MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4 (a)	4,811.10	5,271.60
Capital work-in-progress	4 (a)	-	18.19
Right - of - use Assets	4 (b)	289.92	293.67
Intangible assets	5	25.40	33.72
Financial assets			
i. Investments	6 (a)	-	-
ii. Other financial assets	6 (f)	22.87	24.44
Non-current tax assets (net)	7	70.74	122.78
Deferred tax assets (net)	16	1,493.47	1,108.34
Other non-current assets	8	2.03	1.09
Total non-current assets		**6,715.53**	**6,873.83**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	186.36	289.58
Financial assets			
i. Investments	6 (a)	0.05	378.76
ii. Trade receivables	6 (b)	2,520.66	2,200.61
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	6 (d)	189.04	208.92
iv. Bank balances other than (iii) above	6 (e)	311.81	2.12
v. Loans	6 (c)	4.08	3.42
vi. Other financial assets	6 (f)	7.76	4.93
Other current assets	10	380.48	500.83
Total current assets		**3,600.24**	**3,589.17**
Assets held for sale	11	182.49	256.98
Total assets		**10,498.26**	**10,719.98**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12 (a)	2,987.03	2,787.03
Other equity	12 (b)	2,849.62	3,792.35
Total equity		**5,836.65**	**6,579.38**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	13 (a.I)	935.56	1,324 34
Employee benefit obligations	14	310.97	275.06
Total non-current liabilities		**1,246.53**	**1,599.40**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	13 (a.II)	855.09	390.54
ii. Trade payables	13 (c)		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		50.01	10.62
(b) total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises		1,323.37	1,094.95
iii. Other financial liabilities	13 (b)	562.74	470.56
Employee benefit obligations	14	7.19	5.51
Other current liabilities	15	616.68	569.02
Total current liabilities		**3,415.08**	**2,541.20**
Total liabilities		**4,661.61**	**4,140.60**
Total equity and liabilities		**10,498.26**	**10,719.98**

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

As per our report of even date attached
For S. P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000346N

Pawan K. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 092529

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shailesh Gupta
Director
DIN: 00192466

Rajiv Shah
Whole-time Director &
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 08184061

Astha Purwar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A49543

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 24, 2022

MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations	17	4,926.06	3,042.56
Other income	18 (a)	41.90	10.27
Other gains/(losses) - net	18 (b)	18.05	(11.17)
Total income		**4,986.01**	**3,041.66**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	19	995.48	512.12
Employee benefits expense	20	2,841.33	2,774.80
Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	539.30	644.58
Other expenses	22	2,009.97	1,310.91
Finance costs	23	129.08	203.88
Total expenses		**6,515.16**	**5,446.29**
(Loss) before tax		**(1,529.15)**	**(2,404.63)**
Income tax expense	24		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		428.25	611.90
Total tax expense		**428.25**	**611.90**
(Loss) for the year		**(1,100.90)**	**(1,792.73)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	14	1.27	36.47
- Income tax relating to these items	16	(0.32)	(9.20)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**0.95**	**27.27**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(1,099.95)**	**(1,765.46)**
Earnings per equity share (in Rs.)			
Basic earnings per share	25	(3.80)	(8.32)
Diluted earnings per share	25	(3.80)	(8.32)

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

As per our report of even date attached
For S. P. Chopra & Co.
Firm Registration Number: 000346N
Chartered Accountants

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Pawan K. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 092529

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shailesh Gupta
Director
DIN: 00192466

Rajiv Shah
Whole-time Director &
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 08184061

MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED MUMBAI

Astha Purwar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A49543

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 24, 2022

MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Notes	Amount
As at April 01, 2020		**1,987.03**
Changes in equity share capital	12 (a)	800.00
As at March 31, 2021		**2,787.03**
Changes in equity share capital	12 (a)	200.00
As at March 31, 2022		**2,987.03**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Notes	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus		Other reserves	Total Other equity
			Securities Premium	Retained earnings	FVOCI - equity investments	
Balance as at April 01, 2020		**1,479.15**	**2,199.41**	**1,216.00**	**(127.22)**	**4,767.34**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2021	12 (b.iii)	-	-	(1,792.73)	-	**(1,792.73)**
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	12 (b.iii)	-	-	27.27	-	**27.27**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	**(1,765.45)**	-	**(1,765.45)**
Shares issued during the year	12 (b.iii)	-	790.46	-	-	**790.46**
Balance as at March 31, 2021		**1,479.15**	**2,989.87**	**(549.45)**	**(127.22)**	**3,792.35**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022	12 (b.iii)	-	-	(1,100.90)	-	**(1,100.90)**
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	12 (b.iii)	-	-	0.95	-	**0.95**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	**(1,099.95)**	-	**(1,099.95)**
Shares issued during the year	12 (b.iii)	-	200.00	-	-	**200.00**
Transfer of Fair Value Change (Net of deferred tax of INR 42.78 lakhs) of equity instruments derecognised/written off	12 (b.v.d)	-	-	(127.22)	127.22	**-**
Deferred tax on equity instruments derecognised/written off	12 (b.v.d)	-	-	(42.78)	-	**(42.78)**
Balance as at March 31, 2022		**1,479.15**	**3,189.87**	**(1,819.40)**	**-**	**2,849.62**

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

As per our report of even date attached
For S. P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000346N

Pawan K. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 092529

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shailesh Gupta
Director
DIN: 00192466

Rajiv Shah
Whole-time Director &
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 08184061

Astha Purwar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A49543

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 24, 2022

S. P. CHOPRA & CO. * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED * MUMBAI

MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities			
(Loss) before tax		**(1,529.15)**	**(2,404.63)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	539.30	644.58
Interest income	18 (a)	(18.05)	(10.27)
(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	18 (b)	(0.06)	-
Gain on sale of investments	18 (b)	(3.74)	(3.52)
Bad debts written-off	22	23.89	72.09
Loss allowance for doubtful debts and advances	22	11.29	13.34
Loss on sale of investment property	22	19.62	-
Liability no longer required written back	18 (b)	(2.93)	(0.53)
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18 (b)	-	(25.96)
Impairment (gain) / loss of investment properties	18 (b)	(9.99)	57.12
Finance costs	23	129.08	203.88
Investments in Equity instruments written off	22	170.00	-
Reversal of allowance of imparment loss	22	(170.00)	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		(355.23)	525.19
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories		103.22	203.71
(Increase)/Decrease in loans		(0.66)	6.59
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets		(1.26)	3.68
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-current assets		(0.94)	(0.82)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets		120.35	(35.87)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables		270.74	(157.86)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities		87.51	299.52
Increase/(Decrease) in employee benefit obligations		38.86	(20.48)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities		47.68	(54.14)
Cash used in operations		**(530.46)**	**(684.39)**
Income taxes refund (net of payment)	7	56.90	67.38
Net cash outflow from operating activities		**(473.56)**	**(617.01)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	4 (a)	(57.12)	(48.41)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4 (a)	8.63	-
(Payment) / Redemption towards creation of bank deposits	6 (e)	(302.58)	33.75
Proceeds from sale of investments	6 (a)	382.45	303.52
Payments for purchase of Investment properties	11	(0.14)	(5.33)
Proceeds from sale of Investment properties	11	65.00	-
Interest received		6.08	1.73
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**102.32**	**285.26**

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid		(122.65)	(205.35)
Proceeds from Loan from Holding Company	12 (a)	200.00	-
Share Capital raised (including Securities Premium)		400.00	1,590.46
Proceeds from Banks/Financial Institutions	13 (a)	264.55	-
Repayments to Banks/Financial Institutions	13 (a)	(390.54)	(905.19)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**351.36**	**479.92**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(19.88)**	**148.17**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**208.92**	**60.75**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**189.04**	**208.92**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per above comprise of the following:			
Cash and cash equivalents	6 (d)	189.04	208.92
Balances per statement of cash flows		**189.04**	**208.92**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date attached
For S. P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000346N

Pawan K. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 092529

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shailesh Gupta
Director
DIN: 00192466

Rajiv Shah
Whole-time Director &
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 08184061

Astha Purwar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A49543

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 24, 2022

Midday Infomedia Limited
Significant accounting policies and Notes referred to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

Midday Infomedia Limited ("the Company" or "MIL") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company is engaged in the business of printing and publication of Newspapers in India and has registered office at 6th Floor, RNA Corporate Park, Off Western Express Highway, Kalanagar, Bandra (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. The Company is a public limited company and wholly owned subsidiary of Jagran Prakashan Limited (the 'Holding Company').

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 24, 2022.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in Division II of Schedule III to the Act.

b. Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities, which have been measured at fair value;
- assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost to sell; and
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value and

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the assets or liability.

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

c. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees ('Rs.'), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupees in lakhs with two decimals thereof as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

d. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is: -

- expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it is:

- expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

e. Operating Cycle:

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalent. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

f. Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period and assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Uncertainty about these estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that requires material adjustments to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in future period/s. These estimates and assumptions are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the date of Balance Sheet, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

i. Useful lives of Property Plant and Equipment

The Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated, on written down value basis over the estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these assets as detailed in Note 3.1. Changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments, level of wear and tear could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore, future depreciation charges could be revised and could have an impact on the financial statements of future year/s.

ii. Retirement benefit obligation

The cost of retirement benefits and present value of the retirement benefit obligations in respect of Gratuity and Leave Encashment is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, these retirement benefit obligations are sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long-term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of these obligations. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality table for the specific ages. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis are given in Note 14.

iii. Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the prevailing conditions. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

iv. Fair value measurement of financial instrument

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

v. Impairment of Financial assets

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

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

vi. Impairment of non-Financial assets

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

vii. Estimation of uncertainties relating to COVID-19

The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic has created economic disruption throughout the world including India. Consequently, the advertisement revenues and profitability have been adversely impacted. The second and third waves across India has raised concerns over economic growth and business conditions, while the restrictions are currently more localized and for shorter duration as compared to previous year. Moreover, increasing pace of inoculation and efforts by the government are likely to help mitigate some of the adverse impact.

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 pandemic in preparation of these financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets as at March 31, 2022. The Company has considered internal and external information including the economic forecasts available, and based on such information and assessment, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The impact of the pandemic may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. Such changes, if any, will be prospectively recognised. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

viii. Recoverability of trade receivables

Management judgement is required for assessing the recoverability of trade receivables and the valuation of the allowances for impairment of trade receivables. The Company makes impairment allowance for trade receivables based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade receivables. Allowances are applied to trade receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The impairment allowance is estimated by management based on historical experience and current economic environment. The Company assesses the expected credit losses by calibrating historical experience with forward-looking estimates. This may include information regarding the industry in which debtors are operating, historical and post year-end payment records, as well as credit worthiness of debtors.

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Midday Infomedia Limited
Significant accounting policies and Notes referred to and forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. 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 profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant & equipment is provided on written down value basis over the estimated useful lives of the property, plant & equipment estimated by the management, in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The asset's residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and necessary adjustments are made accordingly, wherever required.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Leasehold land are depreciated over the lease term.

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 or losses arising on retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.2 Intangible Assets

Website is treated as intangible asset and is stated at cost of development (net of accumulated amortisation). Amortisation of website development is carried out on a systematic basis over the useful life and accordingly, these are amortised on straight line basis over its estimated useful life of three years.

3.3 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency existing at balance sheet date are translated at the yearend exchange rates. Exchange rate differences arising on settlement of transaction and translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

Premium or discount on forward exchange contract is amortised as income or expense over the life of the contract. Exchange difference on such contract is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the reporting period in which the exchange rate changes. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of forward contract is recognized as income or expenditure during the period.

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3.4 Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from sale of advertisement space, printing and publication of newspaper and job work charges.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amount collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

The Company recognises unearned revenue (i.e. contract liabilities) for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the Balance Sheet. Similarly, if the Company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Company recognises as unbilled revenue (i.e. contract assets) in its Balance Sheet, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due. A refund liability (included in other current liabilities) is recognised for the variable consideration payable to the customer in relation to sales made until the end of the reporting period. The validity of assumptions used to estimate variable consideration is reassessed annually.

Revenue is recognised as under :

(i) Advertisement

Revenue from sale of advertisement space is recognized (net of volume discounts), as and when the relevant advertisement is published. Revenue against all barter-transactions is recognised at the time of actual performance of the contract to the extent of performance completed by either party against its part of contract and is measured at fair value in reference to non-barter transactions.

(ii) Sale of Newspaper

Revenue from sale is recognised on dispatch, net of credits for unsold copies, which coincides with transfer of significant risks and rewards. Subscription revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the subscription.

(iii) Job Work

Revenue from printing job work is recognised on delivery of goods after completion as set out in the relevant contracts.

(iv) Others

Other income/revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and it can be reliably measured

3.5 Impairment of assets

Assessment is done at each balance sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (tangible and intangible) may be impaired. 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 purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(cash-generating units). The impaired loss of prior accounting period is increased / reversed where there has been change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

3.7 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, and are assessed for loss allowance, if any, in subsequent periods.

3.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials comprises cost of purchases. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of first-in first-out basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.9 Investments and other financial assets

(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 the contractual terms of cash flows.

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 investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset.

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(iii) 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.

For debt instruments, subsequent measurement 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 investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance 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 or 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 gains/ (losses). 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 investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

  For equity instruments, the Company 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. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

  Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain / (losses) 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.

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(iv) 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 36 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 required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS -109 'Financial instruments'. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on provision matrix which takes into account historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates.

(v) 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.

(vi) Income recognition

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 (for example, prepayment and extension) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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3.10 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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 definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or losses recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

a) Financial liabilities at FVTPL :

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item. However, for not-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or

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loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

b) Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost
Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

c) Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss

3.11 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where 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.

3.12 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. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within due dates. 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.

3.13 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. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn

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down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

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 financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

3.14 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 balance sheet date. 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 not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). 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 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.

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3.15 Leases

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

The Company has taken certain assets on Operating Lease. Operating Lease is a contract, which conveys the right to Lessee, to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the lease term, in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease on inception. The lease term is either the non-cancellable period of the lease and any additional periods when there is an enforceable option to extend the lease and it is reasonably certain that the Company will extend the term, or a lease period in which it is reasonably certain that the Company will not exercise a right to terminate. The lease term is reassessed if there is a significant change in circumstances.

At commencement, or on the modification, of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using written down value method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. If the lessor transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as the Company's other property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the total lease payments due on the commencement date, discounted using either the interest rate implicit in the lease, if readily determinable, or more usually, an estimate of the Company's incremental borrowing rate on the inception date for a loan with similar terms to the lease. The incremental borrowing rate is estimated by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the statement of profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

In accordance with Ind AS 116, the Company does not recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases i.e. leases with a lease term of 12

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months or less and containing no purchase options. Payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.16 Employee benefits

(i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries etc., 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 current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long term obligations

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and they are calculated annually by actuaries. 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 projected 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 obligation. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or 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 plan of gratuity where gratuity fund is not recognised by the income tax authorities and is administered and managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India; and
(b) Defined contribution plans such as provident fund etc.

Defined benefit plan:
The employees' Gratuity fund is the Company's defined benefit plan. 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 yields 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 benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are

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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
The Company's contributions to employee provident fund, employee state insurance fund and employees' pension scheme are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. The Company deposits these amounts with the fund administered and managed by the provident fund/employee state insurance authorities. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits as an expense immediately

3.17 Provisions and contingent liabilities :

a. Provisions :
Provisions for legal claims, volume discounts and returns are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

b. Contingent Liabilities
A disclosure for a contingent liability is made 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 arising as a result of past event that probably will not require an outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

3.18 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production 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 or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted

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from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

3.19 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.

3.20 Earnings per share

(i) 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, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares, if any, issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) 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.

3.21 Assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. In the cases, where the steps are being taken / have been initiated to sell such assets, in the near future, the same are classified / considered as current Assets held for sale. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition. These assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognized.

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MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED
NOTES REFERRED TO AND FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4(a) : Property, plant and equipment	Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixture	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total	Capital work-in progress (refer note d)
Year ended March 31, 2021									
Gross carrying amount									
Opening gross carrying amount	5,072.38	270.23	2,971.63	196.52	84.33	69.47	204.12	**8,868.68**	26.81
Additions	-	-	26.81	1.77	-	2.28	14.16	**45.02**	32.62
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(41.24)
Closing gross carrying amount	**5,072.38**	**270.23**	**2,998.44**	**198.29**	**84.33**	**71.75**	**218.28**	**8,913.70**	**18.19**
Accumulated depreciation									
Opening accumulated depreciation	596.14	225.94	1,894.77	62.93	68.04	31.81	163.72	**3,043.35**	-
Depreciation charge during the year	288.69	34.86	203.40	30.98	5.09	14.02	21.70	**598.75**	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	**884.83**	**260.80**	**2,098.17**	**93.91**	**73.12**	**45.83**	**185.42**	**3,642.10**	**-**
Closing net carrying amount	**4,187.55**	**9.43**	**900.27**	**104.38**	**11.21**	**25.92**	**32.86**	**5,271.60**	**18.19**
Year ended March 31, 2022									
Gross carrying amount									
Opening gross carrying amount	**5,072.38**	**270.23**	**2,998.44**	**198.29**	**84.33**	**71.75**	**218.28**	**8,913.70**	18.19
Additions	42.75	-	0.35	1.31	-	0.08	1.85	**46.34**	60.46
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	(35.05)	-	-	-	(3.16)	**(38.21)**	(78.65)
Closing gross carrying amount	**5,115.13**	**270.23**	**2,963.74**	**199.60**	**84.33**	**71.83**	**216.97**	**8,921.83**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation									
Opening accumulated depreciation	**884.83**	**260.80**	**2,098.17**	**93.91**	**73.12**	**45.83**	**185.42**	**3,642.10**	
Depreciation charge during the year	271.06	9.41	176.75	16.36	3.50	8.80	12.41	**498.27**	
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	(28.45)	-	-	-	(1.19)	**(29.64)**	
Closing accumulated depreciation	**1,155.89**	**270.21**	**2,246.47**	**110.27**	**76.62**	**54.63**	**196.64**	**4,110.73**	**-**
Closing net carrying amount	**3,959.24**	**0.02**	**717.27**	**89.33**	**7.71**	**17.20**	**20.33**	**4,811.10**	**-**

Notes:
a) Refer Note 31 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.
b) Capital work-in-progress mainly comprises of Midday APP creation.

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4(b) : Right-of-use assets

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee. The Company is holding land as a lessee.

(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Leasehold Land	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Balance	**301.17**	**301.17**
Addition during the year	-	-
Total gross carrying amount (a)	**301.17**	**301.17**
Accumulated Amortization		
Opening Balance	**7.50**	**3.75**
Amortization during the year	3.75	3.75
Total accumulated amortization (b)	**11.25**	**7.50**
Closing net carrying amount (a-b)	**289.92**	**293.67**

(ii) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

The Statement of Profit or Loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Amortization of right-of-use assets			
Leasehold Land	21	3.75	3.75
Total		**3.75**	**3.75**

(iii) Extension and termination options:
Extension and termination options are included in property lease. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operations. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

(iv) As the payment towards lease rent / premium have been made in advance, there is no liability towards future lease payment.

Note 5 : Intangible assets

Website development cost	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Gross Carrying Amount		
Opening Balance	**112.44**	**100.44**
Add: Addition during the year	28.97	12.00
Total gross carrying amount (a)	**141.41**	**112.44**
Accumulated Amortization		
Opening Balance	**78.72**	**36.65**
Amortization during the year	37.28	42.08
Total accumulated amortization (b)	**116.00**	**78.72**
Closing net carrying amount (a-b)	**25.40**	**33.72**

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6 : Financial assets

6 (a) Investments	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
I. Non-current Investments		
a. Investment in private equity fund at FVOCI - unquoted, fully paid-up		
- Morpheus Media Fund		
NIL units (March 31, 2021: 17 units)	-	-
Total non-current investments	-	-
Total non-current investments		-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (in INR)	-	170.00
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments (In INR)	-	170.00
II. Current Investments		
a. Investment in equity instruments - unquoted, fully paid-up		
- Micro Secure Solutions Limited		
22,727 (March 31, 2021: 22,727) Equity Shares of INR 10	-	-
- Micro Retail Limited		
9,260 (March 31, 2021: 9,260) Equity Shares of INR 10	-	-
- The Press Trust of India		
50 (March 31, 2021: 50) Equity Shares of INR 100 each	0.05	0.05
Total investment in equity instruments (a)	**0.05**	**0.05**
b. Investment in mutual funds - quoted		
(Lien against OD facility with ICICI Bank)		
- ICICI Prudential FMP Series 82 - 1136 days	-	252.99
Nil Units (March 31, 2021: 2,000,000 Units)		
- SBI Debt Fund Series - C - 26 - 1125 days - Direct - Growth	-	125.72
Nil units (March 31, 2021: 1,000,000 units)		
Total investment in mutual funds (b)	-	**378.71**
Total current investments	**0.05**	**378.76**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	378.71
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	153.25	153.25
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of unquoted investments	153.20	153.20

6 (b) Trade receivables		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured, considered good			
- from others		52.43	61.40
Unsecured, considered good			
- from related parties		212.26	129.66
- from others		2,809.52	2,551.81
Total		**3,074.21**	**2,742.87**
Allowance for doubtful debts		**(553.55)**	**(542.26)**
Total trade receivables	6.b.i	**2,520.66**	**2,200.61**

6.b.i Refer Note 36 for information about credit risk and Note 37 for ageing of Trade Receivables.

6.b.ii Refer Note 31 for information on trade receivables pledged as security by the Company.

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 (c) Loans - current	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Loans to employees	4.08	3.42
Total loans	**4.08**	**3.42**

6 (d) Cash & Cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	181.93	88.92
- deposits with maturity of less than three months [refer note (i) below]	7.03	120.00
Cash on hand	0.08	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**189.04**	**208.92**

(i) These deposits are held as sweep deposits by Yes Bank which are refundable on demand.

6 (e) Other bank balances	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
In fixed deposits having original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months [refer note (i) below]	303.58	2.00
In fixed deposits having original maturity more than 1 year	1.00	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	7.23	0.12
Total other bank balances	**311.81**	**2.12**

(i) The fixed deposits as at March 31, 2022 are pledged with ICICI Bank against the overdraft facility.

6 (f) Other financial assets	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Security Deposits				
- Unsecured, considered good	2.95	22.87	1.38	24.44
- Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	261.82	-	261.82
Total	**2.95**	**284.69**	**1.38**	**286.26**
Less : Allowance for doubtful	-	(261.82)	-	(261.82)
	2.95	**22.87**	**1.38**	**24.44**
Unbilled Revenue (Refer notes (a) and (b) below)	4.81	-	3.55	-
Total other financial assets	**7.76**	**22.87**	**4.93**	**24.44**

(a) Unbilled revenue represents contract assets where performance obligation has been satisfied by the Company against which neither bill has been raised nor the consideration has been received and is classfied as a financial asset. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due and invoice is raised to the customer. Unbilled revenue is tested for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 109 similar to trade receivables.

(b) Details of unbilled revenue:	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Advertisement revenue		
Opening Balance	3.55	5.63
Add : Revenue recognized during the year	2.91	3.55
Less : Invoiced during the year	(1.65)	(5.63)
Closing Balance	**4.81**	**3.55**

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Note 7: Non- current tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	122.78	181.33
Add: Taxes paid during the year	26.68	23.83
Less: Refund received for earlier year (net of interest)	(78.72)	(82.38)
Total Current tax assets	**70.74**	**122.78**

Note 8: Other non-current assets	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Prepayments	2.03	1.09
Total other non-current assets	**2.03**	**1.09**

Note 9: Inventories	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Raw materials [includes in transit of INR 90.19 lakhs (March 31, 2021: INR NIL)]	180.08	285.45
Stores	6.28	4.13
Total inventories	**186.36**	**289.58**

9.i Refer Note 31 for information on inventories pledged as security by the Company.

Note 10: Other current assets	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Prepayments	48.32	39.20
Balance with statutory/government authorities	9.93	9.76
Advances to suppliers	26.87	10.26
Advances to employees	1.29	1.91
GST Refund Claim	2.00	2.00
Advance to holding company (Refer Note 32)	-	138.95
Other receivables - Receivable against exchange contracts - Refer Note 41	292.07	298.75
Total other current assets	**380.48**	**500.83**

Note 11: Assets held for sale	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Properties [Refer Note (i) below]	182.49	256.98
Total assets held for sale	**182.49**	**256.98**

(i) The Company has various properties which have been acquired under barter arrangements. As these properties are held for sale and its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through use, and the management is in the process to sell these properties in the near future, the same have been re-classified / considered as current Assets held for sale and measured at lower of its carrying value and fair value less costs to sell at the time of reclassification. Out of the total properties of INR 182.49 lakhs (Net of provision of INR 483.53 lakhs), March, 31, 2021: INR 256.98 lakhs (Net of Provision of INR 493.51 lakhs), title deeds for the properties having the carrying value of INR 111.37 lakhs [March 31, 2021: INR 195.98 lakhs], are yet to be executed in the name of the Company.

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 12: Equity share capital and other equity

Note 12 (a): Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Amount
As at April 01, 2020	**200.00**	**2,000.00**
Increase during the year	100.00	1,000.00
As at March 31, 2021	**300.00**	**3,000.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**300.00**	**3,000.00**

(i) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up equity share capital and its Movements

Particulars	Number of shares (in lakhs)	Equity share capital (par value)
As at April 01, 2020	**198.70**	**1,987.03**
Increase during the year	80.00	800.00
As at March 31, 2021	**278.70**	**2,787.03**
Increase during the year	20.00	200.00
As at March 31, 2022	**298.70**	**2,987.03**

(ii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10. Each shareholder is entitle for one vote per share held. The shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and in the event of the liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) During the current year, the Company has allotted 20 lakhs equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each to its Holding Company at the share premium of Rs. 10 per share. The same has resulted in increase in Share Capial by Rs. 200 lakhs and in Security Premium by Rs. 200 lakhs.

(iv) During the previous year, the Company has allotted 80 lakhs equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each to its Holding Company at the share premium of Rs. 10 per share. The same has resulted in increase in Share Capial by Rs. 800 lakhs and in Security Premium by Rs. 790.46 lakhs (net of expenses of Rs. 9.54 lakhs attributable to issue of share capital).

(v) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Jagran Prakashan Limited * (immediate Holding Company)	(Number of shares in lakhs)	298.70	278.70

*Includes six equity shares held in the name of its six nominees, holding 1 share each

(vi) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares (in lakhs)	% holding	Number of shares (in lakhs)	% holding
Jagran Prakashan Limited * (immediate Holding Company)	298.70	100%	278.70	100%

*Includes six equity shares held in the name of its six nominees, holding 1 share each

(vii) Promoter Schedule

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year as at 31st March, 2022				% Change during the year
Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
1	Jagran Prakashan Limited	298.70	100%	7.18%

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year as at 31st March, 2021				% Change during the year
Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
1	Jagran Prakashan Limited	278.70	100%	40.26%

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Note 12 (b) : Other equity	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Equity component of compound financial instrument	1,479.15	1,479.15
(ii) Securities premium	3,189.87	2,989.87
(iii) Retained earnings	(1,819.40)	(549.45)
(iv) Other reserves	-	(127.22)
Total other equity	**2,849.62**	**3,792.35**

(i) Equity component of compound financial instrument

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	**1,479.15**	**1,479.15**
Closing balance	**1,479.15**	**1,479.15**

(ii) Securities premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	**2,989.87**	**2,199.41**
Add: Addition on shares issued during the year (refer note 12 (a.iii) & (a.iv))	200.00	790.46
Closing balance	**3,189.87**	**2,989.87**

(iii) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	**(549.45)**	**1,216.00**
Net (loss) for the year	(1,100.90)	(1,792.73)
Items of other comprehensive income/(loss)		
- Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	0.95	27.27
Transfer of Fair Value Change (Net of deferred tax) of equity instruments derecognised / written off (refer note 12.b.v.d)	(127.22)	-
Deferred tax on equity instruments derecognised/written off (refer note 12.b.v.d)	(42.78)	-
Closing balance	**(1,819.40)**	**(549.45)**

(iv) Other reserves - FVOCI - Equity investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	**(127.22)**	**(127.22)**
Transfer of Fair Value Change (Net of deferred tax) of equity instruments derecognised/written off (refer note 12.b.v.d)	127.22	-
Closing balance	**-**	**(127.22)**

(v) Nature and purpose of Reserves & Surplus and other reserves

a. Equity component of compound financial instrument
The equity component of the compound financial instruments i.e. Preference Shares issued on July 12, 2010 and converted in the equity shares during 2015-16.

b. Securities premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. This is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

c. Retained earnings
The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

d. Other reserves - FVOCI equity investments
The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in Other Comprehensive Income. These changes are accumulated under FVOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised. During the current year, Equity investment of INR 170 lakhs which was fully impaired through FVOCI in the earlier years, has been written off / derecognised and the Fair Value Change of INR 127.22 lakhs (net of deferred tax of INR 42.78 lakhs) has been transferred from Other Comprehensive Income to Retained Earning.

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Note 13: Financial Liabilities

13 (a) Borrowings

I. Non-current borrowings	Maturity date	Terms of repayment	Coupon/ Interest rate	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured					
Term Loan from Bank [Refer Note (i) below]	November 30, 2025	Monthly instalments	7.50%	1,326.10	1,714.88
Total non-current borrowings				**1,326.10**	**1,714.88**
Less: Current maturities of long term debt [included in note 13(a)(II)]				390.54	390.54
Non-current borrowings				**935.56**	**1,324.34**

(i) Term loan from ICICI Bank taken on 18th March, 2019 carrying a variable rate of interest of I-MCLR-1Y plus spread to be reset at the end of every year from the date of dusbursement of loan. The loan is payable in 84 monthly instalments of INR 32.545 lakhs each along with monthly interest from the date of loan. The loan is secured by way of exclusive charge on immovable property (Buildings). As per the loan arrangement, the Company is required to maintain ratios (including Asset Coverage Ratio, Debt Service Coverage Ratio and Total Debt/Net Cash Accruals) at specified levels. During the current year Company has got the financial covenant waiver upto March, 2022. During the current year Holding Company has also given corporate guarantee for the said Term loan.

II. Current borrowings	Maturity date	Terms of repayment	Coupon/ Interest rate	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured					
Overdraft facility availed from ICICI Bank [Refer Note (i) below]	Payable on demand	Payable on demand	4.00%	162.14	-
Overdraft facility availed from Standard Chartered Bank [Refer Note (ii) below]	Payable on demand	Payable on demand	6.75% MCLR-6M	100.02	-
Current maturities of long-term debt (Refer Note 13(a)(I))				390.54	390.54
Unsecured					
Loan from Holding Company [Refer Note (iii) below]	Payable on demand	Payable on demand	7.35%	200.00	
Book Overdraft				2.39	
Current borrowings				**855.09**	**390.54**

(i) Overdraft facilities availed from ICICI Bank are secured by pledge of fixed deposits (Previous year: investments) of the Company.
(ii) Overdraft facilities availed from Standard Chartered Bank and are secured by first and exclusive charge on entire movable fixed assets, stock & book debt of the Company. Further, secured by Letter of Comfort from Holding Company.
(iii) The carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are disclosed in note 31.
(iv) Net debt reconciliation
This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for period presented.

	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities	Total
Particulars	**Current Investments**	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**Borrowings**	
Net surplus/(debt) as at April 01, 2020	**652.82**	**60.75**	**(2,103.31)**	**(1,389.75)**
Cash flows	(274.06)	148.17	388.43	262.54
Interest expense	-	-	(179.39)	(179.39)
Interest paid	-	-	179.39	179.39
Net surplus/(debt) as at March 31, 2021	**378.76**	**208.92**	**(1,714.88)**	**(1,127.21)**
Cash flows	(378.71)	(19.88)	(73.38)	(471.97)
Interest expense	-	-	(113.30)	(113.30)
Interest paid	-	-	113.30	113.30
Net surplus/(debt) as at March 31, 2022	**0.05**	**189.04**	**(1,788.26)**	**(1,599.18)**

Note 13 (b) : Other financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Security deposit received from agents	78.56	79.59
Security deposit received against newsprint loan	160.00	160.00
Employee benefits payable	319.51	223.72
Interest accrued on loan from Holding Company	4.42	-
Interest accrued on dues of MSME vendors	0.25	-
Capital Creditors	-	7.25
Total other current financial liabilities	**562.74**	**470.56**

Note 13 (c) : Trade payables	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;	50.01	10.62
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Payable to related parties (refer note 32)	668.92	652.89
Payable to others	654.45	442.06
Total trade payables	**1,373.38**	**1,105.57**

i. Refer Note 38 for ageing of the Trade Payables.
ii. The normal credit period for these trade payables is generally from 30 to 90 days. No interest is charged by the vendors (except micro enterprises and small enterprises) on overdue payables, if any.

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Note 14: Employee benefit obligations	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Leave obligations (i)	7.19	39.56	46.75	5.51	39.31	44.82
Gratuity (ii)	-	271.41	271.41	-	235.75	235.75
Total Employee benefit obligations	**7.19**	**310.97**	**318.16**	**5.51**	**275.06**	**280.57**

(i) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave which are classified as other long term benefits.

Leave obligations not expected to be settled within the next 12 months is INR 39.56 lakhs (March 31, 2021: INR 39.31 lakhs)

(ii) Defined benefit plan - 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 employee's 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 the Company makes contributions to Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

(iii) Defined contribution plans

The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plan is INR 69.22 lakhs (March 31, 2021 : INR 72.72 lakhs) as detailed below:

(a) Provident fund / Pension

The Company also has a defined contribution plan. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or any constructive obligation.

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Employers' contribution to provident fund *	37.62	38.11

* Included in contribution to employees provident and other funds under employee benefit expenses [refer note 20].

(b) State funds

During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss towards its other contribution plans as briefed below:

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
Employers' Contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 *	29.74	32.50
Employers' Contribution to Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948*	1.86	2.11
Total	**31.60**	**34.61**

* Included in contribution to employees provident and other funds under employee benefit expenses [refer note 20].

(iv) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit plan over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
April 01, 2020	**434.36**	**(206.85)**	**227.52**
Current service cost	33.55	-	33.55
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	(13.34)	(13.34)
Interest expense/(income)	26.15	-	26.15
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**59.70**	**(13.34)**	**46.36**
Actual Enterprises Contribution	-	(1.64)	(1.64)
Remeasurements			
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(7.92)	(16.92)	(24.84)
Experience (gains)/losses	(11.63)	-	(11.63)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(19.55)**	**(16.92)**	**(36.47)**
Benefit payments	(124.27)	124.27	-
March 31, 2021	**350.22**	**(114.47)**	**235.75**

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
April 01, 2021	**350.22**	**(114.47)**	**235.75**
Current service cost	28.37	-	28.37
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	(7.44)	(7.44)
Interest expense/(income)	21.30	-	21.30
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**49.67**	**(7.44)**	**42.23**
Actual Enterprises Contribution	-	(5.31)	(5.31)
Remeasurements			
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(0.09)	11.17	11.08
Experience (gains)/losses	(12.34)	-	(12.34)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(12.43)**	**11.17**	**(1.27)**
Benefit payments	(15.75)	15.75	-
March 31, 2022	**371.71**	**(100.30)**	**271.41**

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of funded obligations	371.71	350.22
Fair value of plan assets	(100.30)	(114.47)
Deficit of funded plan	**271.41**	**235.75**
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	**271.41**	**235.75**

The Company has no legal obligation to settle the deficit in the funded plan with an immediate contribution or addition one off contribution. The Company intends to continue to contribute the defined plan to maintain a target level of funding over a period of time based on an estimation of expected gratuity payments.

(iv) Significant actuarial assumptions were as follows :

Actuarial assumptions	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount Rate	6.90%	6.50%
Salary Growth Rate	4%	0% for 1 year and 4% for future years
Expected Rate of return on plan assets	6.90%	6.50%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees	8.34 Years	8.34 Years
Withdrawal Rates		
18 to 30 years	15.00%	15.00%
31 to 45 years	10.00%	10.00%
Above 45 years	5.00%	5.00%

(a) Estimates of future salary increases are considered in actuarial valuation taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(v) Sensitivity analysis

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

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate - Impact of increase/decrease in 50 bps on DBO	2.49%	-2.38%	2.64%	-2.52%
Salary Growth Rate - Impact of increase/decrease in 50 bps on DBO	-2.41%	2.54%	-2.57%	2.70%

The above sensitivity analyses are 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.

(vi) The major categories of plan assets are as follows

Composition of the plan assets	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Insurance Scheme/Plan with LIC	100%	100%

(vii) 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 using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. These are subject to interest rate risk.

(viii) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and the current agreed contribution rate is 12% of the basic salaries

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending March 31, 2023 are INR Nil.

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Defined benefit obligation - Gratuity	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years
March 31, 2022	60.01	46.24	304.41
March 31, 2021	45.13	50.93	290.04

(ix) The Indian Parliament has approved The Code on Social Security, 2020 (the 'Code') which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Code has received the Presidential assent and has been published in the Gazette of India. The effective date from which the changes are applicable are yet to be notified and the rules for quantifying the financial impact are yet to be framed. In view of this, impact, if any, of the changes will be assessed and accounted for in the Financial year of notification of the relevant provisions.

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 15: Other Current liabilities	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Advance from customers (Refer note (a) below)	183.55	218.90
Statutory dues payable	41.23	31.26
Advance from Holding Company	76.51	-
Deferred revenue (Refer note (b) below)	218.60	211.09
Refund liabilities (Refer note (c) below)	96.79	107.77
Total other current liabilities	**616.68**	**569.02**

(a) The Company recognises Advance from customers (i.e. contract liabilities) for consideration received but yet to be billed before the Company transfers the control of goods or services to the customer and it is classified as other current liabilities. The detail is as under:

Advertisement revenue	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	**218.90**	**173.33**
Less: Revenue recognized during the period	(218.90)	(173.33)
Add: Received during the period but not invoiced/recognized as revenues	183.55	218.90
Closing Balance	**183.55**	**218.90**

(b) The Company recognises deferred revenue (i.e. contract liabilities) for consideration received and billed before the Company transfers the control of goods or services to the customer and it is classified as other current liabilities. The detail is as under:

Advertisement revenue	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening Balance	211.09	238.69
Less: Revenue recognized during the year	(211.09)	(238.69)
Add: Invoiced during the year but not recognized as revenues	218.60	211.09
Closing Balance	**218.60**	**211.09**

(c) Refund liabilities are recognised for volume discounts payable to customers.

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: Deferred tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	-	13.56
Derecognition of Financial instruments through FVOCI	-	36.23
Financial Instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income		0.32
Other items		
- Allowance for doubtful advances allowable under the Income-tax Act, 1961	205.21	202.37
- Allowance for impairment loss for diminution for properties under Assets held for sale and other items which are allowable under Income-tax Act, 1961 on actual write off	202.34	210.49
- Carry forward of unused tax losses	1,102.58	666.50
	1,510.13	1,129.47
Deferred tax liabilities (DTL)		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	9.57	-
Financial instruments at Fair value through other comprehensive income	6.55	-
Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	0.54	21.13
	16.66	21.13
Net deferred tax assets	1,493.47	1,108.34

Movements in deferred tax assets		Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at FVOCI	Other Items*	Total
At April 01, 2020		31.07	(11.42)	45.75	440.23	505.63
- to profit or loss		(17.52)	(9.71)	-	639.13	611.90
- to other comprehensive income		-	-	(9.20)	-	(9.20)
At March 31, 2021		13.55	(21.13)	36.55	1,079.36	1,108.34
- to profit or loss		(23.12)	20.59	-	430.77	428.24
- to other comprehensive income					(0.32)	(0.32)
'- On derecognisation of equity instruments at FVOCI	12(b).v.d	-	-	(42.78)		(42.78)
At March 31, 2022		(9.57)	(0.54)	(6.23)	1,509.81	1,493.48

(i) For critical and significant estimates in relation to deferred tax assets, refer note 2.(f)(iii) to the financial statements.
(ii) includes Rs. 385.87 lakhs towards DTA on Unabsorbed Depreciation.

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Revenue from operations	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Sale of products		
Advertisement revenue	3,450.38	2,115.82
Newspaper sale	1,132.17	809.67
Other operating revenues		
Jobwork	244.41	75.17
Scrap sale	93.10	35.90
Franchisee Income	6.00	6.00
Total revenue from operations	**4,926.06**	**3,042.56**

(i) The Company derives its revenue from contracts with customers for the transfer of goods and services over time and at a point in time in the following major product lines. The Company is engaged mainly in the business of printing and publication of newspaper in India. The other activities of the company comprise job work charges and other operating revenue. The Board of Directors of the Company, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM), evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicators of the Company as a single unit. Therefore no infomation has been disclosed in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108- 'Operating Segment Reporting'.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Performance obligation satisfied at a point in time		
Advertisement revenue	3,450.38	2,115.82
Newspaper sale	1,132.17	809.67
Job work charges and other operating revenue	343.51	117.07
Total revenue from operations	**4,926.06**	**3,042.56**

(ii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations
The following table includes revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligation that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the reporting date:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Advertisement revenue	218.60	211.09
Total revenue from operations	**218.60**	**211.09**

The Company applies practical expedient in Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations which are part of the contracts that have original expected duration of one year or less and where the Company has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date.

(iii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
a) Advertisment revenue		
Revenue as per contract price	**3,600.29**	**2,155.24**
Add/(Less):		
Incentives paid	(149.91)	(39.42)
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**3,450.38**	**2,115.82**
b) Sale of newspapers and magazines		
Revenue as per contract price	1,132.17	809.67
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**1,132.17**	**809.67**
c) Job work charges and other operating revenue		
Revenue as per contract price	343.51	117.07
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	**343.51**	**117.07**

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Note 18 (a): Other income	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest Income		
On fixed deposits	12.65	1.18
On loans to employees	0.54	0.26
On Income tax refund	4.86	8.83
Rental Income	17.10	-
Others	6.75	-
Total other income	**41.90**	**10.27**

Note 18 (b): Other gains/(losses)	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Net gain / (loss) on financial assets/liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	25.96
Net gain on sale of investments	3.74	3.52
Impairment gain / (loss) of Assets held for sale	9.99	(57.12)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.06	-
Liabilities no longer required written-back	2.93	0.53
Other items	1.33	15.94
Total other gains/(losses)	**18.05**	**(11.17)**

Note 19: Cost of materials consumed	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Raw materials		
At the beginning of the year	285.45	486.88
Add: Purchases	674.65	380.71
Add/Less: Net Transfer	215.47	70.02
Less: At the end of the year	180.08	285.45
Total cost of materials consumed [Note (a) below]	**995.48**	**512.12**
(a) Items of Raw Materials Consumed		
Newsprint	903.91	475.52
Printing ink	91.57	36.60
	995.48	**512.12**

Note 20: Employee benefits expense	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Salary, wages and bonus	2,650.75	2,608.45
Contribution to employees provident and other funds	69.22	72.72
Gratuity including contribution to gratuity fund	42.23	46.36
Leave compensation	6.42	(41.62)
Staff welfare expenses	72.71	88.89
Total employee benefits expense	**2,841.33**	**2,774.80**

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 21: Depreciation and amortisation expense	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4(a)	498.27	598.75
Amorization of Right-of-use assets	4(b)	3.75	3.75
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	37.28	42.08
Total depreciation and amortisation expense		**539.30**	**644.58**

Note 22: Other expenses		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Consumption of stores		78.30	44.94
Repairs and maintenance			
Plant and machinery		72.52	24.48
Building		0.02	0.03
Others		68.73	48.33
News collection and contribution		365.93	314.56
Composing, printing and binding		81.31	5.17
Power and fuel		113.32	94.32
Freight and cartage		13.29	5.01
Rates and taxes		42.55	41.69
Legal and professional fees		23.41	29.20
Rent		15.74	(69.21)
Carriage and distribution		114.57	135.26
Travelling and conveyance		29.77	23.04
Communication		52.59	7.42
Business Support Services		-	83.72
Promotion, publicity and sales incentives		742.6	337.54
Director's sitting fees		1.43	-
Insurance		15.78	9.84
Bad debts written-off		23.89	72.09
Loss allowance on doubtful debts and advances		11.29	13.34
Payments to auditors [refer note 22 (a) below]		15.43	14.73
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)		8.43	(5.17)
Corporate social responsibility expenditure [refer note 22 (b) below]		-	9.10
Investments in Equity instruments written off (refer Note 12(b).v.d)			
- Carrying value of the Investment	170.00		
Less : Allowance for Impairment loss created in the earlier year	(170.00)	-	-
Loss on sale of Assets held for sale		19.62	-
Miscellaneous expenses		99.45	71.48
Total other expenses		**2,009.97**	**1,310.91**

Note 22 (a): Details of payments to auditors		
Payment to auditors (excluding GST)		
As auditor:		
Audit fees	12.50	12.29
Re-imbursement of expenses	2.93	2.44
Total	**15.43**	**14.73**

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Note 22 (b): Corporate social responsibility expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee has been formed by the Company. The expenses / contributions towards CSR was on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013. The detail of the amount spent during the year is as under:

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Amount lying pending / shortfall for the earlier year/s	-	-
Amount required to be incurred during the year	-	9.10
Amount incurred during the year:		
- Towards creating free support, awareness and education to cancer patients and their families.	-	9.10
(The projects for which expenses have been incurred as detailed above have been completed during the year)		
Amount lying pending / shortfall as at year end	-	-
Reasons for Amount lying pending / shortfall as at 31.03.2022	NA	NA

Note 23: Finance costs	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest and finance charges	129.08	203.88
Finance costs expensed in profit or loss	**129.08**	**203.88**

Note 24: Income tax expense

This note provides an analysis of the Company's income tax expense, shows amounts that are recognised directly in equity 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.

(a) Income tax expense	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax		
(Increase) in deferred tax assets	(430.78)	(639.13)
Increase / (Decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	2.53	27.23
Total deferred tax benefit	**(428.25)**	**(611.90)**
Income tax expense	**(428.25)**	**(611.90)**

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

		Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Loss before income tax expense		(1,529.15)	(2,404.63)
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2021: 25.168%)		**(384.86)**	**(605.20)**
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:			
Amortisation of Leasehold land			
Amortisation of Right-of-use assets		0.94	0.94
Corporate social responsibility expenditure		-	1.15
Other items		(1.23)	0.41
Transfer of deferred tax to retained earnings	12(b).v.d	(42.78)	-
Transfer of deferred tax to Other comprehensive income		(0.32)	(9.20)
Income tax expense		**(428.25)**	**(611.90)**

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Note 25: Earnings per share

		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(i)	Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company (A/C)	(3.80)	(8.32)
(ii)	Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company (B/D)	(3.80)	(8.32)
(iii)	Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
	Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earning per share (A)	(1,100.90)	(1,792.73)
	Adjustment for potential equity shares	-	-
	Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earning per share (B)	(1,100.90)	(1,792.73)
(iv)	Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
	Weighted average number of shares outstanding used as the denominator in calculating basic earning per share (C)	28,982,656	21,536,080
	Adjustment for potential equity shares	-	-
	Weighted average number of shares outstanding used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share (D)	28,982,656	21,536,080

Note 26: Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(a)	Contingent liabilities - claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
(i)	In respect of various pending labour and defamation cases (In view of large number of cases it is impracticable to disclose the details of each case) [Refer note below]	Amount not ascertainable	Amount not ascertainable
(ii)	Income tax	91.92	-

Note:
Various third parties have filed separate criminal complaints pertaining to alleged defamation/incident pursuant to various news reports, news articles or other contents published in the newspaper of Midday, against Midday and employees of Midday including certain reporters, photographers and editors, directors of Midday and/ or printers and publishers These matters are presently pending before various forums at various stages of adjudication.

(b) Contingent assets
The Company has lodged a claim against a Customer for recovery of its dues. However, the contingent assets has not been recognised as a receivable as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 as its receipt is dependent on the outcome of the arbitration process.

Note 27: Commitments
Rental expense relating to operating leases

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Minimum lease payments - short term	11.76	25.06
Total rental expense relating to short term operating leases	**11.76**	**25.06**

Note 28: Segment Reporting

In the opinion of the management, the Company is primarily engaged in the business of printing and publishing of newspaper in India. Hence, there are no reportable segments as envisaged in Ind AS 108 'Segment Reporting' notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, no disclosures for segment reporting have been included in the financial statements.

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Note 29: Impairment of assets

Basis the information available and applying its judgement, the Company used a discounted cash flow model, including performing sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used, to assess value in use of its assets, and concluded that the recoverable amount of the assets thus determined is higher than their carrying value, and accordingly no impairment loss needs to be recorded. The Company will continue to closely monitor for any material change in future periods.

Note 30: Assets classified as held for sale

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Investment properties	182.49	256.98
Total assets classified as held for sale	**182.49**	**256.98**

Inline with the management's plan to sell these assets, such assets have continued to be held for sale. There are several interested parties and the sale is expected to be completed in next operating cycle. The assets are presented within total assets of Midday Infomedia Limited.

Assets classified as held for sale were measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, resulting in the recognition of a impairment loss write down of INR 19.62 lakhs (March 31, 2021 - INR 57.12 lakhs) in the statement of profit or loss. The key inputs under this approach are price per square meter of comparable lots of plots in the area of similar location.

Note 31: Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6 (b)	2,520.66	2,200.61
Fixed deposits	6 (e)	303.58	-
Investment in Mutual Funds	6 (a)	-	378.71
		2,824.24	**2,579.33**
Non-financial assets			
Inventories	9	186.36	289.58
Total Current Assets pledged as security		**3,010.60**	**2,868.91**
Non-current			
Non-financial assets			
Property, plant and equipments - Buildings	4(a)	3,959.24	4,187.55
Total Non-current Assets pledged as security		**3,959.24**	**4,187.55**
Total assets pledged as security		**6,969.84**	**7,056.46**

Refer Note 13(a)

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 32: Related Party transactions

(a) Holding company:
The Company is controlled by the following entities:

Name	Type	Place of Incorporation	Ownership interest March 31, 2022	Ownership interest March 31, 2021
Jagran Prakashan Limited	Holding company	India	100.00%	100.00%
Jagran Media Network Investment Private Limited	Ultimate holding company	India	NA	NA

(b) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Fellow subsidiary which do not exercise control or significant influence over the Company	Music Broadcast Limited
Entities over which Key Management Personnel exercises significant influence	MMI Online Limited
Key Management Personnel as per the Companies Act, 2013	Mr. Sanjay Gupta - Chairman and Director Mr. Shailesh Gupta - Director Mr. Shashidhar Sinha – Director Ms. Anita Nayyar – Director (w.e.f. July 22, 2021) Mr. Amit Dixit – Director (ceased w.e.f. June 13, 2021) Mr. Rajendra Kumar Jhunjhunwala – Director (ceased w.e.f. May 03, 2021) Ms. Apurva Purohit - Director (ceased w.e.f. July 01, 2021) Mr. Nilpesh Shah Chief Financial Officer & WTD – (ceased w.e.f. January 31, 2021) Mr. Jimmy Oza - Chief Financial Officer & WTD (w.e.f. January 31, 2021 and ceased w.e.f. January 14, 2022) Mr. Ashish Shah - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. January 24, 2022 and ceased w.e.f. April 14, 2022) Mr. Aash Dharod – Company Secretary (ceased w.e.f. June 27, 2021) Ms. Astha Purwar - Company Secretary (w.e.f. July 22, 2021)

(c) Key Management personnel compensation	**March 31, 2022**	**March 31, 2021**
Short-term employee benefits	12.92	33.08
Post-employment benefits	-	0.11
Total Compensation	**12.92**	**33.19**
Other services		
Sitting fees paid to Director	1.70	-
Total	**1.70**	**-**

The remuneration of key management personnel/s is determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee having regard to the performance of individual and market trends.

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Transactions with related parties

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The following transactions occurred with related parties:		
Sales and purchases of goods and services		
Advertisement revenue share income		
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	194.64	40.53
Advertisement expense share		
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	88.23	37.80
Advertisement Revenue		
From Music Broadcast Limited	5.51	52.97
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	12.25	1.63
Job work Revenue		
From MMI Online Limited	6.91	-
Services Received		
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	31.48	22.09
From Music Broadcast Limited	8.12	17.35
From MMI Online Limited	-	21.01
Rental income		
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	17.10	-
Other transactions		
Sale of Asset		
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	12.85	-
Purchase of Asset		
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	3.02	-
Services given		
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	12.75	6.00
To Music Broadcast Limited	1.01	-
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company		
By Jagran Prakashan Limited	31.49	50.33
By Music Broadcast Limited	70.59	58.75
Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of the related party charged to the related party		
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	367.99	6.01
To Music Broadcast Limited	46.22	5.91
Interest expense		
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	4.91	-
Loan Taken		
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	200.00	-
Newsprint advance		
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	-	170.10
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	297.60	
Newsprint repayment		
By Jagran Prakashan Limited		82.00
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	82.13	
Security Deposit against Newsprint Loan received		
By Jagran Prakashan Limited	-	160.00
Equity Share Capital raised (inclusive of share premium)		
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	400.00	1,600.00

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

d) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties		
Trade payables (purchases of goods and services)		
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	**544.45**	520.99
To MMI Online Limited	**-**	3.72
To Music Broadcast Limited	**124.47**	128.18
Trade receivables (sales of goods and services)		
From Jagran Prakashan Limited	**152.83**	126.08
From Music Broadcast Limited	**59.43**	3.57
Other current assets		
Advance to Jagran Prakashan Limited	**-**	138.95
Other Current liabilities		
Advance from Jagran Prakashan Limited	**76.51**	-
Borrowings		
Loan taken from Jagran Prakashan Limited (including interest)	**204.42**	0
Other financial liabilities		
Security deposit received against Newsprint Loan from Jagran Prakashan Limited	**160.00**	160.00
Equity		
To Jagran Prakashan Limited	**2,987.03**	2,787.03

Notes:-

1. The sales to, purchases and other transactions from/with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free (except in the case of loan taken from Holding Company) and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2021: INR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

2) Commitment with related parties
Corporate guarantees provided by Holding company towards Term loan with ICICI bank.

3) The figures excludes sales tax / service tax / GST, as applicable.

4) The Company has obtained a letter of support from its Holding Company Jagran Prakashan Limited, for commitment of Investment upto Rs.25 crores out of which investment of Rs. 20 crores has since been made as on March 31, 2022 by subscription to Share Capital.

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Note 33: Fair value measurements

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The financial instruments are classified in the following categories and are summarised in the table below:
i) Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)
ii) Fair value through Other Comprehensive income (FVOCI)
iii) Amortised cost

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Investments	-	-	0.05	378.71	-	0.05
Trade receivables	-	-	2,520.66	-	-	2,200.61
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	189.04	-	-	208.92
Other bank balances	-	-	311.81	-	-	2.12
Loans	-	-	4.08	-	-	3.42
Other financial assets	-	-	30.63	-	-	29.37
Total financial assets	**-**	**-**	**3,056.27**	**378.71**	**-**	**2,444.48**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	1,788.26	-	-	1,714.88
Trade payables	-	-	1,373.38	-	-	1,105.57
Other financial liabilities	-	-	562.74	-	-	470.56
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,724.38**	**-**	**-**	**3,291.01**

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The following table summarises the financial instruments at fair value by valuation methods. The different levels have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

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

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

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Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

	As at March 31, 2022				As at March 31, 2021			
Particulars	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets								
Financial Investments at FVPL:								
Mutual funds - Growth/Dividend plan	-	-	-	-	378.71	-	-	378.71
Financial Investments at FVOCI:								
Investment in Private Equity Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-	**378.71**	-	-	378.71

Note: There are no financial liabilities in a category: measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period. There are no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices.
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

Financial assets in level 3 category includes investment in private equity fund, where the fair values have been determined based on net asset values.

(iii) Valuation processes

The finance department of the Company includes Chief Financial Officer that performs the valuation of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 values. Chief Financial Officer reports directly to the Group Chief Financial Officer.

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 34: Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for stakeholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust any dividend payments, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Consistent with the industry standards the Company monitors capital on the basis of debt to equity ratio where debt (comprise of total borrowings) and Equity comprise the equity shares outstanding at each reporting date.

The Debt to Equity position at each reporting date is summarised below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net debt	1,790.65	1,714.88
Total equity	5,836.65	6,579.38
Net debt to equity ratio	0.31	0.26

Note 35: Due to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

Disclosures pursuant to The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') are as follows :-

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1	Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	50.01	10.62
2	Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.25	-
3	Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
4	Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of the MSMED Act, to suppliers registered MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
5	Interest paid, under Section16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
6	Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
7	Further, interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 36: Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors which provides principles for overall risk management.
This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets	Aging analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, Credit limits, and periodic monitoring of realizable value.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	By minimising the exposure in foreign currency
Market risk – interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Periodical monitoring with respect to market conditions	Replacing the high cost borrowings with low cost borrowings from time to time
Market risk – security prices	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

Competition Risk
The Company faces competition from peers which challenges the profit earning capacity of the Company. The Company manages the risk from competition on the basis of strength of its content and brand.
Demand Risk
The Company derives majority of its revenue from sale of advertisement space and any shortfall in sale of space impacts the profits disproportionately. The Company manages the risk by taking increase in cover prices and by utilising its printing and other infrastructure to generate revenue from other streams such as job work.

(A) Credit risk

The credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks/ institutions with which balances are maintained. The Company does not maintain significant cash and deposit balances other than those required for its day to day operations.

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit to customers. The Company monitors the payment track record of the customers. The Company has also accepted security deposits from its agencies, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due or when the extended credit period expires. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

The Company provides for expected credit loss when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categorises a provision when a customer fails to make contractual payments as per agreed terms. Where loans or receivables have been impaired, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

(i) Reconciliation of loss allowance - deposits (note - 6(f))

Loss allowance on April 01, 2020	**261.82**
Changes in loss allowance	-
Loss allowance on March 31, 2021	**261.82**
Changes in loss allowance	-
Loss allowance on March 31, 2022	**261.82**

(ii) Reconciliation of loss allowance – Trade receivables (note 6(b))

Loss allowance on April 01, 2020	**528.92**
Changes in loss allowance	13.34
Loss allowance on March 31, 2021	**542.26**
Changes in loss allowance	11.29
Loss allowance on March 31, 2022	**553.55**

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

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(B) Liquidity risk

The Company relies on a mix of excess operating cash flows, investments in marketable securities, borrowings and capital infusion to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of the liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities), cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times.

The table below analyses the Company's financing arrangements and non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. There are no derivative financial instruments in respect of reporting periods disclosed under these financial statements.

(i) Financing arrangements

	31-03-2022	31-03-2021
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	922.88	1,043.44
	922.88	**1,043.44**

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. There are no derivative financial instruments in respect of reporting periods disclosed under these financial statements.

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	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
March 31, 2022				
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	852.70	390.54	545.02	1,788.26
Trade payables	1,373.38	-	-	1,373.38
Other financial liabilities	562.74	-	-	562.74
Total non-derivative liabilities	**2,788.82**	**390.54**	**545.02**	**3,724.38**
March 31, 2021				
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	390.54	390.54	933.81	1,714.88
Trade payables	1,105.57	-	-	1,105.57
Other financial liabilities	463.31	-	-	470.56
Total non-derivative liabilities	**1,959.42**	**390.54**	**933.81**	**3,291.01**

(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The company operates in primarily in India and not materially exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. The Company generally deals in USD for news print purchases. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

(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

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	USD	USD
Financial assets		
Trade Receivables	31.20	15.71
Financial liabilities		
Trade Payables	180.33	2.42
Net exposure to foreign currency risk	**(149.13)**	**13.29**

(b) Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments:

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD Increase by 2% (March 31, 2021 - 2%)*	2.98	(0.27)
INR/USD Decrease by 2% (March 31, 2021 - 2%)*	(2.98)	0.27

*holding off other variables constant

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk
The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in INR and USD.

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(a) 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:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Variable rate borrowings*	1,588.26	1,714.88
Fixed rate borrowings	200.00	-
Total borrowings	**1,788.26**	**1,714.88**
Variable rate borrowings as % of total loans	88.82%	100.00%

*includes Term Loan from ICICI Bank & Overdraft Facilities from ICICI Bank & Standard Chartered Bank.

Consistent with the industry standards the Company monitors capital on the basis of debt to equity ratio where net debt comprises total borrowings other than interest accrued net of cash and cash equivalents and equity comprises of equity shares capital, reserves and surplus and other reserves.

(b) Sensitivity
Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest rates - increase by 10 basis points (10bps)*	(1.59)	(1.71)
Interest rates - decrease by 10 basis points (10bps)*	1.59	1.71

*holding all other variables constant

(iii) Price risk

The Company doesn't have significant equity investments that are publicly traded and investments in non-listed securities are of strategic importance. The Company's non-listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages its investment in unquoted securities by monitoring the cash flow measures.

Note 37: Trade Receivables ageing schedule

a. As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i. Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	325.95	1,119.55	308.16	315.01	382.61	69.38	**2,520.66**
ii. Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	27.38	98.73	359.22	**485.33**
iv. Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v. Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi. Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	68.22	**68.22**
Total	**325.95**	**1,119.55**	**308.16**	**342.39**	**481.34**	**496.82**	**3,074.21**

b. As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i. Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	314.50	695.83	325.68	725.92	85.03	53.65	**2,200.61**
ii. Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii. Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	84.98	137.86	251.20	**474.04**
iv. Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v. Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi. Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	63.75	4.47	**68.22**
Total	**314.50**	**695.83**	**325.68**	**810.90**	**286.64**	**309.32**	**2,742.87**

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 38: Trade Payable ageing schedule

a. As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	49.75	0.26	-	-	**50.01**
(ii) Others	661.48	606.70	50.48	4.71	**1,323.37**
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**711.23**	**606.96**	**50.48**	**4.71**	**1,373.38**

b. As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	10.62	-	-	-	**10.62**
(ii) Others	431.70	654.28	5.74	3.23	**1,094.95**
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**442.32**	**654.28**	**5.74**	**3.23**	**1,105.57**

Note 39: CWIP Ageing Schedule

a. As at March 31, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

b. As at March 31, 2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	18.19	-	-	-	**18.19**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

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MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES REFERRED TO AND FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 40: Ratios

Sr. No	Ratio	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021	Numerator/ Denominator	Variation	Reasons for Variation> 25%
(a)	Current Ratio	1.05	1.41	Current Assets / Current liabilities	-25%	Increase in business activities requiring additional short term borrowings
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	0.30	0.26	Total Debt/Total Equity	17%	--
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	(2.10)	(3.19)	PAT+Non-cash operating expenses/Interest & Lease payments + Principal Payments	-34%	Due to reduction in loss during the current year as compared to previous year
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	(0.20)	(0.27)	Profit after tax / Average Equity shareholder's Fund	-27%	Loss decreased during the year and also infusion of fresh capital
(e)	Inventory turnover Ratio	20.70	7.77	Sales / Average Inventory	166%	Better utilization of inventory
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	2.09	1.21	Net Credit Sales / Average trade receivables	72%	Increase in collection from Trade Receivables
(g)	Trade Payables turnover ratio	0.54	0.32	Credit Purchase / Average trade payables	67%	Timely payments to Trade Payables
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	26.61	2.90	Net Sales / Working Capital	816%	Increase in Sales during the year
(i)	Net profit ratio	(0.25)	(0.59)	Profit after tax / Net Sales	-58%	Increase in Sales during the year
(j)	Return on Capital employed	(0.26)	(0.31)	EBIT / Capital Employed	-16%	--

S.P. CHOPRA & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ NEW DELHI

MIDDAY INFOMEDIA LIMITED

NOTES REFERRED TO AND FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 41: Exchange contracts

The Company has entered into exchange contracts aggregating INR 666.02 lakhs (Previous year: INR 750.49 lakhs) for sale of advertisement space in exchange of rights to acquire Investment properties and other services. The fair value of advertisement space sold at the inception of the contract is recognised as an advance from customers / receivable against exchange arrangement and Investment property acquired as current investments/Other long-term assets where the rights to Investment properties is not yet transferred. Revenue is recognised on publication of the advertisement and gain / loss is recognised on sale of Investment property.

Note 42: Going Concern

The Company has suffered losses during the current and earlier year which is mainly due to adverse impact of COVID 19 on its business operations / activities. However, with the continued support of its workmen / employees, business associates, lenders and Holding Company (by providing inter corporate deposit of Rs. 200 lakhs and infusion of additional capital of Rs. 400 lakhs in the current year and infusion of additional capital of Rs. 1,600 lakhs in the previous year), and strong marketing strategy, the Company was able to achieve the continuous steady improvement in its operations and the profitability and was also able to meet its financial and contractual obligations without any delay / default. Considering the said organizational and financial support, and its future plan for operations, and profitability and cash flow projections (after giving due consideration of the uncertainties of the COVID 19 situation), the Company is hopeful of further improvement in its operational and financial position, and accordingly these financial results have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 43: The figures of previous year have been re-grouped/arranged, wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

For S. P. Chopra & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000346N

Pawan K. Gupta
Partner
Membership Number: 092529

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shailesh Gupta
Director
DIN: 00192466

Rajiv Shah
Whole-time Director &
Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 08184061

Astha Purwar
Company Secretary
Membership Number: A49543

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 24, 2022