J. C. BHALLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of LNJ Skills & Rozgar Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **LNJ Skills & Rozgar Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement for Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statement including summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principle generally accepted in India, of the state of the affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the loss and total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. Key audit matters are selected from matters communicated with those charge with governance,

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but are not intended to represent all matters that were discussed with them. The auditor's procedures relating to these matters were designed in the context of the audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole.

However, there are no Key audit matters to report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of its report (herein after called as "Board Report") which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Board Report and in doing so, consider whether the Board Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of

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accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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Chartered Accountants

future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statement that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decision of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factor in (i) planning the scope of our audit work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure II**". Our report express an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid any remuneration during the year. Accordingly, provisions of section 197 are not applicable.

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

(i) The company does not have any pending litigations, which would impact its financial position.
(ii) The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001111N

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002

Place : New Delhi
Dated: April 15, 2019

J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Annexure I to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in Paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of report of even date on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2019 of **LNJ Skills & Rozgar Private Limited:**

1. The Company has no fixed assets; as such the maintenance of fixed assets records and physical verification thereof does not arise.

2. Owing to the nature of business operation there is no inventory at any time during the year. Hence, clause (ii) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, 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 Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clauses (iii) (a), (iii) (b) & (iii) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company for the current year.

4. According to the information and explanations given to us and in our opinion, the Company has not advanced any loan, investment, guarantee or security to any person as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company for the current year.

5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under during the year.

6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records by the Company under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

7. (a) The Company has been regular in depositing to the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Income tax, Service tax, Goods and Service Tax and any other statutory dues to the extent applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts in respect of statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   (b) According to the information and explanation given to us there were no dues of Income tax, Goods & Service Tax and Cess, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

8. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us the company has not raised any money from Bank, Financial Institution, Government or Debenture holder during the year.

J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

9. According to the information and explanations given to us, there was no money raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer nor any term loan was taken by the Company during the year.

10. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

11. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, clause (xi) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable.

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable.

13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures during the year.

15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable.

16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For J. C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001111N

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Place : New Delhi
Dated: April 15, 2019

Annexure II to Independent Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **LNJ Skills & Rozgar Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

Opinion

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

For JC Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 001111N

Akhil Bhalla
(Partner)
Membership No. 505002

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

Place : New Delhi
Dated: April 15, 2019

LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.
STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019
CIN: U74999DL2016PTC301465

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
ASSETS					
1 **Non-current Assets**					
a Financial Assets					
i) Investments	3	1,182.56		852.56	
ii) Other Financial Assets	5	320.00	1,502.56	-	852.56
2 **Current Assets**					
b Financial Assets					
i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	4.08		4.48	
ii) Other Financial Assets	5	-	4.08	0.34	4.82
Total Assets			**1,506.64**		**857.38**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
a Equity Share Capital	6		21.75		18.45
b Other Equity	7		1,163.99		838.28
Share Application Money Pending Allotment			320.00		-
LIABILITIES					
1 **Current Liabilities**					
a Financial Liabilities					
i) Trade Payables	8	0.85		0.64	
b Other Current Liabilities	9		0.05		0.01
Total Equity and Liabilities			**1,506.64**		**857.38**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per report of even date

For **J.C.Bhalla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001111N

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 15, 2019

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.

(Abhinav Dhawan)
Director
DIN:07498849

(Anmol Sud)
Director
DIN:02459734

LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.
STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
CIN: U74999DL2016PTC301465

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Revenue		-	-
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed		-	-
Employee Benefit Expenses		-	-
Finance Cost		-	-
Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment Expenses		-	-
Other Expenses	10	0.99	1.10
Total Expenses		**0.99**	**1.10**
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		**-0.99**	**-1.10**
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the Year		**-0.99**	**-1.10**
Other Comprehensive Income			
A Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
B Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		**-0.99**	**-1.10**
Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic	11	-0.10	-0.14
(2) Diluted	11	-0.10	-0.14

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per report of even date

For **J.C.Bhalla & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001111N

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 15, 2019

J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.

(Abhinav Dhawan)
Director
DIN:07498849

(Anmol Sud)
Director
DIN:02459734

LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
CIN: U74999DL2016PTC301465

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit / (loss) before tax	-0.99	-1.10
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-
	(Gain)/Loss on fixed assets sold / discarded (net)		
	Interest income	-	-
	Operating cash flows before working capital changes	-0.99	-1.10
	Movements in working capital :		
	Changes in other assets and financial assets	0.34	0.01
	Changes in trade payable and financial liabilities	0.20	0.05
	Changes in other liabilities and provisions	0.04	0.01
		0.58	0.07
	Cash generated from / (used in) operations	-0.41	-1.03
	Income taxes paid	-	-
	Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	-0.41	-1.03
B	**Cash flow from investing activities:**		
	Investment in subsidiary company	-330.00	-748.00
	Advance for Investment in subsidiary Company	-320.00	
	Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	-650.00	-748.00
C	**Net cash flow from financing activities:**		
	Issue of Equity Share Capital (incl. Share Premium)	650.00	750.00
	Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**650.00**	**750.00**
D	**Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)**	**-0.41**	**0.97**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**4.48**	**3.51**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 4)	4.08	4.48

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per report of even date

For J.C.Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001111N

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 15, 2019

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.

(Abhinav Dhawan)
Director
DIN:07498849

(Anmol Sud)
Director
DIN:02459734

LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
CIN: U74999DL2016PTC301465

(a) Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No.	INR
As at 1st April 2017	**10.95**	**10.95**
Issue of share capital	7.50	7.50
As at 31st March 2018	**18.45**	**18.45**
Issue of share capital	3.30	3.30
As at 31st March 2019	**21.75**	**21.75**

(b) Other Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2019:

	Attributable to the equity holders		
	Reserves and surplus		
Particulars	**Securities premium**	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	**Total**
As at 1st April 2018	841.50	-3.21	838.29
Impact of transition to IND AS 115		-	-
Profit or (Loss) for the year	-	-0.99	-0.99
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-
Others	326.70	-	326.70
As at 31st March 2019	1,168.20	-4.20	1,164.00

	Attributable to the equity holders		
	Reserves and surplus		
Particulars	**Securities premium**	**Surplus in the statement of profit and loss**	**Total**
As at 1st April 2017	99.00	-2.11	96.89
Profit or (Loss) for the year	-	-1.10	-1.10
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year	-	-	-
Others	742.50	-	742.50
As at 31st March 2018	841.50	-3.21	838.29

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per report of even date

For J.C.Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001111N

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002

Place : New Delhi
Date : April 15, 2019

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.

(Abhinav Dhawan)
Director
DIN:07498849

(Anmol Sud)
Director
DIN:02459734

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LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

1. Company Overview and Accounting Policies

1.01 Company Overview

LNJ Skills & Rozgar Private Limited ('the Company'), is a company registered under Companies Act. It was incorporated in India on June 16, 2016. The Registered office of the Company is situated at 40, Community Centre, New Friends Colony, New Delhi - 110065. The primary objective of the Company is promoting skilling related activities in India to create employability.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 15, 2019.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified) read with the Rules 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. The financial statements are prepared on going concern, accrual and historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Defined benefit plans-plan assets measured at fair value.
- Assets classified as held for sale measured at fair value less cost to sell.
- Certain Financial assets and liabilities measured at Fair Value (including derivative financial instruments) (Refer Accounting policy 1.10 regarding financial instruments).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are presented in INR which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Rupees, except where otherwise indicated.

(a) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 2.

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(b) Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current. Based on the nature of product and activities of the Company and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

1.03 Revenue Recognition

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

Revenue from Contract with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. The Company has generally concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before the transferring them to the customer.

<u>Changes in accounting policies and disclosures</u>

New and amended standards and interpretations

The Company applied Ind AS 115 for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of these new accounting standards are described below.

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Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued, but are not yet effective.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 supersedes Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts and Ind AS 18 Revenue and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. In addition, the standard requires extensive disclosures.

The Company adopted Ind AS 115 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1st April 2018. For contracts where rendering of service is the only performance obligation, adoption of Ind AS115 is not expected to have any impact on the Company's revenue except for the disclosure requirements.

The cumulative effect, if any, of initially applying Ind AS 115 is recognised at the date of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

Interest income

Interest income on debt instruments measured at amortized cost is recorded using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

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

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Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

1.04 Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through the statement of profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

> Financial assets carried at amortised cost-debt
> Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -equity
> Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -debt
> Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit and loss

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost-debt

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

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income -equity

The Company measures all its equity investments except for investment in associates at fair value. Where the Company's management has opted to present fair value gain and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the statement of profit and loss. Dividend income from such investments is

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recognized in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income –debt

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss account. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

(iv) Financial assets at fair value through the statement of profit and loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through the statement of profit and loss.

Trade Receivable

A Receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. For some trade receivables the Company may obtain security in the form of guarantee, security deposit or letter of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other Income.

De-recognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

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Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through the statement of profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent Measurement

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

(a) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

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

(b) Trade and Other Payables.

A payable is classified as 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. 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

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initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(c) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind-AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortization.

De-recognition

A Financial Liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income or finance costs.

Embedded derivative

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract.

If the hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset within the scope Ind-AS 109, the Company does not separate embedded derivatives. Rather, it applies the classification requirements contained in Ind-AS 109 to the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though the statement of profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

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Reclassification of financial assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties.

A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

1.05 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, investment in subsidiary, associate or joint venture measured at cost and other non-financial assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

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1.06 Taxes on Income

Current income tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

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

1.07 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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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 Liability is disclosed after careful evaluation of facts, uncertainties and possibility of reimbursement, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in notes.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

1.08 Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

1.09 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

1.10 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability and the Company has access to the principal or the most advantageous market.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and the risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

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1.11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand, short-term deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

For the purposes of the presentation of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the Company's cash management system.

2. Use of Critical Judgment, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial years are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates or parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Impairment of financial assets

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

(b) Income taxes

Management's judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

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3 INVESTMENTS (NON-CURRENT) (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary				
12,23,590 (8,93,590 previous year) Equity shares in LNJ Institute of Skills & Technology Pvt. Ltd.		1,182.56		852.56

4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
- *Balance with banks*		
On Current Accounts	4.08	4.48
Total	**4.08**	**4.48**

5 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Considered Good (unless otherwise stated)				
Other Recoverable	-	-	-	0.34
Advance for investment	320.00	-	-	-
Total	**320.00**	**-**	**-**	**0.34**

6 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised		
25,00,000 (31 March 2018 : 25,00,000) equity shares of INR 1 each	25.00	25.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
21,74,728 (31 March 2018 : 18,44,728) equity shares of INR 1 each	21.75	18.45
Total	**21.75**	**18.45**

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	18.45	18.45	10.95	10.95
Issued during the year	3.30	3.30	7.50	7.50
At the end of the year	**21.75**	**21.75**	**18.45**	**18.45**

(ii) Terms and right attached with equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. In event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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Shares held by holding / associate company

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

Names	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	% of shares held	Number of shares	% of shares held
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up held by				
(a) RSWM Limited	1,180,000.00	54.26%	750,000.00	40.66%
(b) Jet India Limited	746,000.00	34.30%	746,000.00	40.44%

(iii) Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% are as under:

Names	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares	% of shares held	Number of shares	% of shares held
Equity shares of INR 1 each fully paid up held by				
(a) Abhinav Dhawan	124,364	5.72%	124,364	6.74%
(b) Jet India Limited	746,000	34.30%	746,000	40.44%
(c) RSWM Limited	1,180,000	54.26%	750,000	40.66%

7 OTHER EQUITY (₹ in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
a. Securities Premium Reserve				
Balance at the beginning of the year	841.50		99.00	
Addition during the year	326.70		742.50	
Balance at the end of the year		**1,168.20**		**841.50**

Balance of Security Premium Reserve consist of premium on issue of share over its face value. The balance will be utilised for issue of fully paid bonus shares, buy-back of its own share as per provision of the Companies Act 2013.

b. Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-3.22	-2.11
Addition during the year	-0.99	-1.10
Balance at the end of the year	**-4.21**	**-3.22**
Total	**1,163.99**	**838.28**

8 TRADE PAYABLES (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Sundry Creditors		
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)*		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME)	-	-
-Related Parties	-	-
-unrelated Parties	0.85	0.64
Total	**0.85**	**0.64**

*The information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties can be identified on the basis of information available with the Company. There are no overdue amounts payable to parties on account of the principal amounts and/or interest.

9 OTHER LIABILITIES (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory dues payable				
-Tax deducted at source	-	-	0.05	0.01
-Other statutory dues	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	**0.05**	**0.01**

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NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

10 OTHER EXPENSES **(₹ in Lakhs)**

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Rates and taxes	0.11	0.16
Payment to statutory auditors	-	-
As statutory auditors	0.18	0.10
For other services	-	
For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Legal, Professional & Consultancy Expenses	0.57	0.62
Other miscellaneous expenses	0.12	0.01
Bank Charges	0.01	0.01
Printing & Stationary	-	0.20
Total	**0.99**	**1.10**

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11. Earnings per share (EPS)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	-99,073.00	-110,477.50
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity holders for the effect of dilution	-99,073.00	-110,477.50
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	1,012,247.53	778,899.59
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	1,012,247.53	778,899.59
Basic EPS (absolute value in Rs.)	-0.10	-0.14
Diluted EPS (absolute value in Rs.)	-0.10	-0.14

12. Segment information

The primary objective of LNJ Skills & Rozgar Private Limited is promoting skilling related activities in India to create employability.

Presently the Company has made investment in its subsidiary company in order to promote its primary objective. Accordingly, the company's business activity falls within single business and geographical segment, there are no additional disclosure to be provided under Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 108) "Operating Segments" other than those provided in financial statements.

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13. Related Party transactions

The following are the names and nature of transactions of related parties as per IND AS 24 where control exist and / or with whom the transactions have made during the year and description of relationships, as defined and certified by the management.

S.No.	Nature of relationship	Name of the party
a.	Subsidiary company	LNJ Institute of Skills & Technology Private Limited
b.	Holding Company	RSWM Limited (w.e.f. November 2018)

Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties and the status of outstanding balances are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
a.	Subsidiary company		
	Transactions during the year		
	Investment in Share Capital	3.30	74.80
	Share Premium paid	326.70	673.20
	Advance for investment in Share Capital	320.00	-
	Expenses incurred on behalf of Subsidiary Company	-	0.23
	Balance outstanding as at the year end		
	Payable	-	
	Recoverable	320.00	0.23
b.	Holding Company		
	Transactions during the year		
	Issue of Share Capital	3.30	
	Share Premium received	326.70	

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Note 14 - Financial risk management

The Company's financial liabilities generally comprises of trade payables etc. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise finances for the company. The financial assets held by the company consist of accrued revenue, balance with banks, security deposit etc.

The company is mainly exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized below:

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its other Financial Assets. However, the same are only nominal.

Credit risk management

The customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedure and controls relating to customer credit risk management. In order to contain the business risk, prior to acceptance of any contract, feasibility study is carried out considering the various factors like market trends etc. The Company remains vigilant and regularly assesses the credit risk during execution of contracts with a view to limit risks of delays and default. In view of the industry practice, credit risks from receivables are well contained on an overall basis.

The impairment analysis is performed on each reporting period on an individual basis for major customers. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The calculation is based on historical data of losses, current conditions and forecasts and future economic conditions. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each financial asset as detailed in note 3, 4 & 5.

(ii) Liquidity risk

The Company uses liquidity forecast tools to manage its liquidity. The Company is able to substantially fund its working capital from cash and cash equivalents and cash flow that is generated from operation. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current financial assets (CFA) (refer note 4 & 5)	4.08	4.82
Non-current financial assets (NCFA) (refer note 3 & 5)	1,502.56	852.56
Total financial assets (FA)	**1,506.64**	**857.38**
Current financial liabilities (CFL) (note 8)	0.85	0.64
Non-current financial liabilities (NCFL)	-	-
Total financial liabilities (FL)	**0.85**	**0.64**
Ratios		
CFA/ CFL	4.82	0.00
FA/FL	1,780.37	0.01

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2019:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	Total
Trade payables	0.43	0.42	0.85
Total	**0.43**	**0.42**	**0.85**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2018:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	Total
Trade payables	0.64	-	0.64
Total	**0.64**	-	**0.64**

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15. Capital Management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements.

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

Note 16 - Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities certified by the management.

J.C. BHALLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.
NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Note 17 - Fair value measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category **(₹ in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments		1,183		853
Other Financial Assets		320		
Cash and bank balances	-	4.08	-	4.48
Other		-	-	0.34
Total financial assets	-	1,506.64	-	857.38
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-		-	
Trade payables	-	0.85	-	0.64
Total financial liabilities	-	0.85	-	0.64

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

Note 18 - Recent Accounting pronouncements

Standard issued but not yet effective:

Ind AS 116 Leases replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after Ist April, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.
Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in Ind AS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.
The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Note 18
Figures less than Rs. 1000/- are shown as zero.

As per our report of even date
For J.C. Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001111N

(Akhil Bhalla)
Partner
Membership No. 505002

Place : New Delhi
Dated: April 15, 2019

J.C. BHALLA & CO. Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LNJ SKILLS & ROZGAR PVT. LTD.

(Abhinav Dhawan)
Director
DIN:07498849

(Anmol Sud)
Director
DIN:02459734