6 years
Residual value for all above.	5%

Leasehold improvements are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss over the primary period of lease.

* For these classes of assets, the management estimates that the useful lives are based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuer. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Act.

The assets' residual values, and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included within other income/ (expenses) in Statement of Profit and Loss.

q. Intangible assets

Items of Intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Intangible assets comprise of acquired computer software (which is not an integral part of the related hardware), intellectual property rights ('IPR') in course curriculum developed for film making courses and students diploma projects. An intangible asset is recognised if, and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company. IPR in course curriculum consists of expenses incurred on internal development of course curriculum. Costs incurred on the students' projects which are under development are recorded as intangible asset under development (net of provision for impairment). Such costs incurred are capitalised only on completion of films.

Amortisation method and periods

Intangible Assets	Method Of Depreciation	Useful Life
Computer Software	WDV	4 Years or Period of license whichever is lower
Intellectual Property Rights (Course curriculum)	SLM	10 Years
Intellectual Property Rights (Students Diploma Films)	SLM	4 Years

Intangible assets are amortised over their respective individual estimated lives, commencing from the date of asset is available to the company for its use.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

The gain or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset. It shall be recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Transition to Ind AS

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

r. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating loses.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

s. Employee benefits

(i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for salaries & wages, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as non financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

The Company's contributions to Employee's State plans namely Employees Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance Fund (under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952) are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefits obligations

Compensated absences

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee render the related service. They are therefore measured as the Present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the project unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations. Remeasurements as a result experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in Profit and Loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity and
b) defined contribution plans such as Provident fund

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity obligation

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yield at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

Provident fund

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The Contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in the future payments is available.

(iv) Termination benefits

The termination benefits are recognised as expense as and when incurred.

t. Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax from the proceeds.

u. Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of the Company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

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

Note 4 - Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of Standalone financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Companies accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

(a) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and vested future benefits and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

(b) Estimation of useful life

Useful lives of PPE and intangible assets are based on the estimation by the management. The useful lives as estimated are same as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on management estimate, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support. Assumptions also need to be made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.

The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

(c) Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all the deductible temporary differences and unabsorbed business losses and depreciation as per the Income Tax Act, 1961, only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary difference and losses, accordingly company has restricted the deferred tax assets to the extent of deferred tax liability.

(d) Provision for contingent liabilities

The company exercises judgment in measuring and recognizing provisions and the exposure to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgment is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual loss may be different from the originally estimated provision.

(e) Going Concern

Refer Note 2 above.

Note 5- New Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 (the 'Rules') on March 28, 2018. The rules shall be effective from reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. Amendments to Ind AS as per these rules are mentioned below:

(a) Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts from Customers

On March 28, 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018, notifying Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The accounting standard is applicable to the Company from April 1, 2018.

This will replace (i) Ind AS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services, (ii) Ind AS 11 which covers construction contracts, and (iii) Guidance Note on Accounting for Real Estate Transactions which covers revenue recognition for property development projects.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

(b) Appendix B to Ind AS 21 - Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration

The appendix clarifies how to determine the date of transaction for the exchange rate to be used on initial recognition of a related asset, expense or income where an entity pays or receives consideration in advance for foreign currency-denominated contracts. For a single payment or receipt, the date of the transaction should be the date on which the entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or liability arising from the advance consideration (the prepayment or deferred income/contract liability). If there are multiple payments or receipts for one item, date of transaction should be determined as above for each payment or receipt.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

(c) Ind AS 40 - Investment property - Transfers of investment property

The amendments clarify that transfers to, or from, investment property can only be made if there has been a change in use that is supported by evidence. A change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in intention alone is not sufficient to support a transfer. The list of evidence for a change of use in the standard was re-characterised as a non-exhaustive list of examples and scope of these examples have been expanded to include assets under construction/development and not only transfer of completed properties.

There are no investment property, hence this standard is not applicable.

(d) Ind AS 12 - Income taxes regarding recognition of deferred tax assets on unrealised losses

The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred taxes where an asset is measured at fair value and that fair value is below the asset's tax base.

There are no such unrealised losses, hence this standard is not applicable.

Whistling Woods International Limited
Notes to standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018
All amount in INR

Note 6(a) - Property, plant and equipment

	Land rights #@	Institute building @	Temporary shed	Plant & Machinery	Electrical installation	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Library Books	Cinematography equipment	Computers and IT equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Year ended March 31, 2017													
Gross carrying amount													
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2016 ^	30,000,000	171,757,505	-	10,342,856	2,165,339	3,922,102	242,049	849,185	224,126	19,381,052	16,091,125	-	254,975,339
Additions	-	815,330	-	5,288,438	135,530	2,611,269	168,115	2,772,136	168,511	5,627,878	15,476,653	-	33,063,860
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64,685)	(2,569)	-	(67,254)
As at March 31, 2017	**30,000,000**	**172,572,835**	**-**	**15,631,294**	**2,300,869**	**6,533,371**	**410,164**	**3,621,321**	**392,637**	**24,944,245**	**31,565,209**	**-**	**287,971,945**
Accumulated Depreciation													
Depreciation charge during the year	-	8,355,930	-	2,861,265	1,082,556	1,418,835	171,782	879,036	276,175	6,757,975	9,993,003	-	31,796,557
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64,685)	(2,569)	-	(67,254)
As at March 31, 2017	**-**	**8,355,930**	**-**	**2,861,265**	**1,082,556**	**1,418,835**	**171,782**	**879,036**	**276,175**	**6,693,290**	**9,990,434**	**-**	**31,729,303**
Net carrying amount	**30,000,000**	**164,216,905**	**-**	**12,770,029**	**1,218,313**	**5,114,536**	**238,382**	**2,742,285**	**116,462**	**18,250,955**	**21,574,775**	**-**	**256,242,642**
Year ended March 31, 2018													
Gross carrying amount													
As at April 1, 2017	30,000,000	172,572,835	-	15,631,294	2,300,869	6,533,371	410,164	3,621,321	392,637	24,944,245	31,565,209	-	287,971,945
Additions	-	1,696,335	-	2,266,738	3,402,705	4,847,462	698,503	-	1,286,371	10,024,366	14,245,342	1,084,611	39,552,433
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	(12,884)	(49,685)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,569)
As at March 31, 2018	**30,000,000**	**174,269,170**	**-**	**17,885,148**	**5,653,889**	**11,380,833**	**1,108,667**	**3,621,321**	**1,679,008**	**34,968,611**	**45,810,551**	**1,084,611**	**327,461,809**
Accumulated Depreciation													
As at April 1, 2017	-	8,355,930	-	2,861,265	1,082,556	1,418,835	171,782	879,036	276,175	6,693,290	9,990,434	-	31,729,303
Depreciation charge during the year	-	8,048,194	-	2,799,776	640,029	1,771,319	158,015	851,020	1,001,475	4,643,650	10,925,506	157,992	30,996,976
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	(1,529)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,529)
As at March 31, 2018	**-**	**16,404,124**	**-**	**5,659,512**	**1,722,585**	**3,190,154**	**329,797**	**1,730,056**	**1,277,650**	**11,336,940**	**20,915,940**	**157,992**	**62,724,750**
Net carrying amount	**30,000,000**	**157,865,046**	**-**	**12,225,636**	**3,931,304**	**8,190,679**	**778,870**	**1,891,265**	**401,358**	**23,631,671**	**24,894,611**	**926,619**	**264,737,059**

As the Company has perpetual right to use the land, the same was not amortised. [Also refer Note 28(a)]

@ The title of land and the building appurtenant thereto are in the name of the joint venture partner, Maharashtra Film Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Limited. [Also refer Note 28(a)]

^ The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption and used the previous GAAP net carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as deemed cost.

As at April 1, 2016

	Land rights #@	Institute building @	Temporary shed	Plant & Machinery	Electrical installation	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Library Books	Cinematography equipment	Computers and IT equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Gross carrying amount	30,000,000	279,893,058	666,964	49,980,290	27,431,936	35,103,729	4,010,260	2,913,509	10,172,337	121,985,381	146,961,203	-	709,118,667
Accumulated Depreciation	-	108,135,553	666,964	39,637,434	25,266,597	31,181,627	3,768,211	2,064,324	9,948,211	102,604,329	130,870,078	-	454,143,328
Net carrying amount	**30,000,000**	**171,757,505**	**-**	**10,342,856**	**2,165,339**	**3,922,102**	**242,049**	**849,185**	**224,126**	**19,381,052**	**16,091,125**	**-**	**254,975,339**

Refer Note - 13(a) for information on moveable property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

Note 6(b) - Intangible Assets

	Software	Intellectual property rights	Total
Year ended March 31, 2017			
Gross carrying amount			
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2016 ^	3,703,629	49,077	3,752,706
Additions	2,201,401	10,348,252	12,549,653
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**5,905,030**	**10,397,329**	**16,302,359**
Accumulated Amortisation			
Amortisation during the year	2,804,799	1,480,622	4,285,421
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**2,804,799**	**1,480,622**	**4,285,421**
Net carrying amount	**3,100,231**	**8,916,707**	**12,016,938**
Year ended March 31, 2018			
Gross carrying amount			
As at April 1, 2017	5,905,030	10,397,329	16,302,359
Additions	3,487,330	-	3,487,330
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**9,392,360**	**10,397,329**	**19,789,689**
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at April 1, 2017	2,804,799	1,480,622	4,285,421
Amortisation during the year	3,186,594	2,229,539	5,416,133
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**5,991,393**	**3,710,161**	**9,701,554**
Net carrying amount	**3,400,967**	**6,687,168**	**10,088,135**

^ The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption and used the previous GAAP net carrying amount of Intangible Assets as deemed cost.

	Software	Intellectual property rights	Total
As at April 1, 2016			
Gross carrying amount	23,068,497	6,209,859	29,278,356
Accumulated Amortisation	19,364,868	6,160,782	25,525,650
Net carrying amount	**3,703,629**	**49,077**	**3,752,706**

Note 6(c) - Intangible Assets under Development

	Amount
Year ended March 31, 2017	
Gross carrying amount	
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2016^	2,352,329
Additions	2,070,867
Transfers	(2,352,329)
As at March 31, 2017	**2,070,867**
Year ended March 31, 2018	
Gross carrying amount	
As at April 1, 2017	2,070,867
Additions	17,555,761
Transfers	-
As at March 31, 2018	**19,626,628**

^ The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption and used the previous GAAP net carrying amount of Intangible Assets under development as deemed cost.

Intangible Assets under Development mainly comprises of diploma movies which are to be capitalised on completion.

Note 7 Financial assets

7(a) Non-Current Investments

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
In Equity Instruments of subsidiary Unquoted (At Cost)			
50,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid of wholly owned subsidiary	500,000	500,000	-
Company - Whistling Woods International Education Foundation	**500,000**	**500,000**	**-**

7(b) Trade receivables

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Trade receivables	23,306,593	29,928,709	17,686,630
Receivables from related parties [Refer Note 29]	561,619	73,577	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts [Refer Note 25(A)]	(3,180,671)	(3,439,640)	(974,491)
Total trade receivables	**20,687,541**	**26,562,646**	**16,712,139**
Current portion	20,687,541	26,562,646	16,712,139
Non-current portion	-	-	-

Break-up of security details	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Secured, considered good	5,595,444	5,988,741	6,565,483
Unsecured, considered good	15,092,097	20,573,905	10,146,656
Doubtful	3,180,671	3,439,640	974,491
	23,868,212	30,002,286	17,686,630
Allowance for doubtful debts [Refer Note 25(A)]	(3,180,671)	(3,439,640)	(974,491)
Total trade receivables	**20,687,541**	**26,562,646**	**16,712,139**

7(c) Cash and cash equivalents

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Balances with banks in current accounts	3,548,413	1,172,569	5,688,442
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,500,000
Cheques on hand	-	-	1,935,663
Cash on hand	40,432	68,000	94,364
Total cash and cash equivalents	**5,688,845**	**3,340,569**	**9,218,469**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

7(d) Loans

Loans	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Unsecured, considered good						
Loans to employees	410,904	-	450,153	-	163,842	-
Total loans	**410,904**	**-**	**450,153**	**-**	**163,842**	**-**

7(e) Other financial assets

Other financial assets	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Security deposits	120,973	4,010,223	347,163	3,884,060	222,163	3,884,060
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with bank	71,229	-	27,651	1,457	15,789	-
Deposit with original maturity of more than twelve months	-	52,377	-	1,179,033	-	40,443
Receivables from related parties [Refer Note 29]	7,959,960	-	4,006,680	-	-	-
Deposit with related party [Refer Note 29]	-	4,500,000	-	-	-	-
Other receivable	672,902	182,314	247,481	172,114	115,884	327,425
Unbilled revenue	1,185,894	-	8,777,848	-	428,402	-
Total other financials assets	**10,010,958**	**8,744,914**	**13,406,823**	**5,236,664**	**782,238**	**4,251,928**

Note 8 Deferred tax assets (net)

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Employee Benefits Obligations	3,293,151	2,690,707	2,062,683
Disallowances under section 43B of Income Tax Act, 1961	767,593	690,695	520,464
Allowance for doubtful debts – trade receivables	876,275	1,062,849	301,118
Carry forward Business losses As per Income Tax Act, 1961	14,286,510	29,479,398	37,617,801
Unabsorbed Depreciation As per Income Tax Act, 1961	135,554,097	152,037,081	150,106,288
Others	2,182,944	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	**156,960,570**	**185,960,730**	**190,608,354**
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions			
Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets	(14,223,050)	(16,155,319)	(14,666,430)
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(14,223,050)**	**(16,155,319)**	**(14,666,430)**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Deferred tax asset is restricted to the deferred tax liability, refer Note 3(e) and 4(c)

Movement in deferred tax assets	**Employee Benefits Obligations**	**Carry forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation**	**Disallowances under section 43B**	**Allowance for doubtful debts – trade receivables**	**Others**	**Total**
At April 1, 2016	2,062,683	187,724,089	520,464	301,118	-	**190,608,354**
(Charged)/credited:						
- to profit or loss	628,024	(6,207,610)	170,231	761,731	-	**(4,647,624)**
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**2,690,707**	**181,516,479**	**690,695**	**1,062,849**	**-**	**185,960,730**
(Charged)/credited:						
- to profit or loss	602,444	(31,675,872)	76,898	(186,574)	2,182,944	**(29,000,160)**
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	**3,293,151**	**149,840,607**	**767,593**	**876,275**	**2,182,944**	**156,960,570**

Movement in deferred tax liabilities	**Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets**	**Total**
At April 1, 2016	(14,666,430)	**(14,666,430)**
Charged/(credited):		
- to profit or loss	1,488,889	**1,488,889**
- to other comprehensive income	-	-
At March 31, 2017	**(16,155,319)**	**(16,155,319)**
Charged/(credited):		
- to profit or loss	(1,932,269)	**(1,932,269)**
- to other comprehensive income	-	-
At March 31, 2018	**(14,223,050)**	**(14,223,050)**

Note 9	**Tax Assets (net)**	**31-Mar-18**		**31-Mar-17**		**1-Apr-16**	
		Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
	Advance income tax						
	Opening Balance		16,500,565		14,831,457		9,508,624
	Add: Payments / TDS	-	5,472,024	-	1,740,892	-	5,322,833
	Less: Refund/ Adjustments		(5,588,768)		(71,784)		
	Total tax assets (net)	**-**	**16,383,821**	**-**	**16,500,565**	**-**	**14,831,457**

Note 10	**Other assets**	**31-Mar-18**		**31-Mar-17**		**1-Apr-16**	
		Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
	Capital Advances	-	1,708,425	-	3,064,919	-	3,418,144
	Advances other than Capital Advances						
	Prepaid expenses	5,168,158	566,902	2,266,294	-	1,815,012	132,592
	Advances to suppliers	4,358,992	-	3,725,126	-	1,661,431	-
	Advances to employees	3,710,575	-	1,813,792	-	3,607,993	-
	Balance with Government Authorities	12,516,943	-	377,115	-	331,101	-
	Total other assets	**25,754,668**	**2,275,327**	**8,182,327**	**3,064,919**	**7,415,537**	**3,550,736**

Note 11 Equity share capital

	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised share capital		
As at April 1, 2016 (Equity Share of Rs. 1,000 each)	200,000	200,000,000
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2017 (Equity Share of Rs. 1,000 each)	**200,000**	**200,000,000**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2018 (Equity Share of Rs. 1,000 each)	**200,000**	**200,000,000**

(i) Movements in equity share capital
Equity shares of Rs. 1,000 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

	Number of shares	Equity share capital (par value)
As at April 1, 2016	200,000	200,000,000
Changes during the year (Equity Share of Rs. 1,000 each)	-	-
As at March 31, 2017	**200,000**	**200,000,000**
Changes during the year (Equity Share of Rs. 1,000 each)	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**200,000**	**200,000,000**

(ii)Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 1,000 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to shareholding.

(iii) Shares held by the holding company

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
169,997 (March 31, 2017 - 169,997; April 1, 2016 - 169,997) Equity Shares are held by Mukta Arts Limited	169,997	169,997	169,997
	169,997	**169,997**	**169,997**

(iv) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
Name of shareholder	**Number of shares**	**% of holding**	**Number of shares**	**% of holding**	**Number of shares**	**% of holding**
Mukta Arts Limited (Holding Company)	169,997	84.99	169,997	84.99	169,997	84.99
Maharashtra Film, Stage & Cultural Development Corporation [Refer Note 28(a)]	30,000	15.00	30,000	15.00	30,000	15.00

Note 12 Other equity

12(a) Equity component of compound financial instruments

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Equity component of Redeemable cumulative preference shares	28,193,807	28,193,807	28,193,807
	28,193,807	**28,193,807**	**28,193,807**

Note: The Company has 200,000 , 8% redeemable cumulative preference shares:, having a par value of Rs.1,000 each which are held by Mukta Arts Limited, the holding company. These shares were issued on August 27, 2007 and may be redeemed at par at any time on or after June 21, 2012 and before June 21, 2027. These shares are considered as compound financial instruments under Ind AS, hence equity component of compound financial instruments has been disclosed under Note: 12(a) - Other Equity and balance has been considered as debt component of the compound financial instruments disclosed Note: 13(a) - Borrowings.

12(b) Reserves and surplus

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Retained earnings	(848,305,852)	(862,484,970)	(863,933,924)
Total reserves and surplus	**(848,305,852)**	**(862,484,970)**	**(863,933,924)**
Retained earnings			
Opening balance	(862,484,970)	(863,933,924)	
Profit for the year	15,389,498	2,153,526	
Other Comprehensive Income	(1,210,380)	(704,572)	
Closing balance	**(848,305,852)**	**(862,484,970)**	

Note 13 Financial liabilities
13(a) Borrowings

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Secured						
Term Loan From Bank	-	29,707,942	-	38,618,542	-	-
Term Loan from Non-Banking Financial Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	32,146,368
Vehicle Loan	-	1,171,398	-	1,860,757	-	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	9,741	-	28,771	-	411,628
Working capital loan	-	-	1,797,237	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	7,673,304	-	-	-	-	-
Total Secured	**7,673,304**	**30,889,081**	**1,797,237**	**40,508,070**	**-**	**32,557,996**
Unsecured						
Debt component of Compound Financial Instruments [Refer Note 29]	-	171,806,193	-	171,806,193	-	171,806,193
Interest payable on debt component of Compound financial instruments [Refer Note 29]		193,774,547		176,460,954		159,262,469
Loan from related parties [Refer Note 29]	-	330,400,000	-	347,700,000	-	358,500,000
Interest accrued on borrowings from related parties [Refer Note 29]	-	94,675	-	1,717,762	-	25,538,081
Total Unsecured	**-**	**696,075,415**	**-**	**697,684,909**	**-**	**715,106,743**
Total Borrowings	**7,673,304**	**726,964,496**	**1,797,237**	**738,192,979**	**-**	**747,664,739**
Less : Current Maturities of long term debt [included in 13(c)]	-	8,485,094	-	8,413,067	-	7,055,668
Less : Interest Accrued [included in 13(c)]	-	104,416	-	1,746,533	-	25,949,709
Less: Interest payable on debt component of compound financial instruments [included in 13(c)]		193,774,547		176,460,954		159,262,469
	7,673,304	**524,600,439**	**1,797,237**	**551,572,425**	**-**	**555,396,893**

Secured borrowings and assets pledged as security

(a) Term loan from bank carries interest @ 2.65% (spread) over and above the one year MCLR with monthly repayments until February 28, 2022 and is secured by an exclusive charge on entire current assets and moveable fixed assets of the Company. Exclusive charge by way of mortgage of properties valued at INR 5 Crores and personal guarantee of Mr. Subhash Ghai, Mrs. Mukta Ghai, Mr. Rahul Puri and Mrs. Meghna Ghai Puri.

(b) Bank overdraft carries interest @ 3.20% (spread) over and above the 6 month MCLR and is secured by first charge on on entire current assets and moveable fixed assets of the Company. Exclusive charge by way of mortgage of properties valued at INR 5 Crores and personal guarantee of Mr. Subhash Ghai, Mrs. Mukta Ghai, Mr. Rahul Puri and Mrs. Meghna Ghai Puri.

(c) Vehicle loan is secured by hypothecation of the vehicle which carries interest @ 10% with monthly repayment until September 1, 2019.

(d) Loan from related party does not carry any repayment terms and is payable on demand. Interest @ 10% - 12% is charged on the outstanding balance which is payable monthly.

(e) Loan from Non Banking Financial Corporation carries an interest at 12.5% p.a. which was secured against first charge on immovable property at Flat no. 1207 and flat no. 1208 at Oberoi Splendour, Andheri, Mumbai which belongs to Mukta Tele Arts Private Limited and Mukta Arts (Proprietory Firm) respectively. The loan was repaid at year end March 31, 2017 through the facility arrangement with Yes Bank Limited referred to above as "Term Loan from Bank".

Net debt reconciliation

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Cash and Cash Equivalents including bank overdraft	(1,984,459)	3,340,569
Liquid Investments	52,377	1,179,033
Current borrowing	-	(1,797,237)
Non-current borrowings	(726,964,496)	(738,192,979)
Net debt	**(728,896,578)**	**(735,470,614)**

	Other Assets		Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents including bank overdraft	Liquid Investments	Current borrowing	Non-current borrowings	Total
Net Debt As at April 1, 2017	3,340,569	1,179,033	(1,797,237)	(738,192,979)	**(735,470,614)**
Cash Flows	(5,325,028)	-	-	-	**(5,325,028)**
Repayment of non-current borrowings	-	-	-	26,899,959	**26,899,959**
Proceeds from maturity of/(investment in) Bank deposit (net)	-	(1,126,656)	-	-	**(1,126,656)**
Repayment of current borrowing	-	-	1,797,237	-	**1,797,237**
Interest Expense excluding interest on deposit taken from related party	-	-	-	(60,880,334)	**(60,880,334)**
Interest Paid	-	-	-	45,208,858	**45,208,858**
Net Debt as at March 31, 2018	**(1,984,459)**	**52,377**	**-**	**(726,964,496)**	**(728,896,578)**

13(b) Trade payables

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Current			
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	23,233,904	40,560,572	37,951,381
Total trade payables	**23,233,904**	**40,560,572**	**37,951,381**

There are no delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the year and previous years. Further, there are no dues to such parties which are outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

13(c) Other financial liabilities

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Capital creditors	6,679,862	-	2,040,446	-	1,701,543	-
Current maturities of non current borrowings						
- Term Loan	7,723,708	-	7,723,708	-	-	-
- Non-Banking Financial Corporation	-	-	-	-	7,055,668	-
- Vehicle Loan	761,386	-	689,359	-	-	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	9,741	-	28,771	-	411,628	-
Interest accrued on borrowings from related parties [Refer Note 29]	94,675	-	1,717,762	-	25,538,081	-
Interest accrued on deposit taken from related party [Refer Note 29]	6,000,000	-	3,000,000	-	-	-
Payable to related parties [Refer Note 29]	1,970,081	-	2,886,098	-	-	-
Deposit taken from related party [Refer Note 29]	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
Security Deposits from students and others	33,898,594	46,633,840	29,288,702	34,887,338	22,623,079	24,910,668
Interest payable on debt component of compound financial instruments [Refer Note 29]	-	193,774,547	-	176,460,954	-	159,262,469
Book overdraft	-	-	2,244,247	-	2,183,556	-
Total other financial liabilities	**57,138,047**	**270,408,387**	**49,619,093**	**241,348,292**	**59,513,555**	**214,173,137**

Note 14 Employee Benefits Obligations

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Employee benefits obligations						
Gratuity	-	7,956,097	-	5,127,148	-	3,517,241
Compensated absences [Refer Note below]	3,996,181	-	3,580,641	-	3,158,111	
Total employee benefit obligations	**3,996,181**	**7,956,097**	**3,580,641**	**5,127,148**	**3,158,111**	**3,517,241**

The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 3,996,181 (March 31, 2017: Rs 3,580,641, April 1, 2016: Rs. 3,158,111) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to avail the full amount of accrued leave or require payment for such leave within the next 12 months.

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Compensated absences not expected to be settled within the next 12 months	3,302,652	3,144,194	2,697,545

Note 15 Current tax liabilities

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-16
Provision for Income Tax			
Opening Balance	-	45,047	45,047
Add: Current Tax Payable for the year	-	-	-
Less: Taxes Paid/ Adjusted	-	(45,047)	-
Closing Balance	**-**	**-**	**45,047**
Provision for fringe benefits tax			
Opening Balance	62,034	62,034	62,034
Add: Current Payable for the year	-	-	-
Less: Taxes reversed	(62,034)	-	-
Closing Balance	**-**	**62,034**	**62,034**
Total current tax liabilities	**-**	**62,034**	**107,081**

Note 16 Other liabilities

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Deferred Fees (Amortisation of security deposits from students)	-	7,327,302	-	9,142,639	-	6,868,348
Salary, wages and bonus payable	2,794,589	-	2,713,856	-	4,806,082	-
Statutory dues payable	3,937,301	-	4,026,897	-	4,579,738	-
Advance fees received from students	92,164,248	-	68,311,337	-	61,427,636	-
Advance billings	3,791,046	-	4,004,105	-	2,247,634	-
Total other current liabilities	**102,687,184**	**7,327,302**	**79,056,195**	**9,142,639**	**73,061,090**	**6,868,348**

Note 17 Revenue from operations

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Sale of Services:		
Acceptance fees	91,200,000	75,400,000
Tuition fees	131,955,557	117,869,447
Infrastructure fees	150,987,032	124,515,100
Less: Scholarships awards given to students	(5,468,500)	(5,162,000)
	368,674,089	312,622,547
Income from institutional affiliations	782,988	1,175,956
	369,457,077	**313,798,503**
Other Operating Revenue		
Facilitation charges recovered from students	-	810,177
Sale of prospectus/application forms	2,613,812	2,729,828
Re-examination fees	306,642	310,000
Amortisation of deferred security deposits taken from students	4,764,423	3,808,807
Business support services	9,238,835	7,043,329
Other income	4,947,607	3,885,586
	21,871,319	**18,587,727**
Total revenue from operations	**391,328,396**	**332,386,230**

Note 18 Other income

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Interest income on		
- Income Tax Refund	296,585	-
- Fixed Deposits with Banks	1,200,699	1,035,891
- Others	277,342	-
Hire charges	4,134,709	6,230,602
Insurance claim received	2,000,000	-
Sundry balances written back	1,755,528	395,532
Sponsorship received	-	1,010,000
Profit on sale of asset (Net)	-	83,260
Rent from related party [Refer Note 29]	3,953,280	3,953,280
Miscellaneous income	93,008	-
Total other income	**13,711,151**	**12,708,565**

Note 19 Employee benefit expense

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	63,988,892	57,901,539
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	3,509,042	2,680,178
Gratuity	1,903,055	947,818
Leave Encashment	490,049	502,547
Staff welfare expenses	6,297,403	4,328,225
Total employee benefit expense	**76,188,441**	**66,360,307**

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contributions to Defined Contribution Plans namely Employees Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance Fund (under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952), which are Defined Contribution Plans, are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Amount of Rs. 3,509,042 (Previous year : Rs. 2,680,178) is recognised as expense and included in the Note 19

(ii) Post Employment Obligations:

Gratuity : The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and it is recognised by the Income-tax authorities and administered through LIC. Liability for Gratuity is provided on the basis of Valuations, as at Balance Sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary.

The assumptions used for the actuarial valuation are as under:

	Gratuity		
	31-Mar-18	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.80%	7.35%	7.90%
Salary growth rate	7.50%	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)		

(A) Present Value of Obligation as at Balance Sheet date

	Gratuity		
	31-Mar-18	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning	5,905,457	4,291,052	3,406,716
Interest cost	425,618	332,022	262,657
Current Service Cost	843,916	709,456	674,947
Past Service cost	719,043	-	-
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**1,988,577**	**1,041,478**	**937,604**
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:			
change in demographic assumption	436,718	-	-
change in financial assumption	797,375	419,857	-
experience changes	(168,873)	201,422	131,237
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**1,065,220**	**621,279**	**131,237**
Benefits Paid	(126,182)	(48,352)	(184,505)
Present Value of Obligation as at the end	**8,833,072**	**5,905,457**	**4,291,052**

(B) Changes in the Fair value of Plan Assets

	Gratuity		
	31-Mar-18	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Fair Value of Plan Assets as the beginning	778,309	773,811	891,458
Interest on plan assets	85,522	93,660	103,451
Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**85,522**	**93,660**	**103,451**
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) gain / (loss) arising from:			
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(145,160)	(83,293)	(36,593)
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**(145,160)**	**(83,293)**	**(36,593)**
Employer's contribution	284,486	42,483	-
Benefits Paid	(126,182)	(48,352)	(184,505)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	**876,975**	**778,309**	**773,811**

(C) Amount recognised in the Balance sheet

	Gratuity		
	31-Mar-18	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Present Value of obligations as at Balance Sheet date	8,833,072	5,905,457	4,291,052
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the period	876,975	778,309	773,811
Net (asset)/ liability recognised as at year end	**7,956,097**	**5,127,148**	**3,517,241**

(D) Constitution of Plan Assets

	Gratuity		
	31-Mar-18	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Adminstered by Life insurance Corporation of India	100%	100%	100%
Total of the Plan Assets	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

(E) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

	Gratuity	
Defined benefit obligation (base)		**8,833,072**
As on March 31, 2018	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (- / + 0.5%)	504,368	(462,853)
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	5.71%	-5.24%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 0.5%)	(411,621)	439,887
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-4.66%	4.98%

	Gratuity	
Defined benefit obligation (base)		**5,905,457**
As on March 31, 2017	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (- / + 0.5%)	424,602	(383,855)
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	7.19%	-6.50%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 0.5%)	(334,249)	347,241
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-5.66%	5.88%

	Gratuity	
Defined benefit obligation (base)		**4,291,052**
As on March 31, 2016	**Decrease**	**Increase**
Discount Rate (- / + 0.5%)	304,236	(275,056)
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	7.09%	-6.41%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 0.5%)	(250,597)	272,482
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-5.84%	6.35%

The above sensitivity analyses is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Expected contributions to post employment benefit plan for the year ending March 31, 2018 is Rs. 10 Lakhs (March 31, 2017 : Rs. 10 Lakhs and April 1, 2016: Rs. 10 Lakhs)

(F) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions
The weighted average duration of the Benefit Obligation is 10.93 years (March 31, 2017 -13.66 years: April 1, 2016 - 13.47 years)

	Gratuity		
	31-Mar-18	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)			
Year 1	622,609	229,484	176,472
Year 2	578,489	387,705	189,042
Year 3	643,142	233,015	303,738
Year 4	939,393	292,508	192,821
Year 5	561,494	563,217	236,407
Thereafter	23,533,024	19,584,129	16,006,275

(iii) Other Long Term Benefit Plans:
Compensated absences : The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave. The amount of provision of Rs. 3,996,181 (March 31, 2017: Rs. 3,580,641, April 1, 2016: Rs. 3,158,111)

Liability for Leave Obligation is provided on the basis of Valuations, as at Balance Sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary.

(G) Risk exposure
Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility - The plan liabilities are calculated on the basis of the market yields at the valuation date on government bonds for the expected term. If plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit.

Changes in bond yields - A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plan's assets.

Note 20	**Finance costs**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**
	Interest on		
	- GST / Service Tax	792,320	455,000

	- Income Tax	21,200	253,000
	- Term Loan	4,059,138	6,222,143
	- Vehicle Loan	148,487	118,772
	- Bank Overdraft	504,908	-
	- Loan from related parties [Refer Note 29]	38,020,143	35,548,413
	- Deposit from related party [Refer Note 29]	3,000,000	3,000,000
	- Debt component of Compound Financial Instruments [Refer Note 29]	17,313,593	17,198,485
	- Accretion of deposits taken from students	4,314,589	3,439,732
	Other Charges	20,545	599,521
	Total finance costs	**68,194,923**	**66,835,066**

Note 21	**Depreciation and Amortisation expense**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	30,996,976	31,796,557
	Amortisation of intangible assets	5,416,133	4,285,421
	Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**36,413,109**	**36,081,978**

Note 22	**Other expenses**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**
	Professional fees	78,104,908	62,715,295
	Advertisement and publicity expenses	25,585,982	25,656,284
	Electricity expenses	23,147,216	19,333,232
	Sets/ student practicals	9,136,067	9,314,024
	Office maintenance	21,949,669	16,371,845
	Security charges	8,569,007	7,220,644
	Travelling and conveyance	6,955,331	6,195,575
	Printing and stationery	3,439,544	2,741,118
	Rates and taxes	3,918,608	1,462,823
	Communication expense	3,513,640	3,248,757
	Motor car expenses	1,965,297	1,293,622
	Insurance	3,910,942	2,691,885
	Rent - Net of recovery	7,464,241	3,173,605
	Hire Charges on Equipment [Refer Note 29]	953,280	953,280
	Loss on sale of assets	16,294	-
	Payment to auditors [Refer Note 22(a) below]	1,914,889	838,500
	Provision for doubtful debts [Refer Note 25(A)]	2,678,068	2,811,993
	Miscellaneous expenses	5,692,627	7,641,436
	Total other expenses	**208,915,610**	**173,663,918**

Note 22(a)	**Details of payment to auditors**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**
	As auditor:		
	Audit fee	1,200,000	750,000
	Limited Review	600,000	-
	Reimbursement of expenses	114,889	88,500
	Total	**1,914,889**	**838,500**

Note 23 **Income Tax**

(A) Income Tax Expense

This note provides an analysis of the Company's income tax expense and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the Company's tax positions

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Income Tax Expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total Current Tax Expense	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	1,932,269	(1,488,889)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	(1,932,269)	1,488,889
Total Deferred Tax Expense	-	-
Income Tax Expense	-	-

(B) Reconciliation of tax expense:

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Profit before income tax expense	15,327,464	2,153,526
Add: Net Disallowances		
Permanent Disallowances	16,101,090	17,012,466
Temporary Disallowances	12,117,369	230,088
Total Taxable Income	**43,545,923**	**19,396,080**

As Company has carried forward business losses and unabsorbed depreciation which will be set off with taxable income for the periods, hence there is no tax expense.

Income Tax Expense	-	-

(C) Unaborbed carry forward depreciation

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Unused carry forward depreciation for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	492,029,389	492,029,389
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 27.55% (2016-2017 – 30.90%)	135,554,097	152,037,081

The Unaborbed carry forward depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely and have no expiry date.

(D) Tax losses

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	51,856,661	95,402,584
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 27.55% (2016-2017 – 30.90%)	14,286,510	29,479,398

Expiry Dates of Unused Tax losses

31-Mar-18			31-Mar-17		
Amount	**Tax Benefit**	**Expiry date**	**Amount**	**Tax Benefit**	**Expiry date**
24,235,171	6,676,790	31-Mar-20	5,658,983	1,748,626	31-Mar-18
3,200,717	881,798	31-Mar-21	15,739,987	4,863,656	31-Mar-19
24,420,773	6,727,922	31-Mar-22	46,382,124	14,332,076	31-Mar-20
			3,200,717	989,022	31-Mar-21
			24,420,773	7,546,018	31-Mar-22

Note 24 Fair value measurement

The carrying value/ Fair value of the Financial instruments by category excluding investment in subsidiary

	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017			April 1, 2016		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets									
Other Financial Assets	-	-	18,755,872	-	-	18,643,487	-	-	5,034,166
Trade Receiveables	-	-	20,687,541	-	-	26,562,646	-	-	16,712,139
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,688,845	-	-	3,340,569	-	-	9,218,469
Loans	-	-	410,904	-	-	450,153	-	-	163,842
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**45,543,162**	**-**	**-**	**48,996,855**	**-**	**-**	**31,128,616**
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	532,273,743	-	-	553,369,662	-	-	555,396,893
Trade Payables	-	-	23,233,904	-	-	40,560,572	-	-	37,951,381
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	327,546,434	-	-	290,967,385	-	-	273,686,692
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**883,054,081**	**-**	**-**	**884,897,619**	**-**	**-**	**867,034,966**

(i) Fair value hierarchy
This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair value of financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three level prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation each level follows underneath the table.

Financial instruments measured at Fair value

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices, for example listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted prices.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

There are no recurring fair value measurements for any financial instruments as at April 1, 2016, March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018.

(ii) Fair value of financial assets measured at amortised cost

		31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
	Level	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets	Level 3						
Other Financial Assets		18,755,872	18,755,872	18,643,487	18,643,487	5,034,166	5,034,166
Trade Receiveables		20,687,541	20,687,541	26,562,646	26,562,646	16,712,139	16,712,139
Cash and cash equivalents		5,688,845	5,688,845	3,340,569	3,340,569	9,218,469	9,218,469
Loans		410,904	410,904	450,153	450,153	163,842	163,842
Financial liabilities	Level 3						
Borrowings other than debt component of compound financial instrument		360,467,550	360,467,550	381,563,469	381,563,469	383,590,700	383,590,700
Debt component of compound financial instrument		171,806,193	177,722,174	171,806,193	171,619,085	171,806,193	175,003,708
Trade Payables		23,233,904	23,233,904	40,560,572	40,560,572	37,951,381	37,951,381
Other Financial Liabilities		327,546,434	327,546,434	290,967,385	290,967,385	273,686,692	273,686,692

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loan to employees, interest accrued on fixed deposits, receivables from related party, unbilled revenue, other receivables, current maturity of borrowing, bank overdraft, book overdraft, interest accrued on borrowings, payable to related parties, capital creditors, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as fair values, due to their short term nature.

Valuation technique for debt component of compound financial instrument: Par yield of Indian Government bonds of equivalent tenure and the credit spread on par yield of un-rated bonds with equivalent tenure in India. The effective yield has then been adjusted for differential tax treatment of debt instruments vis-a-vis preference shares, lower ranking of Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares in priority of payment, etc., to arrive at the appropriate discount factor.

Note 25 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how it manages those risks.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, Majorly fees from students are collected in advance,
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling Working Capital forecasts (including Cash)	Regular review of working capital resulting in effective and efficient working capital management. Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities Support from Holding company, Advance fee received from students.
Market risk - foreign exchange risk	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR.	Sensitivity analysis	The Company has limited foreign currency exposure, hence currency risk is not hedged. Total exosure to forieign currency is not material.
Market risk - Interest	Long term borrowing at variable rate	Sensitivity analysis	Fluctuations in rate of interests.

The Company's Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

(A) Credit risk

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

(i) Credit risk management

Trade receivable related credit risk

The Company majorly has students as their debtors. There are two/three years courses offered. Students pay fees semester wise i.e. every six months majorly students. The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of the students whose fees are pending. Students who encounters financial difficulty in paying fees, the Company recovers fees from such students by allowing them additional credit period. The Company also has security deposits from students. The Company provides for expected credit loss on trade receivables based on expected credit loss method.

Bank Risk

There is no major amount kept in bank as deposits.

(a) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision

	Amount
Loss allowance on April 1, 2016	974,491
Written-off	346,844
Provision for allowances	2,811,993
Loss allowance on March 31, 2017	**3,439,640**
Written-off	2,937,037
Provision for allowances	2,678,068
Loss allowance on March 31, 2018	**3,180,671**

(B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of cash and committed credit lines to meet obligations. Company's finance department maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining cash availability and committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried in accordance with practice and limits set by the company. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these requirements.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Floating rate - Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	12,326,696	10,000,000	-
	12,326,696	**10,000,000**	**-**

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
Borrowings	7,673,304	524,600,439	532,273,743
Future Interest payable on borrowings*	3,197,829	3,853,251	7,051,080
Trade payables	23,233,904	-	23,233,904
Other financial liabilities	57,138,047	270,408,387	327,546,434
Total liabilities	**91,243,084**	**798,862,077**	**890,105,161**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2017	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
Borrowings	1,797,237	551,572,425	553,369,662
Future Interest payable on borrowings*	4,160,835	7,051,082	11,211,917
Trade payables	40,560,572	-	40,560,572
Other financial liabilities	49,619,093	241,348,292	290,967,385
Total liabilities	**96,137,737**	**799,971,799**	**896,109,536**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at April 1, 2016	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	Total
Borrowings	-	555,396,893	555,396,893
Future Interest payable on borrowings*	5,196,025	11,211,917	16,407,942
Trade payables	37,951,381	-	37,951,381
Other financial liabilities	59,513,555	214,173,137	273,686,692
Total liabilities	**102,660,961**	**780,781,947**	**883,442,908**

* Excludes future interest payable on borrowings taken from related parties as the repayment terms are not defined and loan is payable on demand.

(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Indian Rupee is the Company's functional and reporting currency. The Company has limited foreign currency exposure which are mainly in cash. Foreign currency transaction exposures arising on internal and external trade flows are not material and therefore not hedged.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows:

	Currency	March 31, 2018		March 31, 2017		April 1, 2016	
		Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	GBP	-	-	-	-	22,266	2,117,234
Cash in hand	AED	-	-	235	4,142	235	4,231
	USD	32	2,077	922	59,697	-	-
	BHD	66	11,599	-	-	-	-
	EURO	245	19,593	-	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)			**33,269**		**63,839**		**2,121,465**

(b) Sensitivity

The total exposure to foreign currency is not material.

(ii) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows

Below are borrowings excluding debt component of compound financial instruments and including current maturity of non-current borrowings:

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
Variable rate borrowings	37,381,246	40,415,779	32,146,368
Fixed rate borrowings	331,571,398	349,560,757	358,500,000
Total Borrowing	**368,952,644**	**389,976,536**	**390,646,368**

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company had the following variable rate borrowings outstanding:

	31-Mar-18			31-Mar-17			1-Apr-16		
	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Balance	% of Total Loans	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Balance	% of Total Loans	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Balance	% of Total Loans
Bank Overdraft	6.58%	7,673,304	2.08%	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Term Loan	13.66%	29,707,942	8.05%	16.11%	38,618,542	9.90%	4.71%	32,146,368	8.23%
Working Capital Loans	-	-	0.00%	-	1,797,237	0.46%	-	-	0.00%

The percentage of total loans shows the proportion of loans that are currently at variable rates in relation to the total amount of borrowings.

Note 26 Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:
(i) Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
(ii) Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

Company currently has loans from holding company, related party and banks.

(i) Loan covenants

Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the company is required to comply with the following financial covenants:
- The Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) to be more than 1
- The Total Debt to Earning Before Interest Tax Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) to be more than 1.
- Total Outside Liability (TOL) to Total Networth incl loans & advances from promoters to be more than 8.2
- EBITDA to Net Interest should be more than 1

The Company has complied with these covenants throughout the reporting period as at March 31, 2018.

Note 27 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief operating decission maker. The Company has identified Board of Directors as the Chief operating decision maker. The Company is engaged primarily in imparting training in various skills related to films, television and media. The Company's revenues from other services are not significant. The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is imparting training in various skills related to films, television and media and only one reportable geographical segment, which is India.

Note 28 Contingent liabilities

(a) Litigation

Public Interest Litigation ('PIL') had been filed by Mr. Abdul Hamid Patel and Others alleging that the Maharashtra Film Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Limited ('MFSCDCL') has not followed proper procedure while allotting the 20 acre land to the Company. Pursuant to the Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay of February 2012, the Joint Venture Agreement ('JVA') with MFSCDCL was quashed/ rendered cancelled, the Company was ordered to return the land to MFSCDCL and pay rent (including interest on arrears) retrospectively on the entire land since the date of the JVA. Further, the Company was directed not to accept admission for courses which extend beyond July 2014. Of the total land admeasuring 20 acres, 14.5 acres vacant unused land was repossessed by MFSCDCL on 18 April 2012 and the balance was to be repossessed on or before 31 July 2014. Pending discussion and/ or agreement with MFSCDCL and/or clarifications to be sought from the concerned parties, no adjustments have been made to the share capital structure of the Company and the carrying value of the Land rights in the books of account. Further, MFSCDCL demanded Rs 832,062,611 towards rent and interest arrears thereon by letter dated 3 December 2012 for the period up to 30 November 2012. Also, as per the High Court Order which is under challenge from the Company, there is an option to set-off the arrears of rent and interest thereon against the value of the building with net excess or shortfall to be refunded to/claimed from the Company/Mukta Arts Limited (Holding Company). During the year 2012-13, the Public Works Department (PWD) Engineer had given his valuation report of Institute building based on the Balance sheet of the Company as at 31 March 2011. MFSCDCL vide letter dated 14 July 2014 demanded Rs 591,966,210 towards arrears of rent and interest thereon, up to 31 July 2014, net of value of building determined as above.

Further, the Holding Company has made an application to the Government of Maharashtra in February 2013 to appoint expert valuer to determine the market price which in its view is the price to be determined by reading the directions of the High Court in their proper perspective. Also, Holding Company and the Company had filed applications to review the said Order with the High Court and an interim stay was granted on 30 July 2014 which required deposit by the Holding Company of Rs 100,038,000 by January 2015 against payment of arrears of rent for the years 2000-01 to 2013-14 and payment of Rs 4,500,000 per annum from financial year 2014- 15 till the settlement of the case to MFSCDCL. The State Government of Maharashtra and MFSCDCL challenged the Order of the High Court in the Supreme Court, which special leave petition was dismissed by the Supreme Court on 22 September 2014. The amounts so paid by the Holding Company to MFSCDCL till 2016-17 have not been accounted in these Standalone Financial Statements of the Company. For the financial year 2017-18, Rs. 4,500,000 per annum is paid by the Company which is accounted under Non - Current Other Financial Assets in the Standalone Financial Statements. Management informs that these amounts, including those paid by the Holding Company will be accounted as an expense, if required, on the settlement of the case.

Pending final outcome of the matter under litigation, no adjustment has been made in these Standalone Financial Statements as management is hopeful of reliefs based on the issues involved and on merits of the case, as also of a high valuation of the building.

(b) Income Tax Matters

Assessment year 2004-05

There were certain additions/ disallowances made in the assessment and the Department had raised a demand of Rs. 2,898,895 (including interest Rs 711,905). Aggrieved by the assessment order, the Company had filed an appeal with the C.I.T (Appeals) who confirmed the additions/ disallowances. The Company subsequently filed an appeal with the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) which was also dismissed and the Company deposited the outstanding amount. The Assessing officer had passed an order u/s 143(3) /250 of the Income tax Act, 1961 giving the effect of the appeal against which the Company preferred an appeal before C.I.T (Appeals) who, by Order dated 4 February 2013, upheld the order of Assessing officer. The Company has filed an appeal against the said Order before ITAT on 23 April 2013. The order has been partially allowed.

The Company had received an Order under Section 154 of the Income tax Act,1961 dated 19 August 2013, whereby the revised demand was Rs. 4,536,911 (including interest Rs. 1,796,045) and the dues payable have been adjusted by the department against refund receivable for earlier assessment years. The Company has filed an appeal against the said Order before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal which has been allowed.

The Company has not accrued for the liability as taxes paid will be refunded partially.

Assessment year 2005-06

There are certain additions/ disallowances made in the assessment and the Department had raised a demand of Rs. 524,063 (including interest Rs 106,950) and the Company deposited the outstanding amount. Aggrieved by the assessment Order, the Company had filed an appeal with the C.I.T (Appeals), who confirmed the additions/ disallowances. The Company subsequently filed an appeal with the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal which set aside the Order and referred it back to the C.I.T Appeals who by Order dated 4 February 2013 upheld the Order of Assessing officer. The Company has filed an appeal against the said order before Hon. Tribunal on 23 April 2013

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17	1-Apr-16
(c) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt pertaining to local levies	25,327,506	24,711,104	24,094,702

Note 29 Related party transaction

A. Enterprise where control exists		Ownership Interest		
		31-Mar-18	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Holding Company	Mukta Arts Limited	84.99%	84.99%	84.99%
Joint Venture Partner of Holding Company	Maharashtra Film Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Limited	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%
Wholly owned subsidiary Company	Whistling Woods International Education Foundation	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

B. List of Key Managerial Personnel

1. Manmohan Shetty	Non Executive Director
2. Vijay Choraria	Non Executive Director
3. Pradeep Guha	Non Executive Director
4. Shyam Tagade	Non Executive Director
5. Meghna Ghai Puri	Whole Time Director
6. Subhash Ghai	Chairman

C. Other related parties in the Group which are under Common Control and with whom transactions have taken place during the year and/or during the previous year.

Fellow Subsidiaries	Connect.1 Limited Mukta A2 Cinemas Limited
Individual holding more than 50% of voting power in holding company	Subhash Ghai (Chairman)
Relatives of Key managerial personnel	Mr. Rahul Puri (Husband of Whole Time Director)
Enterprise in which a director is common	Whistling Woods International Foundation

D. Transaction with related parties

a. Key management personnel compensation

	2017-18	2016-17
Remuneration to Meghna Puri	3,819,891	3,504,420
Professional fees to Rahul Puri	2,040,360	2,002,500

(b) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Mukta Arts Limited		Whistling Woods International Foundation		Connect.1 Limited		Mukta A2 Cinemas Limited		Whistling Woods International Education Foundation		Maharashtra Film Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Limited		Subhash Ghai	
	2017-18	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2016-17**
Loan taken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Repayment of loan	9,800,000	7,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500,000	4,300,000
Investments in Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
Interest on Debt Component of Compound Financial Instrument	17,313,593	17,198,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on loan	26,508,262	23,132,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,511,881	12,415,534
Interest on security deposit	3,000,000	3,000,000												
Hire Charges on equipment's	953,280	953,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent Income	3,953,280	3,953,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent Expense	5,763,711	1,793,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses recovered	-	301,600	-	-	-	-	1,062	-	-	53,400	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses paid	1,543,312	505,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donations given	-	-	-	160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-	420,726	63,980	-	-			-	-	-	-

Whistling Woods International Limited
Notes to Standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018
All amount in INR

(c) Balances with related parties:

Particulars	Mukta Arts Limited			Connect.1 Limited			Whistling Woods International Education Foundation			Maharashtra Film Stage and Cultural Development Corporation Limited			Subhash Ghai			Rahul Puri		
Balance as at year end:	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Unsecured loan	216,100,000	225,900,000	232,900,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		114,300,000	121,800,000	125,600,000	-	-	-
Interest accrued on borrowings	-	1,226,743	24,578,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,675	491,019	960,067	-	-	-
Amount receivable	7,906,560	3,953,280	-	561,619	73,577	-	53,400	53,400	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount payable	1,923,111	2,886,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit taken	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on deposit taken	6,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit given	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional Fees Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,970	-	-
Interest on Debt component of Compound financial instruments	193,774,547	176,460,954	159,262,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Component of Compound Financial Instruments	171,806,193	171,806,193	171,806,193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-	-	-

Note 30. First-time adoption of Ind AS

Transition to Ind AS

These are the Company's first Standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and in the preparation of opening Ind AS balance sheet as at 1 April 2016 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position and financial performance is set out in the following tables and notes.

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

1. Ind AS optional exemptions

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

2. Ind AS mandatory exceptions

(a) Estimates
An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at April 1, 2016 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

The company has made estimates for Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP.

(b) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities
Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of entity's choosing provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial assets
Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets (debt instruments) on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Consequently, the company has applied the above assessment based on facts and circumstances existing at the transition date.

(d) Impairment of financial assets
Ind AS 101 requires an entity to follow the expected credit loss method for financial assets prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

B. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity and total comprehensive income for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

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

Particulars	**Notes to first time adoption**	**31-Mar-17**	**1-Apr-16**
Total equity as per previous GAAP		(286,868,434)	(304,435,055)
Adjustments:			
Accumulated Interest on debt component of Compound financial instruments	3	(176,460,954)	(159,262,469)
Debt component of Compound Financial Instruments	3	(171,806,193)	(171,806,193)
Impact of expected credit loss on trade receivables	4	84,094	(627,649)
Amortisation of deferred security deposits taken from students (Net of Accretion of deposits)	5	760,324	391,249
Total adjustments		(347,422,729)	(331,305,062)
Total equity as per Ind AS		**(634,291,163)**	**(635,740,117)**

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

Particulars	**Notes to first time adoption**	**31-Mar-17**
Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		17,566,621
Adjustments:		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	1	704,572
Impact of expected credit loss on trade receivables	4	711,743
Interest on debt component of Compound financial instruments	3	(17,198,485)
Amortisation of deferred security deposits taken from students (Net of Accretion of deposits)	5	369,075
Total adjustments		(15,413,095)
Profit after tax as per Ind AS		**2,153,526**
Other comprehensive income	2	(704,572)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**1,448,954**

Notes to first-time adoption:

Note 1: Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations
Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss. Under the previous GAAP, these remeasurements were forming part of the profit or loss for the year. As a result of this change, the profit for the year ended March 31, 2016 increased and other comprehensive income has decreased by Rs. 704,572. There is no impact on the total equity and profit as at March 31, 2017.

Note 2: Other comprehensive income
Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

Note 3: Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares
The Company had issued Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares. The preference shares carry fixed cumulative dividend, which is non-discretionary. Under Indian GAAP , the preference shares were classified as equity.

Under IND AS, Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares are seperated into liability and equity components based on terms of the contract. Interest on liability component is recognised using the effective interest method.

Note 4: Trade Receivables
As per Ind AS 109, the Company is required to apply expected credit loss model for recognising the allowance for doubtful debts. As a result, the allowance for doubtful debts increased by Rs. 711,743 as at March 31, 2017 (April 1, 2016 - Rs. 627,649). Consequently, the total equity at at March 31, 2017 decreased by Rs. 711,743 (April 1, 2016 - Rs. 627,649) and the profit for the year ended March 31, 2017 decreased by Rs. 84,094.

Note 5: Security Deposits taken
Under the previous GAAP, interest free security deposits taken from students which are refundable on completion of the course are recorded at their transaction value. Under Ind AS, all financial liabilities are recognised at fair value. Accordingly the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS. Difference between fair value and transaction value of security deposits has been recognised as deferred fees disclosed under other liabilities. Consequent to this change, the amount of security deposits decreased by Rs. 9,142,639 as at March 31, 2017 (April 1, 2016 - Rs. 7,259,597) and the deferred fees increased by Rs. 9,142,639 as at March 31, 2017 (April 1, 2016 - Rs. 6,868,348). Total equity increased by Rs. 391,249 as on April 1, 2016. The profit for the year and total equity as at March 31, 2017 increased by Rs. 3,808,807 due to amortisation of deferred deposits which is partially set off by the accretion of deposits of Rs. 3,439,732 recognised on security deposits.

		31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Note 31	**Earnings per share**		
	Profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	15,389,498	2,153,526
	Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
	Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share*	200,000	200,000
	*There are no dilutive potential equity shares		
	Basic earnings per share		
	Total basic earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Company (INR)	76.95	10.77

Note 32 **Leases**

The company does not have any non cancellable leases.

Note 33 During the previous year, the Company had Specified Bank Notes (SBN) or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated March 31, 2017 on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from November 8, 2016 to December, 30 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification is given below:

Particulars	**SBN***	**Other denomination notes**	**Total**
Closing cash in hand as on November 8, 2016	1,300,000	79,839	1,379,839
Add: Permitted receipts	806,000	871,783	1,677,783
Less: Payments	125,000	1,019,111	1,144,111
Less: Amount deposited in banks	1,981,000	-	1,981,000
Add: Amount withdrawn from banks	-	404,000	404,000
Closing cash in hand as on December 30, 2016	**-**	**336,511**	**336,511**

* For the purpose of this clause, the terms SBN shall have the same meaning as defined under the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs no. S.O. 3407(E), dated the 8th November, 2016.

Note 34 Previous year figures have been regrouped where necessary.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 34

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No: 012754N / N500016

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Asha Ramanathan
Partner
Membership No. 202660

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Subhash Ghai
Chairman
(DIN: 00019803)

Meghna Ghai Puri
Wholetime Director
(DIN: 00130085)

Prabuddha Dasgupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 23, 2018

Akshatha Shetty
Company Secretary
FCS: A28822