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CHAIRPERSON AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

Dr. Jyotsna Suri

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Mr. Keshav Suri

DIRECTORS

Mr. Ramesh Suri
Dr. M.Y. Khan
Mr. Dhruv Prakash
Mr. Vivek Mehra
Mr. Ranjan Mathai
Ms. Shovana Narayan

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma

COMPANY SECRETARY AND HEAD LEGAL

Mr. Himanshu Pandey

REGISTERED OFFICE

Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi - 110001, India

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
L-41 Connaught Circus
New Delhi 110001, India

BANKERS

Yes Bank Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.
Axis Bank Ltd.
The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.

BOARD'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS,

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 38th Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2019.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 is given below on standalone and consolidated basis:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2018-19	2017-18	**2018-19**	2017-18
Revenue from operations	**68,135.09**	63,859.72	**78,411.75**	73,798.44
Other Income	**1,359.24**	692.23	**2,695.71**	1,653.89
Total Income	**69,494.33**	64,551.95	**81,107.46**	75,452.33
Profit before interest, tax, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA)	**18,771.37**	18,875.20	**25,036.02**	22,420.30
Add: Finance Income	**2,027.14**	2,285.67	**650.49**	641.73
Less: Finance costs	**13,716.68**	12,107.22	**14,933.69**	13,779.52
Less: Depreciation & amortization expenses	**5,199.91**	5,178.94	**8,778.58**	8,476.56
Profit before tax & Exceptional items	**1,881.92**	3,874.71	**1,974.24**	805.95
Less: Tax expenses	**(120.82)**	750.75	**(869.02)**	(7,582.07)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	**2,002.74**	3123.96	**2,843.26**	8,388.02
Less: Share of non-controlling interest	**-**	-	**(1,162.43)**	884.07
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	**94.56**	(59.56)	**100.22**	(61.21)
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	**2,097.30**	3,064.40	**4,105.91**	7,442.74
Add: Retained Earnings brought forward from the previous year	**53,699.58**	51,549.79	**42,957.84**	36,429.71
Less: Cash dividend	**759.91**	759.91	**759.91**	759.91
Less: Tax on distribution of equity dividend	**156.20**	154.70	**156.20**	154.70
Add: Share of Profit of Associates and joint ventures net of Tax	**-**	-	**-**	-
Retained Earnings	**54,880.77**	53,699.58	**46,147.64**	42,957.84

Standalone Financial Highlights

In the last financial year (2018-19), the turnover of the Company was Rs. 69,494.33 lakh as against Rs. 64,551.95 lakh for the previous year. The turnover has increased by 7.66 % as compared to the previous year.

The EBIDTA was Rs. 18,771.37 lakh as against Rs. 18,875.20 lakh for the previous year. The EBIDTA has decreased by 0.55%.

Total comprehensive income, net of tax was Rs. 2,097.30 lakh as against Rs. 3,064.40 lakh for the previous year, decrease of 31.56 % as compared to the previous year.

Consolidated Financial Highlights

In the last financial year (2018-19), the consolidated turnover of the Company was Rs. 81,107.46 lakh as against Rs. 75,452.33 lakh for the previous year. The turnover has increased by 7.49% as compared to the previous year.

The EBIDTA was Rs. 25,036.02 lakh as against Rs. 22,420.30 lakh for the previous year. The EBIDTA has increased by 11.67% primarily due to higher turnover and effective cost control.

Total comprehensive income, net of tax was Rs. 4,105.91 lakh as against Rs. 7,442.74 lakh for the previous year and decrease of 44.83% as compared to the previous year.

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

The Lalit Suri Hospitality Group made a comprehensive growth during the last financial year. All the hotel properties have shown a steady growth in revenues. The Group is operating 12 luxury hotels, palaces and resorts in India under the brand "The LaLiT" and two hotels in the mid-market segment in India under the brand "The LaLiT Traveller". The Group also holds the exclusive rights to provide management consultancy services in connection with the management of a hotel in London, "The LaLiT London".

Our nightclub "Kitty Su" has become one of the renowned night clubs of the country. Presently, it is operational in Delhi, Mumbai and Chandigarh. The Lalit Food Truck Company provides outdoor catering services in four cities in India.

The Group has a global strategic alliance with Worldhotels for global sales, marketing and distribution of our hotels in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Bengaluru.

The Group also operates a hospitality school in Faridabad, The Lalit Suri Hospitality School, which provides education and training to students intending to pursue a career in the hospitality industry.

The Company has filed Draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP") in June, 2018 with Securities Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). The Company intends to raise upto Rs. 1200 crore through the Initial Public Offering.

SUBSIDIARIES/JOINT VENTURE/ASSOCIATES

The consolidated accounts of the Company and its following subsidiaries / joint venture / entity controlled by the Company forms part of the Annual Report:

1. Jyoti Limited,
2. Prime Cellular Limited,
3. Apollo Zipper India Limited,
4. Prima Buildwell Private Limited,
5. Kujjal Hotels Private Limited,
6. Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZCo (Joint venture of Prima Buildwell Private Limited) and
7. The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust (an entity controlled by the Company).

In the last financial year, the name of "Kujjal Builders Private Limited" was changed to "Kujjal Hotels Private Limited". The Company is in process of changing names of its other subsidiaries to reflect its business activities i.e. managing and running of hotels.

A statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of all subsidiaries / joint ventures pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 in AOC- 1 forms part of the Annual Report. The statement provides the details of performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries/joint venture.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 136 of the Act, the Standalone Financial Statements of your Company, Consolidated Financial Statements along with relevant documents and separate audited accounts in respect of subsidiaries are available on the website of your Company.

The policy for determining material subsidiaries can be accessed on your Company's website under the link https://www.thelalit.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Policy-for-determining-material-subsidiary.pdf

DIVIDEND

The Board has recommended a dividend of 10% per equity share i.e. Rs. 1 (Previous Year Rs. 1) per equity share of Rs. 10/- each. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The total outgo because of dividend payment shall be Rs. 759.91 lakh.

The register of shareholders and share transfer registers shall remain closed from Thursday, 22nd August, 2019 to Wednesday, 28th August, 2019 (both days inclusive).

TRANSFER OF UNPAID AND UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO IEPF AND SHARES TO IEPF AUTHORITY

Pursuant to Sections 124 and 125 of the Act read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ('IEPF Rules'), dividends, if not claimed for a consecutive period of 7 years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account of the Company, are liable to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ('IEPF').

Further, shares in respect of such dividends which have not been claimed for a period of 7 consecutive years are also liable to be transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority.

In the interest of the shareholders, the Company sends periodical reminders to the shareholders to claim their dividends in order to avoid transfer of dividends/ shares to IEPF Authority. Notices in this regard are also published in the newspapers and the details of unclaimed dividends and shareholders whose shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF Authority, are uploaded on the Company's website www.thelalit.com.

The members who have a claim on above dividends may claim the same from IEPF Authority by submitting an online application in the prescribed Form No. IEPF-5 available on the website www.iepf.gov.in and sending a physical copy of the same, duly signed to the Company, along with requisite documents enumerated in the Form No. IEPF-5. No claims shall lie against the Company in respect of the dividend/shares so transferred.

In the year 2018-19, the company has transferred the unclaimed dividend of Rs. 501,433 for the financial year 2010-11 and 21,111 equity shares to IEPF Authority.

In the present financial year 2019-20, the due date for transfer of unclaimed dividend for the financial year 2011-12 and equity shares for which dividend has not been claimed for 7 (seven) consecutive financial years from 2011-12 to 2017-18 to the IEPF Authority is 4th October, 2019.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

During the financial year 2018-19, no amount has been transferred to General Reserve.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

There was no material change or commitment affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of this report.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year, there has been no change in the nature of business of the Company. All the hotels of the Company are operated under the brand “The LaLiT”.

DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors comprises ten (10) directors consisting of one (1) Chairperson & Managing Director, three (3) Executive Directors, one (1) Non Executive Director and five (5) Independent Directors. During the year under review, there was no change in the Board of Directors of the Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Keshav Suri, and Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Directors of the Company retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment for approval of the shareholders.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Company has received declarations from Dr. M.Y. Khan, Mr. Dhruv Prakash, Mr. Vivek Mehra, Mr. Ranjan Mathai and Ms. Shovana Narayan, Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence in accordance with the provisions of Section 149(6) and 149 (7) of the Companies Act, 2013. In the opinion of the Board, the Independent Directors fulfill the conditions specified in these regulations and are independent of the management.

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Key Managerial Personnel’s (“KMP”) of your Company as at March 31, 2019 are Dr. Jyotsna Suri - Chairperson and Managing Director, Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Ms. Deeksha Suri, Mr. Keshav Suri- Executive Directors, Mr. Himanshu Pandey- Company Secretary & Head Legal and Compliance Officer.

During the year under review, Ms. Urmila Khurana stepped down as Chief Financial Officer of the Company w.e.f. 10th January, 2019 and the Board on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (“NRC”) appointed Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma as the new Chief Financial Officer of the Company w.ef. 11th March, 2019.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors of the Company met five (5) times during the financial year 2018-19 and the intervening gap between the meetings did not exceed the period prescribed under the Act.

The number and dates of meetings of the Board and the various Committees of the Company during the financial year 2018-19 and the number of meetings attended by each Director of the Company is given in ‘**Annexure I**’, which forms part of this report.

DIRECTORS’ RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors hereby confirm that:

a) in the preparation of the Annual Accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) the directors had prepared the Annual Accounts on a going concern basis;

e) the directors, had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively and

f) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

BOARD EVALUATION

The evaluation of the individual directors, Committees, and Board's effectiveness was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Performance of the Board and Board's Committees was evaluated on various parameters such as Board composition & structure, frequency, flow and functioning of meetings, quality, diversity, experience, quality of decision making and effectiveness of processes.

At a separate meeting of Independent Directors, performance of non-independent Directors, performance of the Board as a whole was evaluated.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") supervised the process of performance evaluation.

The NRC Chairman conducted discussions with the Board Chairperson on the performance evaluation and effective functioning of the Board.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The mandatory Committees constituted by the Board are as under:

1. Audit Committee

The Company's Audit Committee comprises of three Independent Directors and one Executive Director. The independent directors are Dr. M.Y Khan- Chairman, Mr. Vivek Mehra and Mr. Dhruv Prakash. Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director is the fourth member of the Committee. The members of the Committee have the relevant experience in the field of finance, banking and accounting.

The Committee met four times during the period under review .The number and dates of meetings of the Audit Committee of the Company during the financial year 2018-19 and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee is given in '**Annexure I**'.

The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings. The Committee invites executives of the Company as it may consider appropriate. Audit Committee meetings are attended by CFO, Internal Auditor and the Statutory Auditors. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Audit Committee.

The Auditors of the Company discuss their audit findings and updates with the Committee. The Committee holds discussions with the Auditors on the processes and internal controls in the Company. All recommendations of the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board in the financial year 2018-19.

2. Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Company's Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises entirely of Independent Directors. The members of the Committee are Mr. Dhruv Prakash - Chairman, Dr. M.Y Khan, Mr. Ranjan Mathai and Ms. Shovana Narayan.

The Committee met five times during the period under review .The number and dates of meetings of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company during the financial year 2018-19 and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee is given in '**Annexure I**'.

The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings. The Committee invites executives of the Company as it may consider appropriate. Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings are attended by CFO, Head HR and other executives. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

During the period under review, the Committee approved the Employee Stock Option Plan, incentive plans for the employees, succession planning, remuneration and other policies, performance evaluation of the Board, Committees and Directors, recommending appointments and remuneration of Key Managerial and Senior Managerial Personnel. All recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee were accepted by the Board in the financial year 2018-19.

3. Stakeholders Relationship Committee

The Company's Stakeholders Relationship Committee comprises of Mr. Ramesh Suri - Chairman, Dr. Jyotsna Suri and Ms. Divya Suri Singh-Members.

The Committee met eleven times during the period under review .The number and dates of meetings of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Company during the financial year 2018-19 and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee is given in '**Annexure I**'.

The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Stakeholders Relationship Committee.

The brief terms of reference of the Committee includes resolving grievances of all the shareholders complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, issue of duplicate share certificates, non-receipt of dividend, etc. All physical share transfers/transmission are approved by the Committee.

4. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ("CSR")

The Company's CSR Committee comprises of Dr. Jyotsna Suri - Chairperson, Ms. Divya Suri Singh and Ms. Shovana Narayan- Members.

The Committee met two times during the period under review .The number and dates of meetings the CSR Committee of the Company during the financial year 2018-19 and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee is given in '**Annexure I**'.

The necessary quorum was present for all the meetings. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the CSR Committee.

Pursuant to the Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors had approved the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company which interalia includes the corporate social responsibility activities to be taken by the Company. The said policy may be referred at the Company's website https://www.thelalit.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/CSR-Policy.pdf

As a part of its CSR initiatives, the Company has undertaken various CSR activities under its Corporate Social Responsibility policy:

a) The Company has collaborated with 'SEED', an NGO for its CSR activities. SEED works in the area of providing quality education to needy students and youth. It provides employment oriented vocational training in hospitality sector including computer literacy, personality development, spoken English courses and life skills training with a special emphasis on workplace behavior.

   Presently, SEED is running four skill development centers at Jaipur, Bekal, Khajuraho and Srinagar under the CSR initiatives of the Company.

   A snapshot of the initiative undertaken by the Company during the financial year 2018-19 is as under:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Number
1.	Total Beneficiaries studying in school	1,736
2.	Total Beneficiaries undertaking Vocational Training	490
	Total Beneficiaries	**2,226**
3.	**Total Beneficiaries (students) placed**	**320**

b) The Company supports the "Robin Hood Army", a non-profit organization that works towards eradicating hunger. The volunteers of the Robin Hood Army collect surplus food from hotels/restaurants and distribute it to poor and needy. It includes homeless families, orphanages, night shelters, homes for abandoned children, patients from public hospitals, etc. The Company along with Robin Hood Army distributed surplus food.

c) The Company has set up a trust for running a hotel management institute at Badkal, Faridabad, to provide employment enhancing vocation skills.

The Annual Report on CSR activities in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, is given in '**Annexure- II**' which forms part of this report.

AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS

The hotels and management of the Company won many awards and recognitions during the financial year 2018-19. A list of such awards and recognitions is given below:

The Lalit New Delhi
"Certificate of Excellence to The Grill Room" by Trip Advisor for 2018
"Baluchi, Best Mughlai Cuisine" by Travel & Leisure- Delicious Food Awards, 2018
"National Tourism Award - Hotel Providing best facilities for differently abled guests" by Department of Tourism, Government of India
"Kitty Su – INCA Night Club of the year India" by India Nightlife Convention & Awards
"Kitty Su – INCA Night Club of the year NCR" by India Nightlife Convention & Awards
"Kitty Su – Wheel Chair Accessible & Differently Abled Friendly Property" by Inclov
The Lalit Ashok Bangalore
"Certificate of Excellence " by Trip Advisor
"Kitty Ko - Best Lounge Bar - Nightlife Category" by Times Food & Nightlife Awards, 2019
"Kitty Ko –Excellence in LGBT Friendly Experience" by Times Nightlife Icons
The Lalit Resort & Spa Bekal
"Outstanding 5.0 out of 5 Award" by Hotel.com
The Lalit Chandigarh
"Certificate of Excellence" by Trip Advisor
The Lalit Temple View Khajuraho
"Certificate of Excellence" from Trip Advisor
"Hall of Fame" for maintaining high rating for the last 5 years by Trip Advisor
The Lalit Golf & Spa Resort Goa
"Goa's Best Wedding Destination Resort" by Goa India Hospitality F&B Pro Gold 2018 Award
"Top Choice Award in India's Best General Manager- Mr. Kumar Manish" by Goa India Hospitality F&B Pro International Exhibition & Conference Award
"2018 Industry's Best Award- Mr. Kumar Manish" by Trinity
"Top 20 Best F&B Manager Award for Mr. Rajesh Chatterjee" by Goa India Hospitality F&B Pro F&B Manager's Award
"Top 20 Best Purchase Manager Award for Mr. Mangesh Jadhav" by Goa India Hospitality F&B Pro Purchase Manager's Award
"Top 20 Best Chef Award for Mr. Tanmay Majumdar" by Goa India Hospitality F&B Pro Chef's Manager's Award
"Customer Choice Award 2018" by Make My Trip
The Lalit Mangar
"Certificate of Excellence" by Trip Advisor
The Lalit London
"Top 25 Luxury Hotels- United Kingdom" by 2019 Travellers' Choice Award
The Lalit Suri Hospitality Group
"Women at Work Leadership Award" by Employee Engagement Leadership Awards

Awards and Recognition to the Management

Dr. Jyotsna Suri-Chairperson and Managing Director
100 UK India- Most Influential People in UK-India Relations
“Business Today Most Powerful Women in India Business” by Business Today
“Most Influential Women of India” by Business World
Mr. Keshav Suri-Executive Director
“Best in Hospitality” by Times Men of the year Kolkata 2018
“Forbes India Tycoons of Tomorrow” by Facebook
“Agent of Social Change-GQ Men of the year Awards” by GQ Award
“INCA Honour Nightlife Champion Inclusivity by India Nightlife Convention & Awards 2018”
“Excellence Award” by Condenast Travellet-Readers’ Travel Awards 2018
“Change maker of the year 2019 “by Businessline Change Maker Awards
“Best in Hospitality” by Times Men of the year Kolkata 2018

VIGIL MECHANISM POLICY

Pursuant to the Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has adopted the Whistle Blower Policy under which employees or any other stakeholders can raise their concerns relating to fraud, malpractice or any such activity which is against the Company’s interest.

The Whistle Blower can directly approach the Vigilance and Ethics Officer or Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Company has provided adequate safeguards against victimization of employees or other Whistle Blower who express their concerns.

The policy is available on the website of the Company under the link: https://www.thelalit.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Vigil-Mechanism-Policy.pdf

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has adopted a Risk Management Policy, pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 of the Act, to identify and evaluate business risks and opportunities for mitigation of the same on a continual basis. This framework seeks to create transparency, minimize adverse impact on business objective and enhance your Company’s competitive advantage.

The Risk Management framework defines the risk management approach across the enterprise at various levels including documentation and reporting.

Your Company is faced with risks of different types, each of which need varying approaches for mitigation. Risk Management Policy lays down the process for identification and mitigation of risks.

The policy is available on the website of the Company under the link:https://www.thelalit.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Risk-management-policy.pdf

POLICY ON DIRECTORS’ APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

Pursuant to the Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company had adopted policy regulating appointment and remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel’s and Senior

Managerial Personnel's. The policy lays down the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters. The policy is available on the website of the Company under the link: https://www.thelalit.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Appointment-and-Remuneration-Policy.pdf

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has Internal Control Systems, commensurate with the size, scale and complexity of its operations. The scope and authority of the Internal Audit function is well defined in the organisation. The Internal Auditor reports to the Audit Committee of the Board.

The Internal Audit Department monitors and evaluates the efficacy and adequacy of internal control systems in the Company, its compliance with operating systems, accounting procedures, and policies at all locations of your Company. Based on the report of the Internal Auditor, process owners undertake corrective action in their respective areas and thereby strengthen the controls. Significant audit observations and corrective actions suggested are presented to the Audit Committee of the Board. The internal financial controls as laid down are adequate and were operating effectively during the year.

For the financial year 2018-19, as required under Section 143 of the Act, the Statutory Auditors have evaluated and expressed an opinion on the internal financial controls based on audit. In their opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN, 2017

The Company has implemented "Bharat Hotels Employees Stock Option Scheme 2017" to reward and retain key employees of the organization. Disclosures with respect to Stock Options, as required under Regulation 14 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 ('the Regulations'), are available in the Notes to the Financial Statements and can also be accessed on the Company's website under the link https://www.thelalit.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ESOP-Disclosure.pdf.

100,400 stock options have lapsed due to exit of employees from the organization in the financial year 2018-2019.

Your Company's Auditors, M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, have certified that the Employee Stock Option Schemes of the Company have been implemented in accordance with the Regulations and the resolutions passed by the members in this regard.

AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 the members at the Annual General Meeting held on 23rd August, 2017 had appointed M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013) as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a term of five years.

Pursuant to the amendment in Section 134 of the Act, requirement of ratification of appointment of Statutory Auditors at every Annual General Meeting has been omitted, accordingly the proposal for ratification of the appointment of M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants has not been considered.

AUDITORS' REPORT

The Auditors' Report read together with Annexure referred to in the Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimers, hence no explanations or comments of the Board is required on the same. .

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors have not reported any instances of frauds committed in the Company by its Officers or Employees to the Audit Committee or the Board under Section 143(12) of the Act, details of which needs to be mentioned in this Report.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS ON BOARD MEETINGS AND GENERAL MEETINGS

The Company has complied with Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Board Meetings and General Meetings.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT

During the year, M/s RSM & Co., Company Secretaries were appointed by the Board to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2018-19, as required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year 2018-19 forms part of this report as '**Annexure III**'. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark, hence no explanations or comments of the Board is required on the same.

DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has in place an anti sexual harassment policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 ("SH Act"). Internal Complaints Committees have been set up in accordance with the provisions of SH Act at each unit / hotel of the Company to redress any sexual harassment complaints received. All employees (permanent or contractual or trainees) are covered under the policy. No complaint was received from any employee of the Company or otherwise during the financial year 2018-19 and hence no complaint is outstanding as on March 31, 2019 for redressal.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92 of the Companies Act 2013, and rules there under, the extract of the Annual Report in prescribed form MGT- 9 is set out as '**Annexure- IV**', which forms part of this report.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted deposits from public as envisaged under Sections 73 to 76 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014 from the public during the year. There are no unpaid or unclaimed deposits lying with the Company.

During the year, Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director of the Company has provided loan to the Company, details of the same has been provided in note no. 5 of the Financial Statement 2018-19. Dr. Jyotsna Suri has given declarations that the loan amount as provided to the Company are not being given out of funds acquired by her by way of borrowings or accepting loans or deposits from others.

LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees and securities provided by the Company are given in the note no. 4 & 5 forming part of the standalone financial statements 2018-19 of the Company and need no separate mention.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year all transactions entered by the Company with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis. No details are required to be given pursuant Section 134 of the

Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2. Particulars of all related parties transactions entered during the financial year 2018-19, are given in note 51 forming part of the standalone financial statements 2018-19.

The Policy on materiality of related party transactions is available on the website of the Company at https://www.thelalit.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Policy-on-Materiality-of-Related-Party-Transactions.pdf. The Policy intends to ensure that proper reporting, approval and disclosure processes are in place for all transactions between the Company and the Related Parties.

INFORMATION REGARDING PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Information as per Rules 5(2) & (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended vide notification dated 30th June, 2016, a statement showing the names and other particulars of the employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits set out in the said rules are provided as **'Annexure V'**, which forms part of this report.

INFORMATION REGARDING CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY, ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGES EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Information required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchanges earnings and outgo, as required to be disclosed under the Act, are provided in **'Annexure VI'** , which forms part of this report.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

No disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions or instances on these items during the financial year under review:

1. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 as required pursuant to the Rule 8(5) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

2. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.

3. Issue of Sweat Equity Shares in terms of Section 54 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules there under.

4. The Company has not provided any financial assistance to any person for the purpose of purchase or subscription of the shares in the Company in terms of Section 67 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Neither the Chairperson & Managing Director nor any Executive Directors of the Company received any remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries except sitting fees received by Dr. Jyotsna Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri for attending the Board meetings of Apollo Zipper India Limited.

6. The Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

7. No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators, Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors acknowledge with gratitude the whole-hearted support and the co-operation extended by all associated with the operations hotels of the Company as well as the hotels under construction and renovation.

They also express their appreciation to the employees at all levels for their dedication and sincerity. The employee-management relations were cordial throughout the year.

Your Directors also place on record their sincere appreciation for the wholehearted support extended by the Government and other Statutory Authorities, Company's Bankers and lenders, Business Associates, Auditors, all the stakeholders and members of public for their continued support and confidence reposed in the management of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of
Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
(Dr. Jyotsna Suri)
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN: 00004603

Dated: May 24, 2019
Place: New Delhi

Annexure-I

Meetings of the Board and Committees held during the Financial Year 2018-2019

A) Meeting of Board of Directors:

Meetings	Date of Meeting
I.	May 15, 2018
II.	June 22, 2018
III.	August 21, 2018
IV.	December 5, 2018
V.	March 11, 2019

Total number of Board Meetings : 5 (Five)

S. No.	Particulars of Directors	No. of Meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director	5
2.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director	4
3.	Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Director	4
4.	Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director	4
5.	Mr. Ramesh Suri, Director	5
6.	Dr. M.Y. Khan, Independent Director	5
7.	Mr. Dhruv Prakash, Independent Director	5
8.	Mr. Vivek Mehra, Independent Director	5
9.	Mr. Ranjan Mathai, Independent Director	5
10.	Ms. Shovana Narayan, Independent Director	3

B) Committees of Board of Directors:

i) Audit Committee

Meetings	Date of Meeting
I.	June 22, 2018
II.	August 21, 2018
III.	December 5, 2018
IV.	March 11, 2019

Total number of Audit Committee Meetings : 4 (Four)

S. No.	Audit Committee Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. M.Y. Khan	4
2.	Mr. Vivek Mehra	4
3.	Mr. Keshav Suri	3
4.	Mr. Dhruv Prakash (w.e.f. 15-5-2018)	4

ii) Stakeholders Relationship Committee ("SRC")

Meetings	Date of Meeting
I.	April 10, 2018
II.	May 24, 2018
III.	June 22, 2018
IV.	July 31, 2018
V.	August 16, 2018
VI.	September 8, 2018
VII.	September 29, 2018
VIII.	October 10, 2018
IX.	December 5, 2018
X.	February 11, 2019
XI.	March 11, 2019

Total number of Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meetings : 11 (Eleven)

S. No.	SRC Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	11
2.	Mr. Ramesh Suri	2
3.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	11

iii) Management Committee

Meetings	Date of Meeting
I.	May 21, 2018
II.	July 16, 2018
III.	September 18, 2018
IV.	November 19, 2018
V.	January 4, 2019
VI.	March 22, 2019

Total number of Management Committee Meetings : 6 (Six)

S. No.	Management Committee Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson	6
2.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	6
3.	Ms. Deeksha Suri	6
4.	Mr. Keshav Suri	6

iv) Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC")

Meetings	Date of Meeting
I.	May 15, 2018
II.	June 11, 2018
III.	August 7, 2018
IV.	December 5, 2018
V.	March 11, 2019

Total number of NRC Meetings : 5 (Five)

S. No.	NRC Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Mr. Dhruv Prakash	5
2.	Dr. M.Y Khan	4
3.	Mr. Ramesh Suri (upto 5-12-2018)	3
4.	Ms. Shovana Narayan (w.e.f. 11-6-2018)	1
5.	Mr. Ranjan Mathai (w.e.f. 5-12-2018)	1

v) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ("CSR")

Meetings	Date of Meeting
I.	June 15, 2018
II.	December 11, 2018

Total number of CSR Committee Meetings : 2 (Two)

S. No.	CSR Committee Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	2
2.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	2
3.	Ms. Shovana Narayan	0

vi) IPO Committee

Meeting	Date of Meeting
I.	June 28, 2018

Total number of IPO Committee Meeting : 1 (One)

S. No.	Particulars of Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	1
2.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	1
3.	Mr. Keshav Suri	1

ANNEXURE II

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-2019:

1. **A brief outline on the Company's CSR Policy**

   Our Company believes that it is the people that account for the success of our hotels. Therefore, our initiative is to involve the local population, give them training & employment, thereby giving a boost to the economic environment of the place. Accordingly, Corporate Social Responsibility has always been on the company agenda.

2. **The Composition of the CSR Committee:**

   The CSR Committee comprises of following directors:

   - Dr. Jyotsna Suri – Chairperson
   - Ms. Divya Suri Singh – Member
   - Ms. Shovana Narayan – Member

3. **Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years** : Rs. 4,115.32 lakh

4. **Amount to be spend on CSR Activities during the financial year 2018-19** : Rs. 82.31 lakh (2% of the Average Net Profit)

5. **Amount unspent during the last financial year (2017-18)** : Rs. 14.96 lakh

6. **Total Amount to be spent in the financial year 2018-19** : Rs. 97.27 lakh

7. **Details of CSR spent during the financial year:**

   a) **Total amount spent for the financial year:** Rs. 141.98 lakh

   b) **Amount unspent, if any:** Nil

c) Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. No.	**CSR Project or activity identified**	**Sector in which the project is covered**	**Project or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs was undertaken**	**Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise (In Rs.)**	**Amount spent on the projects or programs sub-heads (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads (In Rs.)**	**Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period (In Rs.)**	**Amount spent Direct or through implementing agency**
1.	Project Disha (An initiative of Lalit Suri Foundation being implemented under the CSR policy of Bharat Hotels Ltd.)	Promotion of Education	-Bekal (Kerala); -Srinagar, -Khajuraho (M.P), -Jaipur	-Manpower Cost: 2,097,384 -Project Expenses: 1,242,096 -Project management expenses: 1,59,661	-Manpower Cost: 21,33,016 -Project Expenses: 6,95,560 -Project management expenses: 1,68,677	2,133,016 2,828,576 2,997,253	Implementing agency- SEED*
2.	Sanitation and Maintenances facilities at structures of National Importances	Protection of Natural Heritage, Art & Culture	Jaipur	Manpower Cost: 1,439,754 Repair and Maintenance: 10,600	Manpower Cost: 14,39,754 Repair and Maintenance 10,600	14,39,754 14,50,354	Directly by Bharat Hotels Limited
3	The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	Enhancing Vocation Skills	Faridabad (Haryana)	Project Expenses: 9,750,000	Project Expenses: 9,750,000	97,50,000	The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust
				Total Amount	**141,97,607**		

* SEED- Society For Educational Welfare & Economic Development

8. **In case the company has failed to spend the two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in the Board report:** N.A

9. **A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company:**

   The CSR Committee hereby confirms that the implementation and monitoring of CSR activities is in compliance with CSR objectives and the CSR Policy of the Company.

Sd/-
(Dr. Jyotsna Suri)
Chairperson & Managing Director
Chairperson of CSR Committee

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2019

FORM NO. MR-3

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

The Members
Bharat Hotels Limited
(CIN: U74899DL1981PLC011274)
Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi -110 001

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **BHARAT HOTELS LIMITED** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board - processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter.

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2019 according to the provisions of:

1. The Companies Act, 2013("the Act") and the rules made thereunder;

2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye - laws framed thereunder;

4. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

5. The Company has filed Draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP") in June, 2018 with Securities Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") for the purpose of raising amount upto Rs. 1200 Crore through the Initial Public Offering, accordingly the Company has complied the following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-

   (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;

   (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

   (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999; and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations 2014, notified on 28th October 2014.

(iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding Companies Act, 2013 and dealing with client;

We further report that:

6. We have relied on the representation made by the Company and its officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under the other applicable Act, Laws and Regulations to the Company. Therefore, we are of the opinion that the management has adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

   The laws, as informed and certified by the management of the Company which are specifically applicable to the Company based on their sector/industry are:

   i) Food Safety & Standard Act 2006

   ii) Food Safety and Standard Rules 2011

   Beside above, the Company has complied with the applicable central and state laws, including those related to Environment, Legal Metrology Act laws pertaining to the hotels of the Company. The Company has also obtained/ applied for the necessary licenses/registrations/approvals from respective authorities which are mandatory to run activities related to businesses of the Company.

7. We have also examined the compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:-

   (i) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India

   During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above.

8. We further report that :-

   The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors and KMPs (Key Managerial Personnel) that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act;

   Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board and Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarification on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting; and

   All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously/majority as recorded in the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors or committees of the Company, as the case may be.

9. We further report that during the audit period, the Company/its Board or Committee has passed following resolution which is/are having a major bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines standard etc.

   i) Grant of 7,00,600 Stock Options to the eligible Employee of the Company and Company's Subsidiaries under the Bharat Hotel Limited Employee Stock Option Plan 2017 as approved by the shareholders of the Company.

ii) Approval of Draft Red Herring Prospectus of the Company for the IPO and for filing of the same with SEBI.

10. This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as "Annexure-A" and forms an integral part of this report.

For RSM & CO.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
RAVI SHARMA
PARTNER
FCS NO.4468, C. P. NO.3666

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24, 2019

ANNEXURE A

The Members
Bharat Hotels Limited
(CIN: U74899DL1981PLC011274)
Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi -110 001

Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial records is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Secretarial Records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verifications were done on the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial and books of accounts of the Company.

4. The compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws, like direct and indirect tax laws, has not been reviewed in this Audit since the same have been subject to review by Statutory Auditors and other designated Professionals.

5. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliances of Laws, Rules and Regulations and happening of events etc.

6. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable Laws, rule and regulations, standards is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

7. Our Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company

For RSM & CO.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
RAVI SHARMA
PARTNER
FCS NO.4468, C. P. NO.3666

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 24, 2019

Annexure- IV

Form No. MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
As on the Financial year ended on 31.03.2019

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. Registration and other Details:

i.	CIN	:	U74899DL1981PLC011274
ii.	Registration Date	:	22/01/1981
iii.	Name of the Company	:	Bharat Hotels Limited
iv.	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	:	Public Company
v.	Address of the Registered office and contact details	:	Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001 Tel.: 011-44447777, Fax: 011-44441234, Email Address: corporate@thelalit.com
vi.	Whether listed company (Yes / No)	:	Unlisted
vii.	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	:	M/s Karvy Fintech Private Limited 305 New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001

II. Principal business activities of the Company

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Hotel & Restaurant Operations	55101, 56	98.04

(There is no other activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the Company)

* NIC Code-2008

III. Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies

S. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	**Jyoti Limited** Gulab Bhawan, Gupkar Road, Srinagar (J&K)	U55101JK1964PLC000286	Subsidiary	99.99	Section 2(87)(ii)
2.	**Apollo Zipper India Limited** 18, Hemanta Basu Sarani, Kolkata (West Bengal)	U36999WB2004PLC097656	Subsidiary	90.00	Section 2(87)(ii)
3.	**Prime Cellular Limited** 401, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001	U74899DL1995PLC066703	Subsidiary	99.60	Section 2(87)(ii)
4.	**Prima Buildwell Private Limited** 25, Ground Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001	U70109DL2006PTC149732	Subsidiary	99.99	Section 2(87)(ii)
5.	**Kujjal Hotels Private Limited** 51& 52, Ground Floor, World Trade Centre, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001	U55100DL2005PTC139829	Subsidiary	-	Section 2(87)(i)

IV. Share Holding Pattern (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (31-03-2019)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. PROMOTER AND PROMOTER GROUP									
(1) Indian									
(a) Individual/ HUF	12803976	-	12803976	16.85	12811976	-	12811976	16.86	0.01
(b) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Bodies Corp.	40864938	-	40864938	53.78	40871938	-	40871938	53.79	0.01
(e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (A) (1)	**53668914**	-	**53668914**	**70.63**	**53683914**		**53683914**	**70.65**	**0.02**
(2) Foreign									
(a) NRIs - Individuals	10399998	-	10399998	13.68	19991198	-	19991198	26.30	12.62
(b) Other- Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Bodies Corp.	-	9591200	9591200	12.62	-	-	-	-	(12.62)
(d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (A) (2) :-	**10399998**	**9591200**	**19991198**	**26.30**	**19991198**	-	**19991198**	**26.30**	-
Total Shareholding of Promoter A = (A) (1) + (A) (2)	**64068912**	**9591200**	**73660112**	**96.93**	**73675112**	-	**73675112**	**96.95**	**0.02**
B. PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING									
1. Institutions									
(a) Mutual Funds	8298	-	8298	0.01	8298	-	8298	0.01	-
(b) Banks / FI	99	-	99	0.00	99	-	99	0.00	-
(c) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (31-03-2019)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
(g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B) (1) :-	**8397**	-	**8397**	**0.01**	**8397**	-	**8397**	**0.01**	-
2. Non-Institutions									
(a) Bodies Corp									
(i) Indian	98309	5384	103693	0.14	96794	2889	99683	0.13	(0.01)
(ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Individuals									
(i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	1182379	396679	1579058	2.08	1230109	320100	1550209	2.04	(0.04)
(ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital exceed of Rs. 1 lakh	176081	-	176081	0.23	173394	-	173394	0.23	0.00
(c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NRIs:									
(i) Holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	61850	47261	109111	0.14	69745	38801	108546	0.14	-
(ii) Holding nominal share capital exceed of Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Nationals	3999	-	3999	0.01	3999	-	3999	0.01	-
Trust (Indian)	50	-	50	0.00	50	-	50	0.00	-
Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority	350698	-	350698	0.46	371809	-	371809	0.49	0.03
Sub-total (B) (2) :-	**1873366**	**449324**	**2322690**	**3.06**	**1945900**	**361790**	**2307690**	**3.04**	**(0.02)**
Total Public Shareholding (B) = (B) (1) + (B) (2)	**1881763**	**449324**	**2331087**	**3.07**	**1954297**	**361790**	**2316087**	**3.05**	**(0.02)**
Grand Total (A+B)	**65950675**	**10040524**	**75991199**	**100.00**	**75629409**	**361790**	**75991199**	**100.00**	-

ii) Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group

S. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)			Share holding at the end of the year (31-03-2019)			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Deeksha Holding Ltd	30710301	40.41	-	30717301	40.42	-	0.01
2	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7247935	9.54	-	7255935	9.55	-	0.01
3	Responsible Builders Pvt Ltd	7106400	9.35	-	7106400	9.35	-	-
4	Jyotsna Holding Pvt Ltd	3024039	3.98	-	3024039	3.98	-	-
5	Mr. Keshav Suri	3880596	5.10	-	3880596	5.10	-	-
6	Mr. Ramesh Suri	1219998	1.61	-	1379997	1.82	-	0.21
7	Lalit Suri (HUF)	202950	0.27	-	202950	0.27	-	-
8	Ramesh Suri (HUF)	159999	0.21	-	-	-	-	(0.21)
9	Ms. Ritu Suri	68400	0.09	-	68400	0.09	-	-
10	Premium Exports Ltd	18000	0.02	-	18000	0.02	-	-
11	Mercantile Capital and Financial Services Private Ltd.	6198	0.01	-	6198	0.01	-	-
12	Ms. Deeksha Suri	1	0.00	-	1	0.00	-	-
13	Ms. Divya Suri	1	0.00	-	1	0.00	-	-
14	Mr.Jayant Nanda	10399998	13.69	-	19991198	26.31	-	12.62
15	Richmond Enterprises S.A	5491200	7.23	-	-	-	-	(7.23)
16	Groves Universal Group S.A	4100000	5.39	-	-	-	-	(5.39)
17	Smt. Raj Kumari Nanda	19998	0.03	-	19998	0.03	-	-
18	Mr. Santosh Chanana	4098	0.00	-	4098	0.00	-	-
	Total	**73660112**	**96.93%**	-	**73675112**	**96.95%**	-	**0.02**

iii) Change in Promoters' and Promoter's Group Shareholding

S. No.	Name of shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**Deeksha Holding Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	30710301	40.41		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : •28/05/2018	7000	0.01	30717301	40.42
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			30717301	40.42

S. No.	Name of shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
2.	**Dr. Jyotsna Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	7247935	9.54		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : •28/05/2018	8000	0.01	7255935	9.55
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			7255935	9.55
3.	**Responsible Builders Pvt Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	7106400	9.35		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			7106400	9.35
4.	**Jyotsna Holding Pvt Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	3024039	3.98		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			3024039	3.98
5.	**Mr. Keshav Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	3880596	5.10		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			3880596	5.10
6.	**Mr. Ramesh Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	1219998	1.61		
	Date of Increase : • 31/12/2018	159999	0.21	1379997	1.82
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			1379997	1.82
7.	**Lalit Suri (HUF)**				
	At the beginning of the year	202950	0.27		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			202950	0.27
8.	**Ramesh Suri (HUF)**				
	At the beginning of the year	159999	0.21		
	Date of (Decrease): • 31/12/2018	(159999)	0.21	0	0
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			0	0

S. No.	Name of shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
9.	**Ms. Ritu Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	68400	0.09		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			68400	0.09
10.	**Premium Exports Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	18000	0.02		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			18000	0.02
11.	**Mercantile Capital and Financial Services Private Ltd.**				
	At the beginning of the year	6198	0.01		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			6198	0.01
12.	**Ms. Deeksha Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			1	0.00
13.	**Ms. Divya Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			1	0.00
14.	**Mr. Jayant Nanda**				
	At the beginning of the year	10399998	13.69		
	Date of Increase : • 24/05/2018	9591200	12.62	19991198	26.31
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			19991198	26.31
15.	**Richmond Enterprises S.A**				
	At the beginning of the year	5491200	7.23		
	Date of (Decrease) • 24/05/2018	(5491200)	7.23	0	0
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			0	0

S. No.	Name of shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
16.	**Groves Universal Group S.A**				
	At the beginning of the year	4100000	5.39		
	Date of (Decrease): • 24/05/2018:	(4100000)	5.39	0	0
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			0	0
17.	**Smt. Raj Kumari Nanda**				
	At the beginning of the year	19998	0.03		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			19998	0.03
18.	**Mr. Santosh Chanana**				
	At the beginning of the year	4098	0.00		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			4098	0.00

iv) **Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):**

S. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (31-03-2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority**				
	At the beginning of the year	350698	0.46	-	-
	Date of Increase : • 19/10/2018 • 24/10/2018	 21007 104	 0.03 0.00	 371705 371809	 0.49 0.49
	Reasons: Transfer to IEPFA pursuant to Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013				
	At the End of the year			371809	0.49

S. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (31-03-2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
2.	**Mr. Prabodh Gupta**				
	At the beginning of the year	16650	0.02		
	Date of Increase (Decrease):				
	• 11/05/2018	1000	0.00	17650	0.02
	• 3/08/2018	1000	0.00	18650	0.02
	• 19/10/2018	2500	0.00	21150	0.03
	• 2/11/2018	1000	0.00	22150	0.03
	• 30/11/2018	1250	0.00	23400	0.03
	• 21/12/2018	2250	0.00	25650	0.03
	Reasons: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			25650	0.03
3.	**Mr. Ajay Kumar**				
	At the beginning of the year	15837	0.02		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease):				
	• 20/07/2018	3648	0.00	19485	0.03
	• 27/07/2018	(2000)	0.02	17484	0.02
	• 24/08/2018	500	0.00	17985	0.02
	• 12/10/2018	(250)	0.00	17735	0.02
	• 26/10/2018	(1300)	0.01	16435	0.02
	• 28/12/2018	3999	0.00	20434	0.03
	• 22/03/2019	400	0.00	20834	0.03
	Reasons: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			20834	0.03
4.	**Mr. Yash Paul Sabharwal**				
	At the beginning of the year	20000	0.03		
	Date of Increase/ (Decrease): NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			20000	0.03

S. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (31-03-2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
4.	**Mr. Nitin Sabharwal**				
	At the beginning of the year	20000	0.03	-	-
	Date of Increase/ (Decrease): NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			20000	0.03
5.	**Mr. Samuel K. Abraham**				
	At the beginning of the year	18660	0.02		
	Date of Increase / (Decrease): N.A	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			18660	0.02
6.	**Hungerford Consultants Private Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	17772	0.02		
	Date of Increase / (Decrease): N.A	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			17772	0.02
6.	**Hanurang Projects Private Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	17772	0.02		
	Date of Increase / (Decrease): N.A	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			17772	0.02
7.	**Ms. Saroj Sabharwal**				
	At the beginning of the year	17000	0.02		
	Date of Increase / (Decrease): N.A	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			17000	0.02
8.	**Ms. Anju Gupta**				
	At the beginning of the year	14830	0.01		
	Date of Increase / (Decrease): N.A	-	-		
	At the End of the year			14830	0.01
9.	**Mr. Mahavir Surana**				
	At the beginning of the year	13458	0.01		
	Date of Increase / (Decrease): N.A	-			
	At the End of the year			13458	0.01

S. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (31-03-2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
10.	**Shri Parasram Holding Pvt Ltd.**				
	At the beginning of the year	12392	0.01		
	Date of Increase / (Decrease): N.A	-			
	At the End of the year			12392	0.01

v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (1/04/2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01/04/2018-31/03/2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**Dr. Jyotsna Suri - Chairperson & Managing Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	7247935	9.54		
	Date of Increase: • 28/05/2018	8000	0.01	7255935	9.55
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			7255935	9.55
2.	**Ms. Divya Suri Singh - Executive Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00		
	Date wise Increase / Decrease: NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			1	0.00
3.	**Ms. Deeksha Suri - Executive Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00		
	Date wise Increase: NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			1	0.00
4.	**Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	3880596	5.11		
	Date wise Increase / Decrease : NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			3880596	5.11

S. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (1/04/2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01/04/2018-31/03/2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
5.	**Mr. Ramesh Suri, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	1219998	1.60		
	Date of Increase: • 31/12/2018	159999	0.21	1379997	1.82
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			1379997	1.82

Note

1. Dr. M.Y Khan, Mr. Vivek Mehra, Mr. Dhruv Prakash, Mr. Ranjan Mathai and Ms. Shovana Narayan, Independent Directors of the Company do not hold any shares in the Company. No transactions of sale/ purchase of shares were done by them during the year.
2. Mr. Himanshu Pandey, Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma and Ms. Urmila Khurana, Key Managerial Personnel of the Company do not hold any shares in the Company. No transactions of sale/purchase of shares were done by them during the year.

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding / accrued but not due for payment:

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year :				
i. Principal Amount	1,12,898.32	4,943.35	-	1,17,841.67
ii. Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii. Interest accrued but not due	721.69	-	-	721.69
Total (i+ii+iii)	1,13,620.01	4,943.35	-	1,18,563.36
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year :				
Addition	156.78	788.67	-	945.45
Reduction	-	-	-	-
Net Change	156.78	788.67	-	945.45
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year:				

(Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
i. Principal Amount	112,998.92	5,732.02	-	118,730.94
ii. Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii. Interest accrued but not due	777.87	-	-	777.87
Total (i+ii+iii)	**113,776.79**	**5,732.02**	**-**	**119,508.81**

VI. Remuneration of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time- Directors and/or Manager:

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/Manager				Total Amount
		Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director	Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director	Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Director	Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director	
1.	Gross salary					
	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	76,16,580	65,28,498	65,28,498	65,28,498	27,202,074
	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission					
	- As % of profit					
	- Others, specify	-	-	-	-	
5.	Others (PF)	7,83,420	6,71,502	6,71,502	6,71,502	27,97,927
	Total	**84,00,000**	**72,00,000**	**72,00,000**	**72,00,000**	**3,00,00,000**

B. Remuneration to other Directors

1. Independent Directors

S. No.	Particulars	Name of Director(s)					
		Mr. Dhruv Prakash	Mr. Vivek Mehra	Mr. Ranjan Mathai	Ms. Shovana Narayan	Dr. M.Y. Khan	Total
1.	Fee for attending Board/Committee meetings	430,000	330,000	270,000	170,000	410,000	16,10,000
2.	Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total - B (1)	**430,000**	**330,000**	**270,000**	**170,000**	**410,000**	**16,10,000**

2. Non Executive Directors

S. No.	Particulars	Name of Director(s)	
		Mr. Ramesh Suri	Total
1.	Fee for attending Board/Committee meetings	3,50,000	3,50,000
2.	Commission	-	-
3.	Others	-	-
	Total - B (2)	3,50,000	3,50,000
	Total (B) = B (1) + B(2)	-	**19,60,000**
	Total Managerial Remuneration (including sitting fees)	-	**19,60,000**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act*	-	

*Overall ceiling as per the Act is not applicable to sitting fees paid to Non- Executive Directors.

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel other than MD/Manager/WTD :

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount
		Ms. Urmila Khurana (CFO) (upto: 10-01-2019)	Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma (CFO) (w.e.f. 11-03-2019)	Mr. Himanshu Pandey (Company Secretary and Head Legal)	
1.	Gross salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	18,53,385	431,170	21,65,717	44,50,272

(Amount in Rs.)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount
		Ms. Urmila Khurana (CFO) (upto: 10-01-2019)	Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma (CFO) (w.e.f. 11-03-2019)	Mr. Himanshu Pandey (Company Secretary and Head Legal)	
	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission As % of profit Others, specify	-	-	-	
5.	Others (PF)	1,18,177	1,800	1,14,769	2,34,746
	Total	**19,71,562**	**4,32,970**	**22,80,486**	**46,85,018**

VII. Penalties / Punishment / Compounding of Offences:

Type		Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of penalty / punishment / compounding fees imposed	Authority (RD / NCLT / COURT)	Appeal made, if any
A.	COMPANY					
	• Penalty	No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences				
	• Punishment					
	• Compounding					
B.	DIRECTORS					
	• Penalty	No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences				
	• Punishment					
	• Compounding					
C.	OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
	• Penalty	No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences				
	• Punishment					
	• Compounding					

Annexure-V

Information as per Rules 5(2) & (3) of the Companies (Appointment And Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended upto vide notification dated 30th June, 2016

Sr. No.	Employee Name	Designation	Remuneration (in Rs.)	Nature of Employment	Qualification	Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment	Age (In years)	Last Employment	% of shares held in the Company	Whether related to any Director or Manager
A	List of top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn during the financial year 2018-19:										
1	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	Chairperson & Managing Director	8,400,000	Contractual	English Honours from Miranda House College, Delhi University	29 years	02-Nov-89	66 yrs.	-	9.54%	Related to Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri.
2	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	Executive Director	7,200,000	Contractual	Master in Law from Kings College, London.	22 years	26-Aug-09	45 yrs.	Practicing Lawyer	0.00%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri. Mr. Ramesh Suri is also related being Paternal Uncle.
3	Ms. Deeksha Suri	Executive Director	7,200,000	Contractual	Post Graduation in Business Management from the London School of Economics.	16 years	01-Sep-02	39 yrs.	-	0.00%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Divya Suri Singh and Mr. Keshav Suri. Mr. Ramesh Suri is also related being Paternal Uncle.
4	Mr. Keshav Suri	Executive Director	7,200,000	Contractual	Graduation in Law and Business from University of Warwick, UK, Master's Degree in International Management from Kings College, London, Training in Management & Entrepreneurship at the London School of Economics, LLM Degree from School of African & Oriental Studies (SAOS), London.	11 years	01-Jul-07	34 yrs.	-	5.11%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Divya Suri Singh and Ms. Deeksha. Mr. Ramesh Suri is also related being Paternal Uncle.
5	Mr. Arun Kumar Sinha	Executive Pilot	5,153,490	Service	M.SC. (Defence Study)	37 years	01-Jun-10	59 yrs.	OSS Air Management, New Delhi	-	-
6	Mr. Vivek Shukla	General Manager - Corporate Affairs & The LaLiT,New Delhi	4,846,199	Service	Diploma in Hotel Management from IHM, Mumbai	25 years	13-Apr-05	47 yrs.	Hyatt International, Mumbai	-	-
7	Mr. Sanjeev Sabarwal	Executive Pilot	4,166,029	Service	B.SC.	33 years	01-Jun-16	58 yrs.	Pinnacle Air Pvt. Ltd.		
8	Mr.Rakesh Mitra	Group General Manager - Sales & Revenue	4,019,907	Service	Master of Business Administration,Diploma in Hotel & Restaurant Management	21 yrs	17-May-02	41 yrs	Royal Orchid Park Plaza		
9	Mr.Vinay Kumar Vasudev	General Manager - Technical Services	3,500,001	Service	Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	33 years	21-Dec-16	60 yrs	Commonwealth Games Village Complex Project		
10	Mr.Rocky Kalra	General Manager- Corporate Operations, Development and Security.	3,466,951	Service	B.Com , Diploma in Restaurant & Counter Service.	29 years	16-Mar-09	53 yrs	Costa Coffee		

B	Personnel who are in receipt of remuneration aggregating not less than Rs. 1,02,00,000 per annum and employed through out the financial year:	None
C	Personnel who are in receipt of remuneration aggregating not less than Rs. 8,50,000 per month and employed for part of the financial year:	None
D	Personnel who are in receipt of remuneration is in excess of MD or WTD and holds 2% or more shares of the Company himself or along with spouse or dependent Children:	None

Note: Remuneration comprises of Salary, Allowances and Company's contribution to Provident Fund.

ANNEXURE – VI

Particulars of Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo required under Rule 8 (3) the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

(a) The energy conservation measures adopted by the Company in respect of its various hotels are as follows:

i) In effort to optimize operational efficiency of Chilled water system for air conditioning system, energy efficient pumps are installed in existing primary, Secondary water pumping system in order to save the energy, getting wasted by the in efficient old water pumps.

ii) Part of continual efforts on conserving energy light fixtures having conventional halogen bulbs, CFL are being replaced by LED's resulting in electrical energy savings.

iii) For better comfort condition in guest rooms, other area, and replacement of analog thermostats by digital to saves the electrical energy, also started installing 2 way pressure independent control valves on air handling units chilled water piping for precision control of chilled water in place of conventional 2 way chilled water valves.

iv) As part of continual up gradation of infrastructure related to life line equipment, conventional water pumping system using roof top storage tank is replaced with zone water pumping system, dedicated to zone of different heads, which will help in conserving water, which was being lost due excessive operating pressures.

v) As part of green initiative, initiated as pilot project use of Bio Diesel in place of High Speed Diesel for generation of Hot Water and Steam.

vi) Implementation of low flow rate water fixtures in hotels, which is helping us in water consumption.

vii) Incorporation of Timers / IBMS for time switching of lighting circuits, to reduce power consumption during night time.

(b) The implementation of Energy Conservation programme is as follows:

i) The Company continuously studies utility bills, measuring the results by tracking energy consumption, having commitment to and accountability toward energy conservation at all levels of the operations of all the hotels; making a walk-through inspection of the hotel to identify wasteful conditions; implementing changes in operating procedures by instructions to the staff regarding wasteful energy practices, setting realistic energy saving objectives.

ii) Energy conservation efforts are undertaken through planned Preventive Maintenance Programme. Each month the maintenance department compiles an energy consumption report for the hotel that is a valuable energy conservation tool. Discussions with regard to the same are held on a continuous basis to achieve better results.

iii) Internal energy audit's are carried out to balance total energy inputs, to identify all of the energy streams into a facility and to quantify energy use according to discrete functions.

iv) Company during 2018-19 hired services of accredited energy auditor for energy audit to look for big ticket items (equipment, engineering services) which are energy guzzler in nature in operating hotels and to chart out phased manner replacement with energy efficient equipment and services.

v) As a result of the aforesaid measures, considerable saving in Electrical unit & HSD has been achieved. 5.04% and 3.11 % saving respectively over last year consumption. The Company continues to make all efforts to keep consumption at optimum level.

vi) Our hotel The Lalit Jaipur won Bronze category Green Hotel 2018 award for extra large format hotel.

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

i) To ensure the security, safety of the guests and property as such, all the hotels have installed within the premises a Closed Circuit Security Surveillance System.

The Company has adopted the latest technology available especially with regard to Engineering Design Standards to mitigate potential hazards of fire in hotels.

The Company has made successful efforts to adopt latest human resource development techniques which are being used extensively to motivate and train staff and to ensure that the standards are constantly met and continuously further improved.

The Company as part of continual product up gradation has installed new energy efficient Hot Water Generators for Hot water requirements, which are specially designed for Hotels and are considered to be the latest in the market. This has resulted into more efficient and improved service to the Hotel Guests.

The Company as part of continual product upgradation, is upgrading electrical installation of hotels, to receive incentive from respective service providers, maintaining higher power factor above 0.95.

The Company as part of product upgradation has already installed state of the art Reverse Osmosis system to provide best quality of portable water to the hotel Guests, also upgraded water distribution and pumping system on need base in operating hotels.

The hotel is continuously innovating by implementing new ideas, upgrading or replacing existing equipment with more energy efficient version with a view to enhance the facilities that can be enjoyed by its guests.

The company has made successful efforts to use renewable energy, in operating hotel by using 29,60,000 units generated by wind mills, also looking at options of harnessing solar power.

ii) As a result of the effective utilisation of technological resources, the Company has been able to achieve high level of customer's satisfaction, operational efficiency and development of variety of standards and skills in a short span of time after having become operational.

iii) The Company has acquired a variety of International standards and skills especially with regard to the facilities offered to the guests, fire safety systems, life safety standards, guest comfort and more importantly the service standards. In addition to the above, the Company is constantly developing, upgrading operating hotels.

- Company has installed state of the art technology VRF / VRV for Guest Room, Public Area Air Conditioning as part of refurbishment and up gradation plan in existing hotels.

- Company has installed state of the art technology Heat Pumps for reducing dependence on fossil fuel (HSD) to generate hot water and to have free chilled water for cooling in installed existing Air Conditioning System.

- Company is as part of product up gradation plan is, already replacing all the hot and cold water pipe lines of the properties on need base

- Company is as part of product up gradation plan is planning to upgrade existing old Building Management System with State of the art technology Integrated Building Management System.

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2018-2019	2017-2018
CIF Value of Imports	143.27	245.98
Expenditure in Foreign Currency	1,450.62	1,489.93
Earnings in Foreign Exchange	10,131.95	10,166.83

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Bharat Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

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

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state

of affairs (financial position), profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

6. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

13. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

15. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

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

    c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

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

    f) We have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 24 May 2019 as per Annexure II expressed unmodified; and

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

   i. The Company, as detailed in note 55 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2019;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2019;

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2019; and

   iv. The disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these standalone financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May 2019

Annexure I

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its fixed assets under which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties which are included under the head 'Property, plant and equipment' are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.

(iii) The Company has granted loan to two companies and an entity and unsecured interest bearing loan to two companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:

(a) in our opinion the terms and conditions of grant of such loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the company's interest.

(b) the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and principal amount along with interest amount are not due for repayment currently;

(c) there is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such companies and other parties.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent applicable in respect of loans and advances given, investments made, guarantees and securities given have been complied by the Company.

(v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues outstanding in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹) (in lacs)	Amount paid under Protest (₹) (in lacs)	Financial Year to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	215.00	104.00	2004-05 to 2011-12	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	30.02	15.01	2008-09	Supreme Court
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	5.36	-	2013-14	Hon'ble High Court of Kerala
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	42.37	-	2012-13 to 2016-17	Commissioner Appeals
Kerela VAT Act, 2003	Work contract tax	29.35	8.80	2009-10	Deputy Commissioner of Appeals
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Act	968.05	Nil	2006-07	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Urban Development Act	Urban Development tax	180.20	30.00	2007-08 to 2015-16	Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan, Jodhpur
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	7.81	7.81	2006-08	The Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals)
Maharashtra Value Added Tax, 2002	Value Added Tax	62.43	7.11	2005-06, 2007-08 and 2010-11	Commissioner Appeals
Maharashtra Value Added Tax, 2002	Value Added Tax	50.88	8.46	2006-07, 2008-09 and 2009 -10	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal
Income- tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	750.27	750.27	1997-2007, 2008-09, 2010-12	Hon'ble High Court of Delhi
Income- tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	366.77	366.77	2008-09, 2014-16	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income- tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	17.70	17.70	2012-14	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal

(viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any bank or financial institution during the year. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures during the year.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, the Company has applied moneys raised by way of the term loans for the purposes for which these were raised.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid and provided by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

(xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May 2019

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bharat Hotels Limitedon the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Annexure II

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ('IFCoFR') of the Company as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's IFCoFR include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail,accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2)provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being

made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May 2019

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2	119,287.06	120,863.51
b) Capital work-in-progress		18,592.04	18,793.85
c) Intangible assets	3	153.89	190.34
d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	84,671.32	81,709.21
(ii) Loans	5	12,963.15	13,913.47
(iii) Other non-current financial assets	6	1,352.26	1,184.59
e) Non-current tax assets (net)	8	5,103.05	4,396.08
f) Other non-current assets	7	5,906.51	5,527.43
Total non current assets		**248,029.28**	**246,578.48**
Current assets			
a) Inventories	9	1,651.69	1,557.34
b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	5,120.99	5,559.87
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,056.02	1,923.51
(iii) Other bank balances	12	948.09	1,192.89
(iv) Loans	13	110.80	104.68
(v) Other current financial assets	14	1,303.60	1,640.47
c) Other current assets	15	1,820.79	1,555.70
Assets classified as held for sale	16	21.39	20.00
Total current assets		**13,033.37**	**13,554.46**
Total assets		**261,062.65**	**260,132.94**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	17	7,599.12	7,599.12
b) Other equity	18	103,784.60	102,522.97
Total equity		**111,383.72**	**110,122.09**
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	99,810.16	102,754.11
(ii) Other non current financial liabilities	20	477.62	450.66
b) Provisions	21	983.17	916.61
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	11,986.33	12,591.95
d) Other non-current liabilities	23	3,349.45	3,474.97
Total non current liabilities		**116,606.73**	**120,188.30**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	10,063.80	10,801.53
(ii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	25	68.77	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	25	7,148.71	7,348.48
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	26	11,820.37	7,559.90
b) Provisions	27	905.47	839.83
c) Other current liabilities	28	3,065.08	3,272.81
Total current liabilities		**33,072.20**	**29,822.55**
Total equity and liabilities		**261,062.65**	**260,132.94**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	29	68,135.09	63,859.72
Other income	30	1,359.24	692.23
Total income		69,494.33	64,551.95
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	31	8,206.29	7,635.99
Purchase of traded goods		69.70	55.74
Change in inventories of traded goods	32	4.52	5.32
Excise duty on sale of food		-	5.81
Employee benefits expense	33	11,962.63	11,336.56
Other expenses	34	30,479.82	26,637.33
Total expenses		50,722.96	45,676.75
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		18,771.37	18,875.20
Finance income	35	2,027.14	2,285.67
Finance costs	36	13,716.68	12,107.22
Depreciation and amortisation expense	37	5,199.91	5,178.94
Profit before exceptional items, share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method and tax		1,881.92	3,874.71
Profit before tax and exceptional items		1,881.92	3,874.71
Tax expense:	40		
Current tax		535.60	859.04
Deferred tax charge		289.52	77.49
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit		(945.94)	(185.78)
Total tax expense		(120.82)	750.75
Profit for the year		2,002.74	3,123.96
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
i) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans - Actuarial gain or loss		145.34	(91.08)
ii) Income tax effect		(50.78)	31.52
		94.56	(59.56)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		94.56	(59.56)

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,097.30**	**3,064.40**
Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic, attributable to equity holders of the parent	41	2.64	4.11
2) Diluted, attributable to equity holders of the parent	41	2.64	4.11
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	1,881.92	3,874.71
	Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,199.91	5,178.94
	Employee stock option expense	80.44	-
	Bad debts and other balances written off	2,531.98	335.81
	Provision for doubtful debts	229.39	110.12
	Provision for doubtful advances	6.56	10.00
	Excess provision/ credit balances written back	(300.99)	(446.68)
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	39.96	4.65
	Advances written off	1.71	-
	Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(39.28)	(34.89)
	Amortisation of deferred lease rent	(37.20)	(37.16)
	Interest income	(1,987.86)	(2,250.78)
	Interest expense	13,716.68	12,107.22
	Government grant income	(849.74)	(36.69)
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	491.87	53.34
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	**20,965.35**	**18,868.59**
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial and other assets	(1,606.88)	1,605.72
	Decrease/(increase) in trade receivable	209.49	(1,314.98)
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(94.35)	96.28
	Increase in trade payable	169.99	2,961.77
	Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	375.48	785.21
	Cash generated from operations	**20,019.09**	**23,002.58**
	Tax paid (net)	(1,243.14)	(1,615.43)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (a)	**18,775.95**	**21,387.15**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3 below)	(2,778.78)	(5,519.08)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	98.70	23.59
	Repayment of loan by subsidiaries	1,862.39	32,442.53
	Investment in subsidiaries	(2,962.11)	(38,799.43)
	Interest received and finance lease income	549.32	531.85
	Investment in bank deposits (net)	77.00	37.78
	Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (b)	**(3,153.48)**	**(11,282.76)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings, net	560.99	5,999.48
	Repayment of short term borrowings, net	(1,228.17)	(6,123.65)
	Payment for public offer expenses	(728.57)	-
	Interest paid	(13,028.75)	(12,857.93)
	Deferred payment liabilities	(49.31)	(48.02)
	Dividend paid	(759.91)	(759.91)
	Tax on dividend paid	(156.20)	(154.70)
	Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (c)	**(15,389.92)**	**(13,944.72)**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**232.55**	**(3,840.33)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**1,825.70**	**5,666.19**
Effect of change differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	**(2.23)**	**(0.16)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,056.02**	**1,825.70**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:-		
On current accounts	1,893.59	1,700.49
On EEFC accounts	37.34	51.55
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	8.08	23.57
Cheques/drafts on hand	6.61	48.16
Cash on hand	110.40	99.74
Less: Book overdraft	-	(97.81)
	2,056.02	**1,825.70**

Notes:

1. The figures in bracket indicates outflows.
2. The cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows
3. Additions to property, plant and equipment are stated inclusive of movements of capital work-in-progress (including capital advances) and preoperative expenditure pending allocation and the same has been treated as part of investing activities.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Equity share capital (refer note 17)	Other equity (refer note 18)					Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
		Surplus					
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share based payment reserve	Capital reserve	
Balance as at 01 April 2017	7,599.12	29,034.73	51,549.79	8,503.61	-	11,285.05	107,972.30
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2018							
Profit for the year	-	-	3,123.96	-	-	-	3,123.96
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	(59.56)	-	-	-	(59.56)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	3,064.40	-	-	-	3,064.40
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :							
Dividends	-	-	(759.91)	-	-	-	(759.91)
Dividend tax	-	-	(154.70)	-	-	-	(154.70)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	7,599.12	29,034.73	53,699.58	8,503.61	-	11,285.05	110,122.09
Balance as at 01 April 2018	7,599.12	29,034.73	53,699.58	8,503.61	-	11,285.05	110,122.09
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019							
Compensation options granted during the year	-	-	-	-	80.44	-	80.44
Profit for the year	-	-	2,002.74	-	-	-	2,002.74
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	94.56	-	-	-	94.56
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	2,097.30	-	80.44	-	2,177.74
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :							
Dividends	-	-	(759.91)	-	-	-	(759.91)
Dividend tax	-	-	(156.20)	-	-	-	(156.20)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	7,599.12	29,034.73	54,880.77	8,503.61	80.44	11,285.05	111,383.72

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

1. i) Corporate Information

Bharat Hotels Limited, ('the Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of hospitality services. The Company has its principal place of business located at Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi -110001.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 24 May 2019.

ii) Basis of Preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared by the management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value / amortised cost:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets have been carried at deemed cost (which includes revalued amount of land and building at certain locations) on the date of transition using the optional exemption allowed under Ind AS 101

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR, which is the Company's presentation currency as well as the functional currency for all its operations and all financial information are presented in Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise.

As at 31 March 2019, the total assets of the Company are Rs. 2,61,062.65 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,60,132.94 lacs) whereas the total liabilities of the Company are Rs. 1,49,678.93 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 1,50,010.85 lacs). Further, the retained earnings at year-end 31 March 2019 is Rs. 54,880.77 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 53,699.58 lacs).

iii) Recent accounting developments

IND AS 116 'Leases'

IND AS 116 will replace IND AS 17 'Leases' and related Interpretations. Leases will be recorded in the statement of financial position in the form of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. There are two important reliefs provided by IND AS 116 for assets of low value and short-term leases of less than 12 months. IND AS 116 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Management is in the process of assessing the full impact of the Standard. So far, the Company:

- believes that the most significant impact will be that the Company will need to recognize a right to use asset and a lease liability for the buildings currently treated as operating leases. At 31 March 2019 the future minimum lease payments amounted to Rs 1,296.73 lacs over next financial year. This will mean that the nature of the expense of the above cost will change from being an operating lease expense to depreciation and interest expense.

- concludes that there will be a significant impact to the finance leases currently held on the statement of financial position.

The Company is planning to adopt IND AS 116 on 1 April 2019 using the Standard's modified retrospective approach. Under this approach the cumulative effect of initially applying IND AS 116 is recognized as an adjustment to equity at the date of initial application. Comparative information is not restated.

Choosing this transition approach results in further policy decisions the Company need to make as there are several other transitional reliefs that can be applied. These relate to those leases previously held as operating leases and can be applied on a lease-by-lease basis. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the standalone financial statement.

IND AS 116 has not made any significant changes to the accounting for lessors, and therefore the Company does not expect any changes for leases where they are acting as a lessor.

Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments, which is to be applied while performing determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax basis, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over Income tax events under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments that the companies have used for plan to use in their income tax filling which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profits (tax loss) , tax bases, unused tax losses , unused tax credit and tax rates .

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the standalone financial statement.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income taxes:

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, Income taxes, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution tax.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the Income tax consequences of dividends in profit and loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognize those past transaction or event .

Effective date of application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendments on the standalone financial statement.

Amendment to Ind AS 19, plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendment to Ind AS 19, employee benefits, in connection with Accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

Amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions, to determine current service cost and net interest for the reminder of the period after plan amendments, curtailments and settlements and

- to recognize in Profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of asset ceiling.

Effective date for application for this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the standalone financial statement.

Amendments to Ind 23 Borrowing Costs:

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the standalone financial statement.

iv) Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Recognition and initial measurement

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method using the rates arrived on the basis of the useful life which coincides with the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, except for furniture and fixtures and some items of plant and machinery in which useful lives are different from those prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In respect of these furniture and fixtures and some items of plant and machinery, the management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. Leasehold buildings are amortised on a straight line basis over the unexpired period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Tangible assets	Useful life as per the Schedule II (years)	Useful economic lives estimated by the management (years)
Freehold building	60	60
Plant & machinery	15	15
Furniture & fixtures	10	10
Vehicles	8	8
Office equipment	5	5
Computers	5	3

Non RCC structures for conference halls are depreciated over the period of eight years or their estimated useful life, whichever is lower.

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

De-recognition

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

c) Intangible Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

Subsequent measurement

The Company has capitalised computer software in the nature of software licenses as intangible assets and the cost of software is amortised over the license period or three years, being their expected useful economic life, whichever is lower.

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

d) Impairment of non-financial Assets

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

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

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

The impairment assessment for all assets is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

e) Foreign Currencies

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

Transactions and balances

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

f) Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

BHL uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement indirectly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is Unobservable

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, BHL has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Investment in unquoted equity shares
- Financial instruments

g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and discounts. Effective April 1, 2018 the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which replaces Ind AS 18 revenue recognition.

Income from operations

- Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets:

  Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

- Space and shop rentals:

  Rental consists of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short term in nature. Revenue is recognized in the period in which services are being rendered.

- Other allied services (Minor Operating Departments):

  In relation to laundry income, communication income, health club income, airport transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognized by reference to the time of service rendered.

- Management and Operating fees:

  Management fees earned from hotel managed by the Company are usually under long-term contracts with the hotel owner. Under Management and Operating Agreements, the Company's performance obligation is to provide hotel management services and a license to use the Company's trademark and other intellectual property. Management and incentive fee is earned as a percentage of revenue and profit and are recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract based on the underlying revenue, when collectability is certain and when the performance criteria are met. Both are treated as variable consideration.

- Membership fees:

  Membership fee income majorly consists of membership fees received from the loyalty programme and chamber membership fees. Income is earned when the customer enrolls for membership programs. In respect of performance obligations satisfied over a period of time, revenue is recognised at the allocated transaction price on a time-proportion basis.

- Loyalty programme:

  The Company operates loyalty programme, which provides a material right to customers that they would not exercise without entering into a contract and the eligible customers earns points based on their spending at the hotels. The points so earned by such customers are accumulated. The revenues related to award points is deferred and a contract liability is created and on redemption/ expiry of such award points, revenue is recognised at pre-determined rates. Membership fees received from the loyalty programme is recognised as revenue on time-proportion basis.

- **Sale of traded goods**:

  For transfer of goods, the Company recognizes revenue when the customers obtain the control of goods. This usually happens when the customer gains right to direct the use of and obtained substantially all benefits from the goods. For the goods sold, the Company receives amount majorly in advance from the customers and therefore there are not any significant financing components involved.

Contract balances (effective from April 1, 2018)

- **Contract assets:**

  A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

- **Contract liabilities**:

  A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

- **Interest:**

  Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

h) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

i) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

b) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

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

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

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

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

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Company estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date, except to the individual cases where recoverability is certain:

	Less than or equal to 365 days	**More than 365 days**
Default rate	0%	100%

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

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of group companies are designated as 'Insurance Contracts'. The Company assess at the end of each reporting period whether its recognised insurance liabilities (if any) are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in P&L
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

j) **Retirement and other employee benefits**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the Provided Fund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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

Other Employee Benefits

Compensated absences

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognised on the basis of undiscounted value of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of benefit expected to be availed by the employees. Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

k) **Provisions**

Provisions

General

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

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

l) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

m) 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 fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a Lessee

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

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

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except in case where lease rentals are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor’s expected inflationary cost.

Company as a Lessor

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

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company’s net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

n) Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

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

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

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

o) **Non-current assets held for sale**

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale/ distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

p) **Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Stores and spares inventory comprises cutlery, crockery, linen, other store items food and beverage, liquor and wine items in hand: Cost is determined on first in first out basis. Circulating stock of crockery and cutlery issued for more than two months is charged to the profit and loss account as consumption.

Trading goods: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory of food and beverage items in hand includes items used for staff cafeteria and is charged to consumption, net of recoveries, when issued.

q) **Government grants and subsidies**

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual installments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

r) **Use of estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 42. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

s) **Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) [Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer].

<u>Identification of segments:</u>

In accordance with Ind AS 108– Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of information reviewed by the Company's CODM to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. Results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the CODM [Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer, which has been identified as the CODM], to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Allocation of common costs:

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment accordingly to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items:

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

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

u) Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company excludes depreciation and amortisation expense, interest income, finance costs, and tax expense from the profit/(loss) from continuing operations.

v) Cash dividend distribution to equity holders

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Note 2 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Freehold land	Freehold Building	Leasehold Building	Plant and Machinery	Office equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Computers	Aircrafts	Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation										
For the year ended 31 March 2018										
Gross carrying amount										
As at 01 April 2017	36,245.15	18,026.79	47,787.47	20,023.26	275.68	2,903.60	619.62	4,944.89	554.93	131,381.39
Additions for the year		39.62	823.87	880.60	93.86	213.76	155.87	106.79	310.14	2,624.51
Exchange differences	-	-	26.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.31
Transferred from assets held for sale	1,538.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,538.37
Adjustments	-	-	498.17	(197.78)	10.89	(189.02)	(148.82)	-	-	(26.56)
Disposals	-	-	(5.25)	(49.37)	(67.11)	(17.46)	(28.17)	-	(61.32)	(228.68)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	37,783.52	18,066.41	49,130.57	20,656.71	313.32	2,910.88	598.50	5,051.68	803.75	135,315.34
Accumulated depreciation										
As at 01 April 2017	-	683.27	1,524.14	5,397.55	89.76	962.94	193.03	636.05	81.25	9,567.99
Depreciation charge for the year	-	342.71	885.28	2,780.82	67.78	431.10	140.90	322.09	113.60	5,084.28
Disposals	-	-	(5.25)	(38.84)	(64.20)	(11.36)	(23.80)	-	(56.99)	(200.44)
Closing accumulated depreciation	-	1,025.98	2,404.17	8,139.53	93.34	1,382.68	310.13	958.14	137.86	14,451.83
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	37,783.52	17,040.43	46,726.40	12,517.17	219.98	1,528.21	288.37	4,093.54	665.88	120,863.51
For the year ended 31 March 2019										
Gross carrying amount										
As at 01 April 2018	37,783.52	18,066.41	49,130.57	20,656.71	313.32	2,910.88	598.50	5,051.68	803.75	135,315.34
Additions for the year	-	44.85	1,600.28	1,372.72	48.46	143.70	67.58	7.85	31.46	3,316.90
Exchange differences	-	-	373.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	373.80
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	-	(103.32)	-	(77.25)	-	-		(180.57)
Disposals	-	-	-	(119.16)	(0.01)	(10.72)	(33.98)	-	(237.10)	(400.97)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	37,783.52	18,111.26	51,104.65	21,806.95	361.77	2,966.61	632.10	5,059.53	598.11	138,424.50
Accumulated depreciation										
As at 01 April 2018	-	1,025.98	2,404.17	8,139.53	93.34	1,382.68	310.13	958.14	137.86	14,451.83
Depreciation charge for the year	-	343.31	1,066.78	2,705.52	66.33	364.07	131.27	324.69	110.14	5,112.11
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	-	(98.16)	-	(66.03)	-	-		(164.19)
Disposals	-	-	-	(99.04)	(0.01)	(10.25)	(28.23)	-	(124.78)	(262.31)
Closing accumulated depreciation	-	1,369.29	3,470.95	10,647.85	159.66	1,670.47	413.17	1,282.83	123.22	19,137.44
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	37,783.52	16,741.97	47,633.70	11,159.10	202.11	1,296.14	218.93	3,776.70	474.89	119,287.06

Capitalised borrowing costs

The borrowing cost capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2019 was Nil (For year ended 31 March 2018 was Rs. 1,173.26 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. 5.69 lacs). The Company capitalised this borrowing cost to the capital work-in-progress (refer note 38).

Assets under construction

Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2019 comprises expenditure for the hotels in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP is Rs. 18,592.04 (31 March 2018: Rs. 18,793.85 lacs).

Portion of the Building given on operating lease:*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Gross block	2,646.86	2,646.86
Accumulated depreciation	622.91	578.50
Depreciation for the year	44.41	44.40
Net book value	2,023.94	2,068.36

* The Building is predominantly used by the Company for its own purpose, however, lets out a portion of the property on a short term basis

Depreciation charge for the year includes Rs. 0.10 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 0.01 lacs) transferred to Preoperative expenditure pending allocation under note 38.

Note:

Certain property plant and equipment are pledged against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in the note 19 and 24 on borrowings.

Refer note 37 for the depreciation and amortisation expense.

The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisitions of property, plant and equipments are disclosed in note 45.

Note 3 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Software
For the year ended 31 March 2018	
Gross carrying amount	
As at 01 April 2017	374.10
Additions for the year	179.99
Adjustments	26.56
Disposals	(0.80)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	**579.85**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 01 April 2017	295.60
Depreciation charge for the year	94.67
Disposals	(0.76)
For the year ended 31 March 2018	**389.51**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	**190.34**
For the year ended 31 March 2019	
Gross carrying amount	
As at 01 April 2018	579.85
Additions for the year	51.86
Disposals	(2.97)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	**628.74**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 01 April 2018	389.51
Depreciation charge for the year	87.90
Disposals	(2.56)
Closing accumulated depreciation	**474.85**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	**153.89**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 4 : INVESTMENTS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Investments at cost		
Unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies		
727,832 (31 March 2018: 727,832) equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Apollo Zipper India Limited (refer note 51 & 58(b))	5,213.08	5,213.08
62,998 (31 March 2018: 62,998) equity shares of Rs. 100 each of Jyoti Limited (refer note 51 & 58(a))	3,107.89	3,107.89
3,984,000 (31 March 2018: 3,984,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each of Prime Cellular Limited (refer note 51 & 58(c))	3,984.00	3,984.00
3,010,000 (31 March 2018: 3,010,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Prima Buildwell Private Limited (refer note 51 & 58(d))	301.00	301.00
Less: Provision for diminution in the value of investment in Prima Buildwell Private Limited (refer note 51 & 58(d))	(301.00)	(301.00)
Deemed investment in subsidiary companies		
Investment in the form of interest free loan to Apollo Zipper India Limited (refer note 51 & 58(b))	32,386.31	32,185.13
Investment in the form of interest free loan to Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (refer note 51 & 58(c))	39,509.71	36,748.78
Investment in the form of interest free loan to Jyoti Limited (refer note 51 & 58(a))	466.73	466.73
Investments at fair value through Profit & Loss		
Unquoted equity shares		
36,000 (31 March 2018: 36,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	3.60	3.60
	84,671.32	81,709.21
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	84,972.32	82,010.21
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	301.00	301.00

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 5 : LOANS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to related parties		
-Loans to subsidiary companies (refer note 51 & 58 (a,b,c & d))	8,127.83	8,722.07
-Loan to subsidiary company - impaired	529.02	529.02
	8,656.85	9,251.09
Less: Provision for credit impairment (refer note 58(d))	(529.02)	(529.02)
	8,127.83	8,722.07
Entity controlled by the Company		
-The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	4,187.04	4,586.39
	4,187.04	4,586.39
Total	12,314.87	13,308.46
Security deposits	648.28	605.01
	12,963.15	13,913.47

Note 6 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Balances with banks:		
-Margin money deposited (held as security)*	358.23	190.43
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	39.96	39.87
Finance lease receivable	954.07	954.29
	1,352.26	1,184.59
***Break up of margin money deposit held as security**		
Held as bank guarantee	18.01	12.18
Held as bank guarantee by bank against bank loans	340.22	178.25

Note 7 : OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	845.34	1,742.75
Prepaid expenses	734.55	45.55
Prepaid rent (including prepayments of leasehold land)	3,370.17	3,511.25
Deferred expenses for Initial Public Offer	956.45	227.88
	5,906.51	5,527.43

Note 8 : NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Advance income tax (net of taxes)	5,103.05	4,396.08
	5,103.05	4,396.08

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 9 : INVENTORIES*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Valued at cost or net realisable value which ever is lower)		
Traded goods	114.46	118.98
Food and beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	242.75	250.36
Liquor and wine	681.31	521.40
Stores and operating supplies	613.17	666.60
	1,651.69	**1,557.34**

* Refer note 19 and 24 for inventories pledged
* The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year is disclosed in note 31 and 32.

Note 10 : TRADE RECEIVABLES*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Secured, considered good	5.99	69.27
Unsecured, considered good	5,115.02	5,490.60
Unsecured, credit impaired	1,122.94	954.29
	6,243.95	**6,514.16**
Less : Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful debts)	(1,122.94)	(954.29)
	5,120.99	**5,559.87**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60 to 90 days (refer note 47).
All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.
All of the Company's trade receivables in the comparative periods have been reviewed for indicators of impairment.
Trade receivable includes dues from directors or other officers of the Company or from private companies and firms in which Company's any director is a partner or director (refer note 51).
* Refer note 19 and 24 for trade receivables pledged

Note 11 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Cash on hand	110.40	99.74
Cheques/drafts on hand	6.61	48.16
Balances with banks:-		
In current accounts	1,893.59	1,700.49
In EEFC accounts	37.34	51.55
In deposits with original maturity of less than three months	8.08	23.57
	2,056.02	**1,923.51**

Notes:

(i) Available undrawn committed borrowings facilities — 2,768.22 — 1,544.81

(ii) The Company has pledged a part of its short-term deposits to fulfil the collateral requirements. Refer note 24 for details.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 12 : OTHER BANK BALANCES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balances with banks:-		
Margin money (held against bank guarantee)	913.89	1,159.85
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	7.31	5.66
Unpaid dividend account*	26.89	27.38
	948.09	1,192.89

* These balances are not available for use by the company and corresponding balance is disclosed as unpaid dividend in note 26.

Note 13 : LOANS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	110.80	104.68
	110.80	104.68

Note 14 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Recoverable from related parties		
-Subsidiary companies (refer note 51)	8.36	877.15
Unbilled revenue	206.50	319.45
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	25.95	23.86
Subsidy receivable	928.91	142.12
Other advances recoverable	116.09	277.89
Insurance claim receivable	17.79	-
	1,303.60	1,640.47

Note 15 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	532.88	584.51
Prepaid rent (including prepayment of lease hold land)	142.42	150.49
Balances with statutory authorities	418.88	401.83
Other advances		
- considered good	726.61	418.87
- considered doubtful	28.37	22.77
	1,849.16	1,578.47
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(28.37)	(22.77)
	1,820.79	1,555.70

*All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of other receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. All of the Company's other receivables in the comparative periods have been reviewed for indicators of impairment.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 16 : ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Plant and machinery	21.39	20.00
	21.39	**20.00**

Note 17 : SHARE CAPITAL	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Authorised share capital		
100,000,000 (31 March 2018: 100,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
75,991,199 (31 March 2018: 75,991,199) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	7,599.12	7,599.12
	7,599.12	**7,599.12**

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

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amounts	No. of Shares	Amounts
Authorised share capital at the beginning of the year	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00
Change during the year	-	-	-	-
Authorised share capital at the end of the year	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amounts	No. of Shares	Amounts
Issued share capital at the beginning of the year	75,991,199	7,599.12	75,991,199	7,599.12
Change during the year	-	-	-	-
Issued share capital at the end of the year	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**

b **Terms/ Rights attached to equity shares.**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing AGM, except in the case of interim dividend.

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

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

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Equity share of Rs. 10, fully paid up				
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,717,301	40.42%	30,710,301	40.41%
Mr. Jayant Nanda	19,991,198	26.32%	10,399,998	13.69%
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7,255,935	9.55%	7,247,935	9.54%
Responsible Builders Private Limited	7,106,400	9.35%	7,106,400	9.35%
Richmond Enterprises S.A.*	-	0.00%	5,491,200	7.23%
Groves Universal Group S.A.*	-	0.00%	4,100,000	5.40%
Mr. Keshav Suri	3,880,596	5.11%	3,880,596	5.11%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

*During the last financial year, above Companies have been dissolved and shares have been transmitted in the name of sole beneficiary, Mr. Jayant Nanda, resulting in the total shareholding to 19,991,198 shares and 26.32% of the total shareholding.

d **Share reserved for issue under option**

The Company has reserved an option for the permanent employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, including directors under "Employee Stock Option Plan, 2017" and has issued 700,600 options to the permanent employees (refer Note 54)

e **Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date**

The Group has not issued any shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, nor allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 18 : OTHER EQUITY	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Securities Premium Reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	29,034.73	29,034.73
As at end of the year	29,034.73	29,034.73
Retained Earnings		
As at the beginning of the year	53,699.58	51,549.79
Add: Net profit for the year	2,002.74	3,123.96
Add: Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year	94.56	(59.56)
Less: Dividend on equity shares	(759.91)	(759.91)
Less: Tax on distribution of equity dividend	(156.20)	(154.70)
As at end of the year	54,880.77	53,699.58
Share Base Payment Reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Compensation options granted during the year	80.44	-
As at end of the year	80.44	-
General Reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	8,503.61	8,503.61
As at end of the year	8,503.61	8,503.61
Capital Reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	11,285.05	11,285.05
As at end of the year	11,285.05	11,285.05
	103,784.60	102,522.97

Notes :

Securities premium : Comprises premium received on issue of shares

Retained earnings : Comprises of balance of Profit and Loss at each year end.

Capital reserve : Comprise increase in value of asset acquired out of amalgamation of Udaipur Hotels Limited and Khajuraho Hotels Limited, as compared to book value of assets and on forfeiture of share application money.

General reserve : Under erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, General reserves was created through an annual transfer of net income at specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distribution results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act, 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserves has been withdrawn.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 19 : BORROWINGS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Non current borrowings		
Term loans		
Secured		
Rupee loans from banks (refer note 1 to 9 below)	103,084.48	99,852.29
Rupee loans from financial institutions (refer note 10 below)	39.20	228.17
Foreign currency loan from a bank (refer note 11 below)	5,543.46	6,959.68
	108,667.14	**107,040.14**
Less: Current maturities (refer note 26)	8,856.98	4,286.03
	99,810.16	**102,754.11**

Net debt reconciliation*

Company's movement in its net debts during the year is as follows:

31 March 2019

	Non current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest accrued on borrowings	Total
Net debt as on 1 April 2018	107,040.14	10,801.53	721.69	**118,563.36**
Cash flows, net	560.99	(1,228.17)	-	**(667.18)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	469.37	490.44	-	**959.81**
Interest expense including effective interest expense	-	-	13,681.57	**13,681.57**
Interest paid	-	-	(13,028.75)	**(13,028.75)**
Capitalisation of Interest	-	-	-	-
Other non-cash movements	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments	596.64	-	(596.64)	-
Net debt as on 31 March 2019	**108,667.14**	**10,063.80**	**777.87**	**119,508.81**

31 March 2018

	Non current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest accrued on borrowings	Total
Net debt as on 1 April 2017	100,420.74	16,868.85	912.24	**118,201.83**
Cash flows, net	5,951.47	(6,123.65)	-	**(172.18)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	82.48	56.33	-	**138.81**
Interest expense including effective interest expense	-	-	11,968.19	**11,968.19**
Interest paid	-	-	(12,752.24)	**(12,752.24)**
Capitalisation of Interest	-	-	1,178.95	**1,178.95**
Other non-cash movements	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments	585.45	-	(585.45)	-
Net debt as on 31 March 2018	**107,040.14**	**10,801.53**	**721.69**	**118,563.36**

Notes:

1. Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 12,793.05 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 13,389.92 lacs) carries interest @ 11.10% per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from November 2015 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by Company (both present and future) and first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels.

2. Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 50,112.05 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 51,020.28 lacs) carries interest @ 10.60% per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

3. Term Loan from ICICI Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,163.20 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,197.51 lacs) (sanctioned amount Rs. 3,600.00 lacs) carries interest @ 13.05% per annum. The loan is repayable in 40 quarterly installments after a moratorium of 8 quarters from the date of first disbursement i.e. 25 June 2015. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on Jaipur and Khajuraho property and routing of cash flows of Jaipur and Srinagar property through the designated accounts.

4. Term Loan from Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank (TMB) aggregating to Rs. 2,241.22 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,343.53 lacs), (sanctioned amount Rs. 2,500.00 lacs) carries interest @ 11.60 % per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

5. Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,314.63 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 5,319.12 lacs) carries interest @ 10.55% per annum. The loan is repayable in 52 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2017. The loan is secured by extension of first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai hotel and extension of first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

6. Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,783.19 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,809.37 lacs) carries interest @ 11.10% per annum. The loan is repayable in 42 structured quarterly installments starting from October 2017 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by extension of first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by Company (both present and future) and extension of first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels.

7. Term Loan from The Jammu & Kashmir Bank aggregating to Rs. 14,976.01 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 14,971.14 lacs) carries interest @ 10.20% per annum. The loan is repayable in 32 structured quarterly installments starting from June 2019 after a moratorium of 2 years from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by way of equitable mortgage on exclusively first charge over land and building of Srinagar hotel of the Company.

8. Term Loan from The Jammu & Kashmir Bank aggregating to Rs. 4,992.22 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. Nil) carries interest @ 10.05% per annum. The loan is repayable in 8 structured quarterly installments starting from December 2019 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by way of equitable mortgage on exclusively first charge over land and building of Srinagar hotel of the Company.

9. Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,708.91 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 5,801.42 lacs) carries interest @ 10.45% per annum. The loan is repayable in 40 structured quarterly instalments from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by exclusive charge on land and building of Udaipur Hotel and current assets of the Company except those of Jaipur hotel.

10. Term loan from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation ('KSIDC') aggregating to Rs. 39.20 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 228.17 lacs) carries interest @ 9% per annum. The loan is repayable in 5 quarterly installments of Rs 46.87 lacs from June 2018. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land situated at Udma Village, Hosdurg Taluk in the District of Kasaragod and landed property at Kalnad Village, Kasaragod Taluk by way of mortgage of lease deed and pari-passu first charge over all existing and future plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and other movable fixed assets of the Bekal hotel.

11. External Commercial Borrowing from ICICI Bank Ltd., Bahrain aggregating to Rs. 5,543.46 lacs (equivalent to USD 80.14 lacs converted at an exchange rate of INR 69.1713 per USD) (31 March 2018: Rs. 6,959.68 lacs (equivalent to USD 107.00 lacs converted at an exchange rate of INR 65.0441 per USD)) carries interest at 5% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The balance loan is repayable in 15 quarterly installments. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage on the movable and immovable fixed and current assets and the cash flows, both present and future, of Jaipur and also secured by exclusive charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of Khajuraho hotel, both present and future.

12. Loan covenants

    Bank loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limit on total borrowings amount, security coverage ratio and others. The Company has breached certain loan covenants as at the end of the reporting date. However, the Company has obtained waiver letters from banks for compliance, pursuant to which these loans have been classified as per their maturity profile.

13. The company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans and interest as at balance sheet date.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 20 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILTIES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Financial liabilities		
Deposits received against assets given under finance lease	111.88	110.82
Sundry deposits	305.31	275.10
Lease rent payable	60.43	64.74
	477.62	**450.66**

Note 21 : LONG TERM PROVISIONS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for employee benefit		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	983.17	916.61
	983.17	**916.61**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 22 : DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Net)	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred Tax Liability		
Accelerated depreciation for tax	21,412.33	18,511.97
Fair value of financial instruments	(365.77)	68.13
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	50.78	(31.52)
	21,097.34	18,548.58
Deferred Tax Asset		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	2,461.99	435.39
Deferred government grant	10.88	26.01
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current period/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	845.80	714.68
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	587.11	521.25
MAT credit entitlement	5,205.23	4,259.30
	9,111.01	5,956.63
Net deferred tax liability reflected in the balance sheet	11,986.33	12,591.95

Note 23 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred lease rent	3,121.22	3,204.48
Lease rent payable	228.23	228.23
Deferred government grant (refer note 39)	-	42.26
	3,349.45	3,474.97

Note 24 : BORROWINGS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
From related parties		
Loan from associates companies (refer note 1 below)	400.00	-
Loan from a director (refer note 2 below)	75.00	-
Secured loan		
From Banks		
Cash credit facilities (refer note 3 below)	1,860.98	3,197.27
Loan against fixed deposits (refer note 4 below)	-	280.00
Short term loan (refer note 5 below)	2,470.80	2,380.91
Unsecured loan		
From Banks		
Short term loan (refer note 6 below)	5,257.02	4,943.35
	10,063.80	10,801.53

Notes:

1. Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Ltd amounting to Rs. 400.00 lacs (31 March 2018 : Nil) is repayable as per mutual agreement & carries interest @ 7.25% per annum.

2. Unsecured loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 75.00 lacs (31 March 2018 : Nil) is repayable as per mutual agreement & carries interest @ 7.25% per annum.
3. Cash credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 1,860.98 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,197.27 lacs) carries interest @ 10.95% per annum. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of hotel situated at Jaipur of the Company.
4. Loan against fixed deposits taken from Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited was secured by fixed deposits. The loan carried interest @ 1.49% higher than the interest received by the Company on the fixed deposits made with the bank.
5. Packing Credit Foreign Currency ('PCFC') Loan from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 2,470.80 lacs ((equivalent to USD 35.72 lacs at an exchange rate of 69.1713 per USD) (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,380.91 lacs (equivalent to USD 36.60 lacs at an exchange rate of 65.0441 per USD)) carries interest @ LIBOR+400 basis points. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of hotel situated in Jaipur of the Company.
6. Short term facilities from Barclays Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,257.02 lacs (equivalent to USD 76 lacs at an exchange rate of 69.1713 per USD); (31 March 2018: Rs. 4,943.35 lacs (equivalent to USD 76 lacs at an exchange rate of 65.0441 per USD) carries interest @ 5.42 % per annum. These facilities are guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 25 : TRADE PAYABLES*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 49)	68.77	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	7,148.71	7,348.48
	7,217.48	7,348.48

*All amounts are short-term. The carrying values of trade payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 26 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 19)	8,856.98	4,286.03
Interest accrued	777.87	721.69
Book overdraft from banks	-	97.81
Sundry deposits	203.72	189.65
Creditor for capital expenditure	291.35	806.88
Unclaimed dividend*	26.89	27.38
Other payables	20.76	-
Employee related liabilities	1,415.20	1,096.70
Retention payable	227.60	333.76
	11,820.37	7,559.90

* Not due for deposit to the investor education and protection fund.

** All amounts are short-term. The carrying values of other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 27 : SHORT TERM PROVISIONS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	278.33	365.84
Compensated absences	503.22	414.12
Others provisions		
Provision for membership programme	123.92	59.87
	905.47	839.83

Note 28 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred revenue of membership programme	423.44	384.52
Deferred lease rent	81.60	84.73
Advances from customers	1,190.44	1,527.06
Statutory dues payable	1,327.34	1,232.49
Deferred government grant (refer note 39)	42.26	44.01
	3,065.08	3,272.81

Note 29 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Sale of services and products		
- Room and apartment	29,906.14	28,203.86
- Food and beverage	22,475.81	20,999.97
- Liquor and wine	5,435.45	4,616.52
- Banquet and equipment rentals	2,107.36	1,979.25
- Other services	4,032.12	4,296.43
- Membership programme revenue	868.33	764.86
- Traded goods	114.35	94.71
Other operating revenues		
- Rent and maintenance income	1,900.88	1,801.44
- Consultancy/management fee	658.89	611.96
- Aircraft charter hire charges	635.76	490.72
	68,135.09	63,859.72

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 30 : OTHER INCOME	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Excess provision/credit balances written back	300.99	446.68
Exchange differences (net)	-	6.13
Amortisation of deferred lease rental	37.20	37.16
Government grant income (refer note 39)*	849.74	36.69
Miscellaneous income	171.31	165.57
	1,359.24	692.23

* Current year income includes Rs. 434.75 lacs on account of revenue realised from export of services in foreign currency and Rs. 414.99 lacs under "RIP Scheme 2010" as government subsidy for setting up new units or existing enterprises for making investment for expansion.

Note 31 : CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	250.36	253.43
Add: Purchases	6,785.55	6,486.90
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(242.75)	(250.36)
Cost of food and beverage consumed (excluding liquor and wine)	**6,793.16**	**6,489.97**
Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	521.40	561.61
Add: Purchases	1,573.04	1,105.81
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(681.31)	(521.40)
Cost of liquor and wine consumed	**1,413.13**	**1,146.02**
Consumption of food and beverages (including liquor and wine)	**8,206.29**	**7,635.99**

NOTE 32 : CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Inventory at the beginning of the year	118.98	124.30
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	114.46	118.98
	4.52	5.32

Note 33 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Salaries, wages and allowances (refer note 38)	10,549.74	10,052.47
Company's contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	812.97	787.82
Gratuity expense (refer note 46)	150.81	132.62
Compensated absences expenses	160.57	108.61
Staff welfare expenses	169.49	198.94
Staff recruitment and training	38.61	56.10
Employee Stock Option Scheme (refer note 54)	80.44	-
	11,962.63	11,336.56

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 34 : OTHER EXPENSES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	2,193.74	2,172.29
Lease rent* (refer note 45)	2,417.31	2,288.31
Power and fuel*	6,925.16	6,921.58
Aircraft fuel	64.97	66.41
Banquet and decoration expenses	1,893.44	1,579.02
Membership programme expenses	-	8.05
Repairs		
- Buildings	721.27	885.95
- Plant and machinery	1,830.79	1,808.98
- Aircraft	237.98	242.98
- Others	497.95	481.18
Rates and taxes*	933.80	1,051.16
Insurance*	222.19	230.47
Communication costs	471.07	500.38
Printing and stationery	337.52	355.67
Travelling and conveyance*	1,711.38	1,721.43
Advertisement and business promotion	1,283.22	1,011.18
Commission -other than sole selling agent	1,793.72	1,049.60
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)*	2,172.40	1,920.72
Membership and subscriptions	142.58	142.96
Professional fees*	641.57	660.59
Legal charges*	148.96	190.74
Advances written off	1.71	-
Freight and cartage	81.79	99.36
Exchange differences (net) *	45.63	-
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	39.96	4.65
Donations (includes CSR expenditure of Rs. 141.98 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 38.42 lacs) (refer note 52)	152.80	71.39
Bad debts written off	-	19.72
Provision for doubtful advances	6.56	10.00
Provision for doubtful debts	229.39	110.12
Directors fees and commission	19.60	20.66
Bank charges*	451.42	417.88
Payment to auditors	65.23	67.00
Other balances written off	2,531.98	316.09
Miscellaneous expenses*	212.73	210.81
Total	**30,479.82**	**26,637.33**

*Refer note 38

* Note - Payment to Auditor also includes Rs. 81.01 lacs paid for deferred expenses for Initial Public Offer for year ended 31 March 2019 : Nil (31 March 2018 - Rs. Nil)

Payment to auditor		
As Auditor:		
- Audit fee	58.00	58.00
- Out of pocket expenses	5.45	-
- Other services	1.78	9.00
Total	**65.23**	**67.00**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 35 : FINANCE INCOME	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Interest income on		
Loans to related parties		
- Subsidiary companies	935.28	1,301.60
- Entity controlled by the company	501.08	414.41
Others		
- Bank deposits	102.94	93.26
- others	339.33	332.26
Finance lease income	109.23	109.25
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	39.28	34.89
Total	2,027.14	2,285.67

Note 36 : FINANCE COSTS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Interest on:		
-loans from banks	12,676.16	10,909.37
- loans from financial institutions	12.88	30.09
- credit facilities from banks	342.52	977.85
- loan from directors	10.26	16.92
- others	103.94	4.13
Bank charges (refer note 38)	19.83	33.27
Unwinding of finance cost from financial instruments at amortised cost	35.11	33.34
Interest on defined benefit plans (refer note 46)	80.12	62.98
Finance charges payable under finance lease	0.52	0.70
Exchange difference on foreign curreny borrowings	435.34	38.57
	13,716.68	12,107.22

Note 37 : DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,112.11	5,084.28
Amortisation of intangible assets	87.90	94.67
	5,200.01	5,178.95
Less: Transferred to pre-operative expenditure (refer note 38)	(0.10)	(0.01)
	5,199.91	5,178.94

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 38 : PREOPERATIVE EXPENDITURE PENDING ALLOCATION	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balance as per last account	9,667.93	8,169.28
Additions during the year:		
Personnel expenses		
Salaries, wages and allowances	28.56	209.03
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.52	10.88
Depreciation/ amortisation	0.10	0.01
Operating and other expenses		
Lease rent	5.22	5.22
Power and fuel	6.86	9.00
Rates and taxes	0.35	4.00
Insurance	6.73	6.24
Travelling and conveyance	4.32	19.39
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)	16.92	10.94
Legal charges	-	2.06
Professional fees	109.77	40.22
Exchange difference (net)	95.56	8.16
Miscellaneous expenses	0.10	0.18
Financial expenses		
Interest on term loan	-	1,178.95
Bank charges	0.03	0.06
	9,943.97	**9,673.62**
Less : Interest earned	-	(5.69)
Closing balance	**9,943.97**	**9,667.93**

Note 39 : GOVERNMENT GRANT	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
At the beginning of the year	86.27	122.96
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(44.01)	(36.69)
At the end of the year	**42.26**	**86.27**
Current	42.26	44.01
Non current	-	42.26
	42.26	**86.27**

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant & equipment. The Company is required to undertake export of services.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 40 : Current Tax Assets	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
A. Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss :		
a. Profit and loss section		
Current tax:		
Current income tax	535.60	859.04
MAT credit entitlement on CY income tax	(945.94)	(185.78)
Deffered tax (credit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	289.52	77.49
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit/ loss	**(120.82)**	**750.75**
b. Deferred tax on the components of other comprehensive income		
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	145.34	(91.08)
Deferred tax (income)/charged to OCI	**(50.78)**	**31.52**
c. Reconciliation of tax expense to the amount computed by applying statutory income tax rate		
Accounting profit before tax	**1,881.92**	**3,874.71**
India' statutory income tax rate	34.94%	34.61%
At India' statutory income tax	657.54	1,340.96
Indexation benefit	(86.97)	(85.22)
Non deductible expenses for tax purpose:		
Non-deductible expenses	57.71	19.74
Other adjustments	160.67	-
Reversal of tax on uncertain tax positions	(909.77)	(524.73)
	(120.82)	750.75
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(120.82)**	**750.75**
B. Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)		
Opening balance	12,591.95	12,731.76
Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss (net of MAT credit)	(656.40)	(108.29)
Tax (income)/ expenses recognised in OCI	50.78	(31.52)
Closing balance	**11,986.33**	**12,591.95**
C. MAT credit entitlement		
Opening balance	4,259.30	4,073.52
Add: MAT credit entitlement for the current year	945.93	185.78
Closing balance	**5,205.23**	**4,259.30**

The Company has recognised MAT credit since there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward.

D. Unused tax losses

Capital losses

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of Rs. 1,683.79 lacs on loss under the head 'Capital gain' as the Company is not likely to generate taxable income under the same head in foreseeable future. The significant portion of these losses will expire in Financial Year ending 31 March 2022.

Business losses

The Company has tax losses amounting to Rs. 3,923 lacs as on 31 March 2019 that is available for off-setting against the future taxable profits of the Company. The significant portion of these losses will expire in Financial year ending 31 March 2026 and remaining loss will expire in Financial year ending 31 March 2021.

Unabsorbed depreciation

The Company has an unabsorbed depreciation amounting to Rs. 3,105.55 lacs on 31 March 2019 that is available for off-setting against the future taxable profits of the Company. The Company can carry forward the unabosrbed depreciation for unlimited period of years.

Note 41: Earning per share

Basic Earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Profit attributable to equity share holders of Company for basic and diluted earnings (Rs. in lacs)	2,002.74	3,123.96
Weighted average number of dilutive Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	75,991,199	75,991,199
Basic and diluted earnings per share- Rupees	2.64	4.11

Note 42: Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Operating lease commitments – Company as lessee

The Company has taken certain land on long term lease basis. The lease agreements generally have an escalation clause. These leases are generally non-cancellable. The Company has determined based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life/remaining economic life of the property and the fair value of the asset, that it does not have all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Further, the Company based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the respective agreements decided that wherever the escalation are aligned the average expected general inflation of the lease term period, operating lease payments are not required to be provided on a straight-line basis over the lease term as an expense in the statement of profit and loss and in other cases (including structured payment terms), operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit and loss."

Estimates and assumptions

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

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 46.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider –

All contractual terms of the financial assets(including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.

Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Impairment testing:

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

Impairment of investments:

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost or amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

Litigation:

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

Note 43: Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is

- to maximise the shareholder value

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services in a way that reflects the level of risk involved in providing those goods and services.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 30% and 65%. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Borrowings (note 19, 24 and 26)	118,730.94	117,841.67
Trade payables (note 25)	7,217.48	7,348.48
Book overdrafts from banks (note 26)	-	97.81
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	(2,056.02)	(1,923.51)
Net debt	**123,892.40**	**123,364.45**
Equity (refer note 17 and 18)	111,383.72	110,122.09
Capital and Net Debts	**235,276.12**	**233,486.54**
Gearing Ratio	53%	53%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. The Company has breached certain loan covenants as at the end of the previous annual reporting date i.e. 31 March 2019. However, the Company has obtained covenants letters from banks for compliance pursuant to which these loans have been classified as non current.

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

Note 44: Fair value measurement

a. Financial instruments by category

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments in equity instruments	3.60	-	3.60	-
Trade receivables	-	5,120.99	-	5,559.87
Loans	-	12,314.87	-	13,308.46
Security deposits	-	759.08	-	709.69
Margin money deposits	-	1,272.12	-	1,350.28
Interest accrued	-	65.91	-	63.73
Finance lease receivable	-	954.30	-	954.50
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,056.02	-	1,923.51
Subsidy receivable	-	928.91	-	142.12
Recoverable from related parties	-	8.36	-	877.15
Others	-	374.35	-	630.17
Total financial assets	**3.60**	**23,854.91**	**3.60**	**25,519.48**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	118,730.94	-	117,841.67
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	848.51	-	909.33
Trade payables	-	7,217.48	-	7,348.48
Other current financial liabilities	-	2,532.07	-	2,750.46
Other non current financial liabilities	-	60.43	-	64.74
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**129,389.43**	**-**	**128,914.68**

Note: The financial assets above do not include investments in form of equity shares in subsidiaries and associates which are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 101, Ind AS 27 and Ind AS 28.

b. Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities

Fair value measurement

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 under current market conditions

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

i) Level 1

Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

ii) Level 2

Inputs are observable inputs, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.

iii) Level 3

Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

	31 March 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Unquoted equity instruments	-	-	3.60	3.60

	31 March 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Unquoted equity instruments	-	-	3.60	3.60

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

	31 March 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans	-	-	12,314.87	12,314.87
Security deposits	-	-	759.08	759.08
Finance lease receivable	-	-	954.30	954.30
Recoverable from related parties	-	-	8.36	8.36
	-	**-**	**14,036.61**	**14,036.61**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	118,730.94	118,730.94
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	-	848.51	848.51
	-	**-**	**119,579.45**	**119,579.45**

	31 March 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans	-	-	13,308.46	13,308.46
Security deposits	-	-	709.69	709.69
Finance lease receivable	-	-	954.50	954.50
Recoverable from related parties	-	-	877.15	877.15
	-	**-**	**15,849.80**	**15,849.80**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	117,841.67	117,841.67
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	-	909.33	909.33
	-	**-**	**118,751.00**	**118,751.00**

c. **Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

1. The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts, Interest accrued on bank deposits with banks, other current and non-current financial assets and other current and non-current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

2. The fair values of loans, security deposits, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, as there is an immaterial change in the lending rates.

3. There are no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

Note 45: Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

Commitments relating to estimated amount of completion of property, plant & equipment are as follows:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Descriptions	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	3,519.76	4,239.91

(b) Leases

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company has entered into operating leases on certain land and building properties with lease terms between 25 to 99 years. The Company has the option, under some of its leases, to lease the assets for additional terms of 25 years.

The Company has paid minimum lease during the year	2,417.31	2,288.31

Future minimum rentals payables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	1,296.73	1,335.25
After one year but not more than five years	5,557.37	5,252.29
More than five years	25,306.39	33,334.46
	32,160.49	39,922.00

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessor

The Company has entered into operating leases consisting of certain offices. These lease terms are between 3 to 99 years. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements.

Future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	9.96	238.37
After one year but not more than five years	8.44	8.44
More than five years	142.90	148.05
	161.30	**394.86**

Finance lease commitments - Company as lessor

The Company has given certain portion of land and building on finance lease. The lease terms are for 93-99 years.

Future gross rentals receivables under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	109.44	109.44
After one year but not more than five years	437.76	437.76
More than five years	6,127.39	6,236.83
	6,674.59	**6,784.03**

Future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	0.23	0.21
After one year but not more than five years	1.11	1.03
More than five years	952.95	953.27
	954.29	**954.51**

Note 46 : Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Gratuity Plan	1,261.50	1,282.45
Total	**1,261.50**	**1,282.45**

The Company has an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more or service gets a gratuity on separation equal to 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of continuous service or part thereof in excess of six months.

Changes in the defined benefit obligation:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Opening defined benefit obligations	1,282.45	1,077.16
Service cost	150.81	132.62
Net interest expense	80.12	62.98
Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss	**230.93**	**195.60**
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	47.65	0.31
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(163.01)	2.32
Experience adjustments	(29.98)	88.45
Remeasurement (gain)/loss in other comprehensive income	**(145.34)**	**91.08**
Benefits paid	(106.53)	(81.39)
Closing defined benefit obligations	**1,261.50**	**1,282.45**

Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss is as under:

Description	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Current service cost	150.81	132.62
Net interest expense	80.12	62.98
Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss	**230.93**	**195.60**

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income is as under:

Description	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Actuarial loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	47.65	0.31
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	(163.01)	2.32
Experience adjustments	(29.98)	88.45
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(145.34)**	**91.08**

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

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Discount rate	7.20%	7.30%
Future salary increase	6.00%	8.00%

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Impact of the change in Discount rate		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,221.71	1,252.49
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,298.71	1,308.84
Impact of the change in Salary increase		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,298.98	1,308.51
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,221.13	1,252.55

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

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 6.11 years (31 March 2018: 4.36 years).

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

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Duration (Years)	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
1	278.33	365.30
2	132.74	184.68
3	127.09	172.38
4	113.42	146.30
5	135.48	122.73
6 and above	1,388.44	894.91

Note 47 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash & cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below:

A Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and payables/receivables in foreign currencies.

A1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Company expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Company is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Variable rate borrowings	118,216.74	117,613.51
Fixed rate borrowings	514.20	228.16

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Effect of Profit before tax	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Increase by 50 basis points	(591.08)	(588.07)
Decrease by 50 basis points	591.08	588.07

A2 Foreign currency risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure in foreign currency is in loans, debtors and advances denominated in foreign currency. The Company is not restricting its exposure of risk in change in exchange rates. The Company expects the Indian Rupee to strengthen and accordingly the Company is carrying the risk of change in exchange rates.

Particulars	Currency	Buy/Sell	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Trade creditors				
	USD	Buy	0.12	0.11
Advances given				
	USD	Sell	0.24	0.29
Trade receivables				
	GBP	Sell	0.45	0.68
FDR				
	USD	Sell	2.74	2.74
EEFC Bank Balance				
	USD	Buy	0.54	0.79
Unsecured loans				
	USD	Buy	76.00	76.00
Secured loans				
	USD	Buy	115.86	143.60

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD-INR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. If the INR had strengthened against the USD by 5% (31 March 2018: 5%) and GBP by 5% (31 March 2018: 5%) respectively, then this would have had the following impact:

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	
	Effect on profit before tax*	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
USD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	(651.79)	(641.21)
Decrease by 5%	651.79	641.21
GBP Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	2.04	3.09
Decrease by 5%	(2.04)	(3.09)

Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in INR. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Company's overseas borrowings, which are partly denominated in US dollars (USD) and Pounds sterling (GBP).

*In accordance with exemption allowed under Ind AS 101, the Company capitalises exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items. Accordingly, the profit before tax will not be impacted to that extent.

B Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including loans to related parties, deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. The most significant input being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

The Company continuously monitors the credit quality of customers based on a credit rating scorecard. Where available, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers are obtained and used. The Company's policy is to deal only with credit worthy counterparties. The credit terms range between 30 and 180 days.

(a) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business location subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with the assessment both in terms of number of days and amount.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous Companies and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 10. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

(b) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at respective reporting date is the carrying amount.

Gross carrying amount of trade receivables

(All Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Ageing	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Not due	336.30	913.02
0-60 days past due	3,186.29	3,383.94
61-120 days past due	853.20	679.03
121-180 days past due	288.07	254.23
180-365 days past due	368.09	233.86
More than 365 days	1,212.00	1,050.08
	6,243.95	**6,514.16**

Provision for doubtful debts

Ageing	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
121-180 days past due	18.90	0.19
180-365 days past due	11.78	50.03
More than 365 days	1,092.26	904.07
	1,122.94	**954.29**

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Trade receivables

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Provision at beginning	954.29	867.74
Addition during the year	229.39	110.12
Reversal during the year	(60.74)	(23.57)
Utilised during the year	-	-
Provision at closing	**1,122.94**	**954.29**

The Company applies simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due and also according to the geographical location of customers. Trade receivables are written off (i.e. derecognised) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Failure to make payments within 365 days from the invoice date and failure to engage with the Company on alternative payment arrangement amongst other is considered indicators of no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Loans and deposits

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Provision at beginning	551.79	699.79
Addition during the year	6.56	10.00
Reversal during the year	(0.96)	(158.00)
Utilised during the year	-	-
Provision at closing	**557.39**	**551.79**

C Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting periods -

(All Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Floating rate	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(a) Expiring within one year (Bank overdraft and other facilities)		
Secured		
-Cash credit facilities	2,739.02	1,402.73
-Short term loans	29.20	119.02
(b) Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)		
Secured		
-Rupees term loan from banks	-	23.00

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments -

Contractual maturities of borrowings	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	31,071.45	27,119.16
Between 1 and 2 years	22,256.88	18,114.64
Between 2 and 5 years	60,383.59	58,087.93
More than 5 years	63,189.50	82,113.54

Contractual maturities of trade payables	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	7,217.48	7,348.48

Contractual maturities of security deposit received	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	462.30	448.57
Between 1 and 2 years	1.10	1.64
Between 2 and 5 years	17.55	16.48
More than 5 years	4,890.49	4,892.82

Contractual maturities of other financials payable	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	1,872.38	2,228.01

Note 48 : Lalit Loyalty and Membership Programme

(All Amount Rs. in Lacs)

(a) Points for Lalit Connect	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Accrued points	3.09	3.33
Redeemed points	0.55	0.44
Redemption percentage	17.89%	13.30%
Unexpired points	2.54	2.88

(b) Points for Lalit Plus	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Accrued points	7.58	1.75
Redeemed points	0.61	0.63
Redemption percentage	8.10%	35.90%
Unexpired points	6.96	1.12

(c) Points for Lalit Engage	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Accrued points	2.15	0.87
Redeemed points	0.82	0.14
Redemption percentage	38.36%	16.58%
Unexpired points	1.33	0.73

(All Amount Rs. in Lacs)

(d) Movement in provision	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
At the beginning of the year	59.87	36.20
Arising during the year	113.85	54.09
Utilised during the year	49.80	30.42
At the end of the year	123.92	59.87

(e) Movement in membership programme	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
At the beginning of the year	384.52	303.86
Arising during the year	868.33	764.86
Utilised during the year	829.41	684.20
At the end of the year	423.44	384.52

Note 49 : Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 to the extent of confirmation received:

(All Amount Rs. in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	68.77	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	2.03	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period/year; and	2.03	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

Note 50 : Dividend made and proposed

Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Final dividend paid during the year ended on 31 March 2019: Rs. 1 per share (31 March 2018: Rs. 1 per share)	759.91	759.91
DDT on final dividend	156.20	154.70
	916.11	**914.61**
Proposed dividends on equity shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2019: Rs. 1 per share (31 March 2018: Rs. 1 per share)	759.91	759.91
DDT on proposed dividend	156.20	154.70
	916.11	**914.61**

Note 51: Related Party Disclosures

a) Name of the related parties and their relationship:

Subsidiaries:

Jyoti Limited
Apollo Zipper India Limited
Prime Cellular Limited
Prima Buildwell Private Limited
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)

Entity Controlled by the Company	The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust
Key Management Personnel:	Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Director Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director Mr. Ramesh Suri, Non Executive Director Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 11 March 2019) Mr. Madhav Sikka, Chief Financial Officer (till 24 March 2018) Ms. Urmila Khurana, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 15 May 2018 till 10 January 2019) Mr. Himanshu Pandey, Head Legal and Company Secretary (w.e.f. 16 October 2017) Mr. Sandeep Chandna, Company Secretary (till 20 September 2017) Mr. M.Y. Khan, Non Executive Director Mr. Dhruv Prakash, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 21 July 2017) Mr. Ranjan Mathai, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 29 August 2017) Mr. Vivek Mehra, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 21 July 2017) Ms. Shovana Narayan, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 16 October 2017) Mr. Lalit Bhasin, Non Executive Director (till 6 September 2017) Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Non Executive Director (till 30 June 2017) Mr. D.V. Batra, Non Executive Director (till 14 August 2017) Mr. Vinod Khanna, Non Executive Director (till 27 April 2017)
Joint Venture of Subsidiaries	Cavern Hotels and Resorts FZCO
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Deeksha Holding Limited (DHL) Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited (DHRIL) Subros Limited Jyotsna Holding Private Limited Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited Bhasin & Company (till 8 September 2017) Cargo Hospitality Private Limited Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited Cargo Motors Private Limited Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited) FIBCOM India Limited Global Autotech Limited Grand Hotel & Investments Limited Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited (till 10 May 2018) L.P. Hospitality Private Limited Premium Exports Limited Premium Farm Fresh Produce Limited

	Premium Holdings Limited
	Prima Realtors Private Limited
	Prima Telecom Limited
	Richmond Enterprises S.A. (till 13 April 2018) (refer note 17)
	Responsible Builders Private Limited
	Rohan Motors Limited
	Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited
	Tempo Automobiles Private Limited
	Godawari Motors Private Limited
	Ramesh Suri (HUF) (till 18 September 2018)
	St. Olave's Limited
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Jayant Nanda (refer note 17)

b) Loans made to the subsidiaries/ joint venture of subsidiaries are on mutually agreed terms.

c) The sales and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balance at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs through banking channels.

d) The short term loans facilities (as discussed in note 24) from bank availed by the Company have been secured by way of guarantee given by Premium Holding Limited.

e) The guarantees for the related parties are given in the ordinary course of business and related parties have provided counter guarantees for such guarantees.

(f) The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial period.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Subsidiaries		
Jyoti Limited		
-Loan provided	11.50	8.00
-Interest received	56.04	49.89
-Lease rent paid	50.00	50.00
	-	-
Apollo Zipper India Limited		
-Loan provided	1,517.75	2,486.62
-Loan (repayment)	(1,754.00)	(592.13)
-Interest received	331.37	294.55
-Consultancy services provided	376.00	347.04
-Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	131.25	19.13
-Deemed investment on fair valuation of interest free loan	(201.17)	(2,050.64)
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)		
-Sale of goods / services	-	1.69
-Loan provided	3,015.92	1,647.67
-Loan (repayment)	(205.00)	(172.50)
-Interest received	364.98	742.68

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
-Consultancy services provided	268.18	262.65
-Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	29.13	15.51
-Deemed investment on fair valuation of interest free loan	(2,760.93)	(36,748.78)
Prime Cellular Limited		
-Loan provided	14.30	60.70
-Loan (repayment)	(2,718.42)	(500.00)
-Interest received	181.19	211.90
-Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	0.06	(6.05)
Prima Buildwell Private Limited		
-Loan provided	-	5.00
-Loan (repayment)	-	(241.39)
-Interest received	1.70	2.58
-Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	0.33	-
-Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.23
Entity Controlled by the Company		
The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust		
-Loan provided	1,631.54	1,471.40
-Interest received	501.08	414.41
-Other balances written off (Deemed investment not considered recoverable)	2,531.98	316.09
Key Management Personnel:		
Name		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri		
- Salary and wages	84.00	84.00
- Post employment benefits	3.14	3.14
- Lease rent paid	30.00	30.00
- Interest paid on deposits	10.26	16.92
- Guarantee/ Undertaking (received)	2,760.13	(1,471.40)
- Loan (received)	(1,125.00)	(460.00)
- Loan repaid	1,050.00	895.00
- Sale of goods / services	29.64	24.90
Ms. Divya Suri Singh		
- Salary and wages	72.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	-	3.13
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
Ms. Deeksha Suri		
- Salary and wages	72.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	-	2.91
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Mr. Keshav Suri		
- Salary and wages	72.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	-	2.84
Ms. Urmila Khurana		
- Salary and wages	24.40	-
- Employee stock option	0.57	-
Mr. Madhav Sikka		
- Salary and wages	-	49.63
- Post employment benefits	-	0.99
Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma		
- Salary and wages	4.33	-
Mr. Himanshu Pandey		
- Salary and wages	22.80	18.93
- Employee stock option	0.89	0.62
- Post employment benefits	2.10	-
Mr. Sandeep Chandna		
- Salary and wages	-	11.52
Mr. Ramesh Suri		
- Sale of goods/services	6.37	-
- Sitting fees	3.50	5.00
Mr. M.Y. Khan		
- Sitting fees	4.10	4.80
Mr. Dhruv Prakash		
- Sitting fees	4.30	3.30
Mr. Ranjan Mathai		
- Sitting fees	2.70	1.50
Mr. Vivek Mehra		
- Sitting fees	3.30	2.60
Ms. Shovana Narayan		
- Sitting fees	1.70	0.50
Mr. Lalit Bhasin		
- Sitting fees	-	1.40

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Mr. Hanuwant Singh		
- Sitting fees	-	0.90
Mr. D.V. Batra		
- Sitting fees	-	0.50

(g) **Balance Outstanding as at year end from Subsidiaries (including deemed investment)- Receivable**

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Subsidiaries- Receivables		
Jyoti Limited	858.94	836.41
Apollo Zipper India Limited	35,668.89	35,101.17
Prime Cellular Limited	515.65	3,056.64
Prima Buildwell Private Limited	550.42	548.56
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	43,434.05	39,884.78
Entity Controlled by the Company		
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	4,187.04	4,586.39
Key Management Personnel- Receivables		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	24.90
Balance Outstanding from Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives - Receivables		
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	106.18	103.97
Cargo Motors Private Limited	34.86	40.08
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	7.75	9.28
Deeksha Holding Limited	25.53	33.03
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	0.93
FIBCOM India Limited	9.56	12.21
Global Autotech Limited	0.42	-
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	53.65	53.65
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	12.97
L. P. Hospitality Private Limited	1.89	1.61
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	0.16	0.08
Prima Telecom Limited	0.63	0.80
Responsible Builders Private Limited	0.21	0.63
Rohan Motors Limited	3.56	2.83
Subros Limited	41.65	27.53
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	0.22	-
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	0.13
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	2.67
St. Olave's Limited	79.45	139.08
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	0.02	0.31

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs) 31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Balance Outstanding as at year end.		
Balance payable to Key Management Personnel		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	91.82	10.65
Ms. Divya Suri Singh	10.66	3.60
Ms. Deeksha Suri	10.66	3.60
Mr. Keshav Suri	8.86	-
Balance payable to Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives		
Deeksha Holding Limited	500.08	102.28
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	4.84
FIBCOM India Limited	-	-
Global Autotech Limited	0.03	0.13
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	-	0.06
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	1.18
L P Hospitality Private Limited	-	0.08
Prima Telecom Limited	-	0.17
Rohan Motors Limited	0.33	0.22
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	25.99	42.29
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	0.12
Godawari Motors Private Limited	0.04	-
Corporate Guarantees / Undertaking (received) / payable		
Apollo Zipper India Limited	13,071.85	13,071.85
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	(7,346.52)	(5,714.98)
Premium Holdings Limited	(5,257.02)	(5,203.53)
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	11,304.89	11,650.00
Transactions with Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:		
Deeksha Holding Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	116.45	110.53
-Purchase of goods	5.53	5.80
-Lease rent paid	148.02	156.27
-Maintenance charges received	8.32	8.65
-Expenditure incurred on behalf of BHL	0.94	1.20
-Loan (received)	(750.00)	-
-Loan paid	350.00	-
-Interest paid on deposits	0.55	-
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	12.00	10.27

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	0.98	1.15
Prima Telecom Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	1.59	1.83
-Purchase of goods	-	2.09
Responsible Builders Private Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	4.71	4.63
-Sale of goods / services	0.10	4.39
Premium Exports Limited		
-Lease rent paid	-	1.35
Rohan Motors Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	20.53	8.28
-Purchase of fixed assets	-	4.20
-Services received	1.57	1.79
-Maintenance charges received	1.78	2.00
Subros Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	97.37	94.91
-Maintenance charges received	17.36	20.19
FIBCOM India Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	0.23	0.85
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited		
-Consultancy services provided	6.13	5.71
-Services received	0.09	0.08
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited		
-Purchase of goods	-	241.80
Cargo Motors Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	9.23	5.27
Bhasin & Company		
-Consultancy services received	-	1.75
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	0.22	0.29
-Purchase of goods	127.20	123.06

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	0.95	2.03
-Services received	0.18	0.74
Godawari Motors Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	0.53	2.52
-Purchase of goods	-	38.97
-Maintenance charges received	2.19	2.51
Ramesh Suri (HUF)		
-Maintenance charges received	0.91	1.06
St. Olave's Limited		
-Consultancy services provided	83.23	59.24
-Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of	38.92	76.69
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	-	6.70

(h) Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Entities controlled by the company		Key management personnel (KMPs)		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMPs or their relatives		Total	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
<u>Receivables</u>										
Jyoti Limited	858.94	836.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	**858.94**	**836.41**
Apollo Zipper India Limited	35,668.89	35,101.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	**35,668.89**	**35,101.17**
Prime Cellular Limited	3,056.64	3,056.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,056.64**	**3,056.64**
Prima Buildwell Private Limited	550.42	548.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	**550.42**	**548.56**
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	43,434.05	39,884.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	**43,434.05**	**39,884.78**
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	-	-	4,586.39	4,586.39	-	-	-	-	**4,586.39**	**4,586.39**
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	-	-	-	24.90	24.90	-	-	**24.90**	**24.90**
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.18	103.97	**106.18**	**103.97**
Cargo Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.08	40.08	**40.08**	**40.08**
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.28	9.28	**9.28**	**9.28**
Deeksha Holding Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.03	33.03	**33.03**	**33.03**
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.93	0.93	**0.93**	**0.93**
FIBCOM India Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.21	12.21	**12.21**	**12.21**
Global Autotech Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	-	**0.42**	**-**
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.65	53.65	**53.65**	**53.65**
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.97	12.97	**12.97**	**12.97**
L. P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	1.61	**1.89**	**1.61**
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.08	**0.16**	**0.08**
Prima Telecom Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80	0.80	**0.80**	**0.80**
Responsible Builders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.63	**0.63**	**0.63**
Rohan Motors Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.56	2.83	**3.56**	**2.83**
Subros Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.65	27.53	**41.65**	**27.53**
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	**0.22**	**-**
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	**0.13**	**0.13**
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.67	2.67	**2.67**	**2.67**
St. Olave's Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	139.08	139.08	**139.08**	**139.08**
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.31	**0.31**	**0.31**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Entities controlled by the company		Key management personnel (KMPs)		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMPs or their relatives		Total	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
<u>Payables</u>										
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	-	-	-	91.82	10.65	-	-	**91.82**	**10.65**
Ms. Divya Suri Singh	-	-	-	-	10.66	3.60	-	-	**10.66**	**3.60**
Ms. Deeksha Suri	-	-	-	-	10.66	3.60	-	-	**10.66**	**3.60**
Mr. Keshav Suri	-	-	-	-	8.86	-	-	-	**8.86**	-
Deeksha Holding Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.08	102.28	**500.08**	**102.28**
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.84	4.84	**4.84**	**4.84**
Global Autotech Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	**0.13**	**0.13**
IT Sounds Chics Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	2.50	**2.50**	**2.50**
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	**0.06**	**0.06**
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	1.18	**1.18**	**1.18**
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08	**0.08**	**0.08**
Prima Telecom Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.17	**0.17**	**0.17**
Rohan Motors Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.22	**0.33**	**0.22**
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.29	42.29	**42.29**	**42.29**
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	**0.12**	**0.12**
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	**0.04**	-

(i) In relation to the land for our proposed hotels in Mangalore and Pune, we have entered into memorandum of understanding with each of Prima Realtors Private Limited, one of our Group Companies and a member of our Promoter Group, and Cargo Hospitality Private Limited, one of our Group Companies, for a long-term license. The definitive license agreements in relation to these hotels have, however, not yet been executed.

Note 52 : Details of CSR expenditure:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
a)	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	82.31	53.38
b)	Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2019:		
	i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
	ii) On purposes other than (i) above	141.98	-
c)	Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2018:		
	i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
	ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	38.42

Note 53 : Segmental information

Business segments: For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its services rendered and products sold. The leadership team (chief financial officer and chairperson) monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. The Company has three reportable segments, as follows:

Hotel operations: It represents sale of rooms and apartments, food and beverages, banquet rentals and other services relating to hotel operations including telecommunication, laundry, business centre, health centre and other related services

Aircraft charter operations: It represents services rendered to customers who hire aircraft for travel.

Other activities: It represents operations relating to renting of shops located within hotel premises and separate business towers operated by the Company.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Hotel operations		Aircraft charter operations		Other activities		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue								
External sales	64,990.42	61,567.56	635.76	490.72	2,508.91	1,801.44	68,135.09	63,859.72
Other income	1,315.90	647.35	-	-	43.34	44.88	1,359.24	692.23
Finance Income	-	-	-	-	109.23	109.25	109.23	109.25
Unallocated corporate income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,917.91	2,176.42
Total	**66,306.32**	**62,214.91**	**635.76**	**490.72**	**2,661.48**	**1,955.57**	**71,521.47**	**66,837.62**
Segment result	18,484.80	17,003.16	(334.27)	(585.51)	1,864.30	1,223.61	20,014.83	17,641.26
Unallocated corporate expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,132.91)	(13,766.55)
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	(120.82)	750.75
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**18,484.80**	**17,003.16**	**(334.27)**	**(585.51)**	**1,864.30**	**1,223.61**	**2,002.74**	**3,123.96**
Particulars	Hotel operations		Aircraft charter operations		Other activities		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Segment assets	142,190.64	144,625.18	3963.92	4,518.97	3,407.19	3,463.75	149,561.75	152,607.90
Unallocated corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,500.90	107,525.04
Total	**142,190.64**	**144,625.18**	**3963.92**	**4,518.97**	**3,407.19**	**3,463.75**	**261,062.65**	**260,132.94**
Segment liabilities	26,396.04	27,617.21	56.10	53.35	3,363.83	3,389.39	29,815.97	31,059.95
Unallocated corporate liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,862.96	118,950.90
Total	**26,396.04**	**27,617.21**	**56.10**	**53.35**	**3,363.83**	**3,389.39**	**149,678.93**	**150,010.85**
Capital expenditure towards acquisition of fixed assets	3,540.75	6,578.59	7.85	106.79	-	-	3,548.60	6,685.38
Depreciation / amortization	4,361.21	4,337.80	324.69	322.09	53.35	44.40	4,739.25	4,704.29
Non cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	3,300.74	427.34	-	-	-	-	3,300.74	427.34

Note: Capital expenditure includes exchange differences that have been capitalised as per the policy of the company.

Geographical information

The operating interests of the Company are confined to India since all the operational activities exists in India only. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Company's single geographical location i.e. India.

Note 54: Employee Stock Option Plan Disclosure

The Company has granted 7,00,600 options (previous period nil) to the employees during the year ended 31 March 2019. The exercise price per share is calculated by valuing the equity as on 31 March 2018 and dividing it by number of shares. The fair value of the share option is estimated at the grant date using Black-Scholes-Merton Model. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Scheme Name	ESOP 2017	
Year in which scheme was established	2017-18	
Number of options authorised and granted	700,600	-
Exercise price	383.28	-
Fair value of option- Weighted average option value	33.65	-
Vesting requirement	Over 4 years service from the date of grant of option as under -	-
	-At the end of a period of 1.5 (one and a half) years from the grant date - 10%	-
	-At the end of a period of 2 years from the grant date - 20%	-
	-At the end of a period of 3 years from the grant date - 30%	-
	-At the end of a period of 4 years from the grant date - 40%	-
Option activity during the year under the plans is set out below :		
Opening balance	-	-
Granted during the year	700,600	-
Vested during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Forfeited/(lapsed) during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	100,400	-
Outstanding at the year end	600,200	-
Options exercisable at the year end	-	-
Remaining contractual life (years) at the year end	-	-

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in following table:

(Amounts in Rs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	8,044,063	-

The following table list the inputs to the models used for the ESOP plan for the year ended 31 March 2019

Years	1.5 years	2 years	3 years	4 years
Vesting Schedule	10%	20%	30%	40%
Risk Free Interest Rate	7.30%	7.50%	7.76%	7.92%
Expected Option Life	1.5 years	2 years	3 years	4 years
Stock Volatility	46.10%	46.10%	46.10%	46.10%
Annual Dividend Per Share	-	-	-	-
Maturity date	June 10, 2026	June 10, 2026	June 10, 2026	June 10, 2026
Option Value	100.13	120.14	150.61	176.03
Exit/Attrition Rate	40%	40%	40%	40%
Modified option value	61.28	43.25	32.54	22.81
Weighted average option value	33.65			

The expected life of the share options is based on current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumptions basis assumed future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Note 55: Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

a) Income-tax matters

Assessment year	Amounts disputed (Rupees in lacs)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
1997-98 to 2009-10	806.47	863.68
2010-11	-	1,799.96
2011 - 12 to 2014-15	84.71	178.88
2015-16	120.66	120.66
2016-17	122.91	-
Total	**1,134.75**	**2,963.18**

The above income tax matters include certain disallowances of expenses claimed by the Company and certain other additions made by the assessing officers in respective years. These matters are pending with various judicial/appellate authorities including CIT (A), ITAT and High Court. For some of the matters, judicial/appellate authorities have decided the cases in favor of the Company. However, these are being contested again by the Department of Income tax.

Further, the Company had received notice under section 148 of the Income-tax Act 1961, for assessment year 2010-11 (in the previous year ended 31 March 2018) and 2011-12 ((in the current year ended 31 March 2019), for reassessment proceedings in respect of depreciation claimed amounting to Rs 5,295.54 lacs and Rs 3,374.48 lacs respectively having tax impact of Rs 1,799.96 lacs and Rs 1,146.98 lacs respectively. The same have been decided in favour of the Company.

The Company believes that it has merit in these cases and it is only possible, but not probable, that these cases may be decided against the Company. Hence, these have been disclosed as contingent liability and no provision for any liability has been deemed necessary in these financial statements.

b) **Guarantees**

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of loan facilities availed by its subsidiaries for construction of fixed assets. In accordance with the policy of the Company, the Company has designated such guarantees as "Insurance Contracts". The Company has classified financial guarantees as contingent liabilities. Further, the Company has also assessed the fair values of these guarantees and believes that there are no assets and liabilities to be recognised in the balance sheet under these contracts.

		As At 31 March 2019 (Rupees in lacs)	As At 31 March 2018 (Rupees in lacs)
i.	Corporate guarantee given on behalf of a subsidiary to Customs for obtaining EPCG licenses	796.85	796.85
ii.	Corporate guarantee given on behalf of subsidiaries to bank for obtaining loan for construction of fixed assets	22,890.69	23,925.00

Other Matters

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees (note (ii))	52.28	52.28
Demand for cumulative interest (note (iii))	1,187.83	1,184.54
Demand by Custom Authorities (note(iv))	968.05	968.05
Demand of service tax (note (v))	293.26	356.81
Demand of Urban Development Tax (note (vi))	190.59	190.59
Claims from contractor (note (vii))	-	1,700.00
Demand of property tax (note (viii)	-	994.51
Demand of stamp duty (note ix)	908.20	909.20
Demand of annual room fees (note x)	63.22	63.22
Other claims not acknowledged as debt	159.53	188.42

i) Certain employees have filed cases in the courts/ legal forums against termination/ suspension/ assault and have sought relief. The liability, if any, with respect to these claims is not currently ascertainable and in the opinion of the management, would not have material effect on these financial statements.

ii) Interest on delayed payments of lease management fees for one of the properties taken on lease, under a lease cum management contract, is being contested by the management and based on a legal advice, the management is confident that the aforementioned liability shall not devolve on the Company.

iii) New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has raised a demand of cumulative interest towards alleged delays in payments of initial license fees. The Company has responded to NDMC questioning the validity of such demand. NDMC has not provided the Company any basis of these demands. Based on a legal advice, the management is confident that the aforementioned liability shall not devolve on the Company.

iv) Demand by Custom Authorities against import of aircraft is being challenged by the Company at Customs Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT).

v) Demand of Service Tax is being challenged by the Company at various forums.

vi) Municipal Council of Udaipur has raised a demand of Urban Development tax for the financial years 2007-08 to 2018-2019. The demand has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court at Jodhpur where interim relief was granted by the court. The Company has paid Rs. 30.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 25.00 lacs) for the said period. Based upon expert analysis, the Company believes that no further provision is necessary at this stage.

vii) Claim received from a contractor not accepted by the Company amounting to Rs. Nil (31 March 2018: Rs. 1,700.00 lacs) against which the Company has given an advance of Rs. Nil (31 March 2018: Rs 662.00 lacs). The matter has been amicably settled in the current year and no liability has devolved on the Company.

viii) During the previous year, the Company received a notice from Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike ("BBMP") for its property situated at Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore for additional property tax of Rs. 994.51 lacs along with 2% interest charges. The case has been settled in the current year and no liability has devolved on the Company.

ix) During the year ended 31 March 2002, the Collector of Stamps at Udaipur issued a show cause notice towards stamp duty of approximately Rs. 908.20 lacs duty upon transfer of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, the erstwhile unit of Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). The Company had filed a writ with the Hon'ble High Court of Jodhpur. The Hon'ble Court had directed the Collector Stamps not to raise any further order in this regard until the resolution of the transfer matter. The Company is of the view that there is no likelihood of any liability devolving on the Company and accordingly no provision, at this stage, is required in these financial statements.

x) Show cause notice (SCN) received from Department of Home (General) Secretariat, Goa demanding Rs. 63.22 lacs towards annual room fees for the period 2006-2011. The Company has filed reply to SCN stating that the Company has already paid their dues of Annual Room fees, and the demand is arbitrary and not appropriate. The matter is pending for disposal before Department of Home (General) Secretariat, Goa. Based on the expert analysis, the Company is of the view that there is no likelihood of any liability devolving on the Company and accordingly no provision, at this stage, is required in these financial statements.

xi) During the previous year, Company has received notice from the Collector of Stamp, Delhi wherein department has sought explanation as to why transfer of right to use of commercial establishment at Delhi location (including hotel and commercial towers) is not liable to stamp duty. In the current period, the Company has received demand order of Rs. 510.40 lacs (including penalty). Subsequently, the Company has filed an appeal with Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ("CCRA") and simultaneously has obtained stay on the said demand from Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Based on the legal analysis, the Company is of the view that there is no likelihood of any liability devolving on the Company and accordingly no provision, at this stage, is required in these financial statements.

xii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) has, in a recent decision ('SC decision'), ruled that various allowances like conveyance allowance, special allowance, education allowance, medical allowance etc., paid uniformly and universally by an employer to its employees would form part of basic wages for computing the provident fund ('PF' or 'the fund') contribution and thereby, has laid down principles to exclude (or include) a particular allowance or payments from 'basic wage' for the purpose of computing PF contribution. The Company pays special allowance, conveyance allowance and others allowances to its employees as a part of it's their compensation structure, which are not included in the basic wages for the purpose of computing the PF. The provision for employee contribution has been recognised in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 for the payments made after judgment date.

c) **Other matters**

i) The Payment of Bonus (amendment) Act, 2015 enhanced the eligibility limit for payment of bonus of employees from Rs. 0.10 lacs per month to Rs. 0.21 lacs per month from the financial year 2014-15. The Company has estimated liability of Rs. 195.28 lacs for the financial year 2014-15. The above amendment has been stayed by various High Courts and the management, based on this, has not provided for enhanced bonus for financial year 2014-15 in the books of accounts.

ii) The Company has received notices for playing music without license in the various hotels of the Company, infringement of copyright. Management is confident that it has complied with the license as per the arrangement and therefore do not foresee any liability.

iii) During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company had received show cause notice under section 13 of Luxuries Tax Act, 1996, being asked to submit books of accounts and other document pertaining to period from 2014-15 onwards. The Company has responded to the aforesaid notice received. The management believes, based on expert analysis, that no provision is required at this stage

iv) During the year ended 31 March 2015, Company had received a notice from the Secretary of the Udma Grama Panchayat on account of property tax revision under the Kerala Panchayat Raj (Property Tax, Service Cess and Surcharge) Rules, demanding differential property tax. The same is being contested by management in the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

56. The Company had obtained land on license of 99 years from New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) with effect from 11 March 1981. The Company has constructed a hotel and commercial towers on the aforementioned land. The Company is paying an annual license fee of Rs.145.00 lacs to the NDMC which is subject to revision after every 33 years provided that increase in license fees, shall be linked to the increase in the market value of the Underlying Land, subject to a ceiling of 100% of the preceding immediately license fee. NDMC did not increase the license fee upon the expiry of 33 years. In November 2016, NDMC issued a demand of Rs. 19,877.73 lacs vide provisional bills towards the increase in license fee from the date of expiry of the first term of 33 years. The Company filed a writ with the Hon'ble High Court at Delhi challenging the demand and basis thereof. The Hon'ble High Court, in February 2017, quashed and set aside the aforementioned provisional bills directing NDMC to recompute the demand, if any, and issue final bills with the basis of calculation specifically spelt out. The management based upon expert analysis, believes no additional liability shall be levied upon the company.

57. The Company has given an interest free loan of Rs. 4,187.03 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 4,586.39 lacs) to The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust (Trust) for construction of the Hospitality Management Institute for a period of 18 years. The Institute is of strategic importance to the Company as the Company will get a pool of resources trained in hospitality industry. Also, most of the students passing out of the Institute are expected to work for the Company for a period of one year. The Company has obtained an undertaking from one of the Trustees of the Trust agreeing to repay the loan in case the Trust is not able to repay the outstanding loan to the Company. Basis the above, the management believes that the amount is recoverable in due course and accordingly, no adjustment is required there against.

58. (a) The Company has an investment of Rs. 3,107.89 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,107.89 lacs) in the share capital of its subsidiary, Jyoti Limited and also has a deemed investment of Rs. 466.73 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 466.73 lacs) arising on the interest free loan to Jyoti Limited. The audited financial statements of Jyoti Limited show an accumulated loss of Rs. 805.09 lacs as on 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: Rs. 785.60 lacs;), which is more than the paid-up share capital of Rs. 63.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 63.00 lacs), resulting in complete erosion of net worth. The Company also has an outstanding loan recoverable of Rs. 392.21 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 369.67 lacs) from the subsidiary. Considering the long term nature of the investment of Rs. 3,107.89 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,107.89 lacs), and the value of assets held by Jyoti Limited (Hotel at Srinagar), the Board of Directors of the Company are of the view that there is no diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investment and loan is recoverable from the subsidiary. Accordingly, no provision has been made there against in these financial statements.

(b) The Company holds 90% of the equity capital of Apollo Zipper India Ltd ('AZIL') at Rs. 5,213.08 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 5,213.08 lacs).The Company had also provided a loan to AZIL which had been converted into an interest free loan for a period of 25 years w.e.f 1 June 2016. As a result, the Company had recognised a deemed investment of Rs. 32,386.31 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 32,185.13 lacs) arising on the interest free loan to AZIL and the carrying balance of loan to AZIL amounts to Rs. 3,282.59 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,916.04 lacs). AZIL has been vested with the assets of The Lalit Great Eastern Hotel in Kolkata. As at 31 March 2019, AZIL has accumulated losses of Rs. 3,806.82 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,333.90 lacs) which is more than the paid-up share capital of Rs. 80.87 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 80.87 lacs).

AZIL had commenced its operations from February 2014 and is currently engaged in the process of complete renovation / re-construction of Heritage block of the property in Kolkata. Considering the long term prospects and value of assets held by the Subsidiary, the Board of Directors of the Company are of the view that there is no diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investment. Also, based on future projections, the management believes that the loan amount is fully recoverable. Further, the management may consider to convert the loan amount into equity share capital after taking necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. Accordingly, no provision has been made there against in these financial statements.

(c) The Company has an investment of Rs. 3,984.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,984.00 lacs) and has also provided a loan of Rs. 511.69 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,182.04 lacs) to Prime Cellular Limited (PCL) a 99.60% subsidiary as at 31 March 2019. The Company had also provided loan to Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (KHPL), which is a Joint Venture of PCL with 50% shareholding, which had been converted into an interest free loan for a period of 25 years w.e.f. 01 June 2017. As a result, the Company had recognised a deemed investment of Rs. 39,509.71 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 36,748.78 lacs) in the form of interest free loan to KHPL and the carrying balance of loan to KHPL amounts to Rs. 3,924.33 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,237.33 lacs). PCL has entered in to a Joint Venture for the hotel property at Chandigarh. The audited financial statements of PCL and KHPL show accumulated losses of Rs. 487.92 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 426.87 lacs) and Rs. 17,468.43 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 15,144.06 lacs) respectively as at 31 March 2019.

Considering the long term prospects and value of assets held by the Subsidiary, the Board of Directors of the Company are of the view that there is no diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investment. Also, based on future projections, the management believes that the loan amount is fully recoverable. Further, the management may consider to convert the loan given to KHPL into equity share capital after taking necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. Accordingly, no provision has been made there against in these financial statements.

(d) The Company has an investment on 31 March 2019 of Rs. 301.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 301 lacs) and had given a loan of Rs. 546.01 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 546.01 lacs) to Prima Buildwell Private Limited (PBPL), a 99.99% subsidiary of the Company for execution of Dubai project. PBPL has entered into a Joint Venture for setting up a Hotel property at Al-Furjan, Dubai with Lost City L.L.C and another related entity. In view of the overall economic situation in Dubai, Al-Furjan LLC has not developed the land. Considering the area had not been developed as per the Land purchase agreement, the Company and the related joint venture partner has communicated its intention to exit from the joint venture. Al- Furjan LLC has initiated legal proceedings against the joint venture company. Considering the legal case, the Company has created a provision of Rs. 301 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 301 lacs) as a provision for diminution against investment and provision of Rs. 529.02 lacs (31 March 2018 : Rs. 529.02 lacs) against the loan advanced to PBPL.

59. As per the terms of the land allocation agreement of Ahmedabad property, the Company was required to complete the construction within two years from the date of allotment i.e. by 23 March 2010. During the year, the Company had applied to the State Government of Gujarat for an extension of the construction period upto May 2020. The management does not anticipate any concern in obtaining extension of the completion deadline for the project.

60. a) During the year, the Company has received a show cause notice (the "Notice") from NDMC regarding alleged unauthorized construction at New Delhi Hotel and its Commercial towers (Collectively referred as New Delhi Property). The management had filed response to the observation in the notice and sought documents/information to assess unauthorized construction if any. Subsequent to the March 31, 2019, NDMC has issued an order to the Company for demolition of alleged unauthorized construction. The management on its analysis, believes that no demolition or financial liability therefore would devolve upon the Company in respect of this matter.

b) During the last year the company has received the demand notice (the "Notice") from New Delhi Municipal Council ('NDMC') directing it to pay on provisional basis an amount of Rs. 543.36 crores to Land and Development Office (L&DO) towards misuse, damage charges etc. for its construction at its New Delhi property therein. This demand has been raised by L&DO on NDMC. Management believes that this amount is not payable as NDMC itself has disputed the demand of L&DO stating that the claim is not payable and has requested L&DO to delete the demand. The management based upon legal analysis, believes that no liability would devolve on the Company in respect of this matter.

Note 61: New standard adopted - Revenue from contracts with customers

Indian Accounting Standard 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("Ind AS 115"), establishes a framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised and requires disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from customer contracts. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised through a 5-step approach:

(i) Identify the contracts with customer;

(ii) Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;

(iii) Determine the transaction price;

(iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and

(v) Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company has adopted the standard on 1 April 2018 using modified retrospective approach with a cumulative catch-up adjustment made in retained earnings at the beginning of the current financial year, i.e. 1 April 2018 as if the standard had always been in effect. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for those periods. The adoption of the new standard did not result in any adjustments to the Company's revenue or net income. Also, there is no impact on the retained earnings as at 1 April 2017.

A. Disaggregation of revenue

I. Based on product and services

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(A) Sale of services and product	
Revenue from hospitality services	63,956.88
Revenue from membership programme	868.33
Revenue from sale of traded goods	114.35
(B) Other ancillary revenue	
Rent and maintenance	1,900.88
Consultancy/management fee	658.89
Aircraft charter hire	635.76
	68,135.09

II. Based on segment

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Hotel operations	64,990.42
Aircraft charter operations	635.76
Other activities	2,508.91
	68,135.09

* The Company operates in single geographical location i.e. India.

B. Contract balances

The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets, and contract liabilities:

Description	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade receivables (refer note 10)	5,120.99	5,559.87
Contract assets (unbilled revenue) (refer note 14)	206.50	319.45
Contract liabilities		
Provision for membership programme (refer note 27)	123.92	59.87
Advance from customers (refer note 28)	1,190.44	1,527.06
Deferred revenue of membership programme (refer note 28)	423.44	384.52

A trade receivable is recorded when the Company has issued an invoice and has an unconditional right to receive payment. In respect of revenues from hospitality services, the invoice is typically issued as the related performance obligations are satisfied.

Contract assets

An entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. The table does not include amounts which were received and recognised as revenue in the year.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Description	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance	319.45	321.85
Add : Increase in unbilled revenue during the year	-	-
Less : Recognised as revenue	112.95	2.40
Closing balance	**206.50**	**319.45**
Current	206.50	319.45
Non current	-	-
Total	**206.50**	**319.45**

Contract liabilities

An entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Advance from customers

Advance from customer is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. The table does not include amounts which were received and recognised as revenue in the year.

Description	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance	1,527.06	1,489.10
Add : Increase in advance from customer during the year	-	37.96
Less : Recognised as revenue	336.62	-
Closing balance	**1,190.44**	**1,527.06**
Current	1,190.44	1,527.06
Non current	-	-
Total	**1,190.44**	**1,527.06**

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. The main categories of deferred revenue relate to the Loyalty and Membership programme. The table does not include amounts which were received and recognised as revenue in the year.

Description	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance	444.39	303.86
Add : Increase in deferred revenue during the year	102.97	140.53
Less : Recognised as revenue	-	-
Closing balance	**547.36**	**444.39**
Current	547.36	444.39
Non current	-	-
Total	**547.36**	**444.39**

C. Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

There has been no significant changes in contact assets/contract liabilities during the year.

Note 62: Post reporting date events

No adjustment or significant non – adjusting events have occurred between the 31 March reporting date and the date of authorization.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

Independent Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Bharat Hotels Limited for the year ended 31 March 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Bharat Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (Including an entity registered as trust under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882) (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the consolidated state of affairs (consolidated financial position) of the Group as at 31 March 2019, and its consolidated profit (consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income), its consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 11 of the Other Matter(s) section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

   In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

5. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs (consolidated financial position), consolidated profit or loss (consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is also responsible for ensuring accuracy of records including financial information considered necessary for the preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Further, in terms of the provisions of the Act, the respective Board of Directors /management of the companies included in the Group, covered under the Act are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. These financial statements have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

6. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the Companies and Trustee of the Trust included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

7. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies and Trust included in the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

11. We did not audit the financial statements of four subsidiaries and a Trust, whose financial statements reflects total assets of 56,155 lacs and net assets of 26,265 lacs as at 31 March 2019, total revenues of 6,227 lacs and net cash outflows amounting to 83 lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and Trust, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

    Our opinion above on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on other legal and regulatory requirements below, are not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors,referred to in paragraph 11, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, we report that the Holding Company, two subsidiary Companies covered under the Act paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Further, we report that the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to two subsidiary companies, covered under the Act, since none of such companies is a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act.

13. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries and trust, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;

c) the consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

d) in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the other statutory auditor of its subsidiary company, covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies, under the Act, are disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary company, covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure I'; and

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries:

   i. the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, as detailed in Note 59 to the consolidated financial statements.;

   ii. the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and Trust did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2019.

   iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies, companies during the year ended 31 March 2019; and

   iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these consolidated financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774
Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May 2019

Annexure Ito the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bharat Hotels Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Annexure I

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (including an entity registered as trust under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882) (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ('IFCoFR') of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the IFCoFR of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries,as aforesaid, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India('ICAI') and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR,and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the IFCoFR of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of

financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's IFCoFR include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on IFCoFR of the subsidiary companies, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal financial controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matters

9. We did not audit the IFCoFR in so far as it relates to Four subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements reflect total assets of 56,155 Lacs and net assets of 26,265 Lacs as at 31 March 2019, total revenues of 6,227 Lacs and net outflows amounting to 83 Lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The IFCoFR insofar as it relates to such subsidiary companies have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the IFCoFR for the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act insofar as it relates to such subsidiary companies is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774
Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 May 2019

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2	199,199.31	195,061.94
b) Capital work-in-progress		27,769.31	32,747.60
c) Goodwill		8,425.48	8,425.48
d) Other intangible assets	3	178.16	218.04
e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	3.60	3.60
(ii) Loans	5	682.83	631.10
(iii) Other non current financial assets	6	2,208.98	1,962.43
f) Non-current tax assets (net)	8	5,447.31	4,639.22
g) Other non-current assets	7	6,798.21	6,610.29
Total non current assets		2,51,274.19	250,299.70
Current Assets			
a) Inventories	9	1,977.44	1,861.39
b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	5,758.58	6,438.45
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	2,246.06	2,186.59
(iii) Other bank balances	12	948.09	1,192.89
(iv) Loans	13	116.65	108.70
(v) Other current financial assets	14	1,401.71	830.71
c) Other current assets	15	2,571.29	2,322.20
Assets classified as held for sale	16	21.39	20.00
Total current assets		15,041.21	14,960.93
Total assets		266,315.40	265,260.63
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	17	7,599.17	7,599.17
b) Other equity	18	94,837.21	91,566.97
Equity attributable to owners of Bharat Hotels Limited		102,436.38	99,166.14
Non controlling interest	59	(4,122.85)	(2,960.42)
Total equity		98,313.53	96,205.72
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	120,970.30	123,463.04
(ii) Other non current financial liabilities	20	478.32	451.56
b) Provisions	21	1,050.24	967.58
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	2,361.06	3,724.95
d) Other non-current liabilities	23	3,661.99	3,895.84
Total non current liabilities		128,521.91	132,502.97

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	12,416.79	13,051.89
(ii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	25	95.84	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	25	8,369.82	8,650.55
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	26	13,939.95	10,030.63
b) Provisions	27	1,003.96	911.76
c) Other current liabilities	28	3,653.60	3,907.11
Total current liabilities		**39,479.96**	**36,551.94**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,66,315.40**	**265,260.63**
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	29	78,411.75	73,798.44
Other income	30	2,695.71	1,653.89
Total income		81,107.46	75,452.33
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	31	9,782.35	9,169.49
Purchase of traded goods		71.67	61.75
Change in inventories of traded goods	32	4.55	2.37
Excise duty on sale of food		-	8.69
Employee benefits expense	33	13,954.64	13,271.26
Other expenses	34	32,258.23	30,518.47
Total expenses		56,071.44	53,032.03
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		25,036.02	22,420.30
Finance income	35	650.49	641.73
Finance costs	36	14,933.69	13,779.52
Depreciation and amortisation expense	37	8,778.58	8,476.56
Profit before exceptional items, share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method and tax		1,974.24	805.95
Profit before tax and exceptional items		1,974.24	805.95
Tax expense:	40		
Current tax		547.86	870.83
Deferred tax charge		(470.94)	(8,267.12)
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit		(945.94)	(185.78)
Total tax expense		(869.02)	(7,582.07)
Profit for the year		2,843.26	8,388.02
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
i) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans - Actuarial gain or loss		153.18	(93.01)
ii) Income tax effect		(52.96)	31.80
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		100.22	(61.21)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		2,943.48	8,326.81

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Profit for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		4,005.69	7,503.95
- Non-controlling interests	56	(1,162.43)	884.07
		2,843.26	**8,388.02**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		100.22	(61.21)
- Non-controlling interests		-	-
		100.22	(61.21)
Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic, attributable to equity holders of the parent	41	5.27	9.87
2) Diluted, attributable to equity holders of the parent	41	5.27	9.87
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit before tax	1,974.24	805.95
	Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	8,778.58	8,476.56
	Bad debts written off	9.19	19.72
	Employee stock option expense	80.44	-
	Provision for doubtful debts	263.57	110.12
	Provision for doubtful advances	6.56	38.08
	Excess provision/ credit balances written back	(361.34)	(467.17)
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	57.78	8.88
	Advances written off	1.71	-
	Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(39.28)	(34.89)
	Amortisation of deferred lease rent	(37.20)	(37.16)
	Interest income	(611.21)	(606.84)
	Interest expense	14,933.69	13,740.95
	Government grant income	(962.75)	(159.01)
	Unrealized foreign exchange loss	491.87	53.34
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	**24,585.85**	**21,948.53**
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) in other financial and other assets	(440.67)	(135.92)
	Decrease/(increase) in trade receivable	417.09	(1,639.17)
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(116.05)	90.35
	Increase in trade payable	176.45	3,010.60
	Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	485.28	254.24
	Cash generated from operations	**25,107.95**	**23,528.64**
	Tax paid (net)	(1,355.91)	(1,699.11)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (a)	**23,752.04**	**21,829.52**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment including movement in capital advances and capital creditors (refer note 3 below)	(7,514.39)	(11,543.27)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	99.40	24.13
	Interest received and finance lease income	559.37	605.66
	Investment in bank deposits	77.13	272.63
	Net cash (used in) investing activities (b)	**(6,778.49)**	**(10,640.85)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings, net	1,095.76	4,705.75
	Payment for public offer expenses	(728.57)	-
	Repayment of short term borrowings, net	(1,125.54)	(5,606.39)
	Interest paid	(15,039.91)	(13,163.17)
	Deferred payment liabilities	(99.67)	-
	Dividend paid	(759.91)	(759.91)
	Tax on dividend paid	(156.20)	(154.70)
	Net cash (used in) financing activities (c)	**(16,814.04)**	**(14,978.42)**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	159.51	(3,789.76)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,088.78	5,878.70
Effect of change differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(2.23)	(0.16)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,246.06	2,088.78
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:-		
On current accounts	2,066.91	1,949.64
On EEFC accounts	37.34	51.55
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	8.08	23.57
Cheques/drafts on hand	7.23	52.09
Cash on hand	126.50	109.74
Less: Book overdraft	-	(97.81)
	2,246.06	2,088.78

Notes:

1. The figures in bracket indicates outflows.
2. The cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows
3. Additions to property, plant and equipment are stated inclusive of movements of capital work-in-progress (including capital advances) and preoperative expenditure pending allocation and the same has been treated as part of investing activities.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity					Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
		Surplus					
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share based payment reserve	Capital reserve	
Balance as at 01 April 2017	7,599.17	29,034.73	36,429.71	8,289.35	-	11,285.05	92,638.01
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2018							
Profit for the year	-	-	7,503.95	-	-	-	7,503.95
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	(61.21)	-	-	-	(61.21)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	7,442.74	-	-	-	7,442.74
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :							
Dividends	-	-	(759.91)	-	-	-	(759.91)
Dividend Tax	-	-	(154.70)	-	-	-	(154.70)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	7,599.17	29,034.73	42,957.84	8,289.35	-	11,285.05	99,166.14
Balance as at 01 April 2018	7,599.17	29,034.73	42,957.84	8,289.35	-	11,285.05	99,166.14
Changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019							
Compensation options granted during the year	-	-	-	-	80.44	-	80.44
Profit for the year	-	-	4,005.69	-	-	-	4,005.69
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	100.22	-	-	-	100.22
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	4,105.91	-	80.44	-	4,186.35
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :							
Dividends	-	-	(759.91)	-	-	-	(759.91)
Dividend Tax	-	-	(156.20)	-	-	-	(156.20)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	7,599.17	29,034.73	46,147.64	8,289.35	80.44	11,285.05	102,436.38

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

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Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
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Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited (hereinafter referred as the "Holding Company" or "Parent" or "Company"), its subsidiaries and entity controlled by the Company (including an entity registered as trust under Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Trust)) (collectively, the Group) and its joint ventures for the year ended 31 March 2019. The Group entities are engaged in the business of operating hotels other than the Trust which is engaged in promoting education, training and operating schools, colleges, universities, research and development centre, e-learning centres for hospitality industry development. The Holding Company has its principal place of business located at Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi -110001.

Description of Group and its interest in Joint Ventures

Name	Country of incorporation	Shareholding/Control (%age)	
		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Subsidiaries:			
Jyoti Limited	India	99.99%	99.99%
Apollo Zipper India Limited	India	90.00%	90.00%
Prime Cellular Limited	India	99.60%	99.60%
Prima Buildwell Private Limited	India	100%	100%
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (Formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	India	50.00%	50.00%
Entity controlled by the Company			
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	India	100%	100%
Joint Venture			
Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co	United Arab Emirates	16.67%	16.67%

1.1. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value / amortised cost:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets have been carried at deemed cost (which includes revalued amount of land and building at certain locations) on the date of transition using the optional exemption allowed under Ind AS 101

The consolidated financial statements are presented in INR, which is the Group's presentation currency as well as the functional currency for all its operations and all financial information are presented in Indian Rupees, unless stated otherwise.

As at 31 March 2019, the total assets of the Group are Rs. 2,66,315.40 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,65,260.63 lacs) whereas the total liabilities of the Group are Rs. 1,68,001.87 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 1,69,054.91 lacs). Further, the retained earnings at year-end 31 March 2019 is Rs. 46,147.64 lacs and 31 March 2018 is Rs. 42,957.84 lacs.

a) **Basis of consolidation**:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its joint ventures as at 31 March 2019. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e. year ended on 31 March 2019.

Consolidation procedure:

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Policy of goodwill on consolidation explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

(d) A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

b) **Business combinations**

In accordance with Ind AS 101 provisions related to first time adoption, the Group has elected to apply Ind AS accounting for business combinations prospectively from April 1, 2015. As such, Indian GAAP balances relating to business combinations entered into before that date, including goodwill, have been carried forward after considering specific adjustments as required by paragraph C4 of Appendix C of Ind AS 101.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

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

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IND AS.

Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Common Control Business Combinations

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Group are accounted for as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose, comparatives are revised. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves is preserved and they appear in the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the acquired entity. The difference, if any, between the consideration and the amount of share capital of the acquired entity is transferred to capital reserve.

1.2. Recent accounting developments

IND AS 116 'Leases'

IND AS 116 will replace IND AS 17 'Leases' and related Interpretations. Leases will be recorded in the statement of financial position in the form of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. There are two important reliefs provided by IND AS 116 for assets of low value and short-term leases of less than 12 months. IND AS 116 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Management is in the process of assessing the full impact of the Standard. So far, the Group:

- believes that the most significant impact will be that the Group will need to recognise a right to use asset and a lease liability for the buildings currently treated as operating leases. At 31 March 2019, the future minimum lease payments amounted to Rs 1,246.85 lacs over next financial year. This will mean that the nature of the expense of the above cost will change from being an operating lease expense to depreciation and interest expense.

- concludes that there will be a significant impact to the finance leases currently held on the statement of financial position.

The Group is planning to adopt IND AS 116 on 1 April 2019 using the Standard's modified retrospective approach. Under this approach the cumulative effect of initially applying IND AS 116 is recognized as an adjustment to equity at the date of initial application. Comparative information is not restated.

Choosing this transition approach results in further policy decisions the Group need to make as there are several other transitional reliefs that can be applied. These relate to those leases previously held as operating leases and can be applied on a lease-by-lease basis. The Group is currently assessing the impact of applying these other transitional reliefs.

IND AS 116 has not made any significant changes to the accounting for lessors, and therefore the Group does not expect any changes for leases where they are acting as a lessor.

Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments, which is to be applied while performing determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax basis, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over Income tax events under Ind AS 12. According to the Appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments that the companies have used for plan to use in their income tax filling which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profits (tax loss) , tax bases, unused tax losses , unused tax credit and tax rates.

The Group is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the consolidated financial statement.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income taxes:

On Mar 30, 2019 the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, Income taxes, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution tax.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the Income tax consequences of dividends in profit and loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognize those past transaction or event.

Effective date of application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April, 1, 2019. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the consolidated financial statement.

Amendment to Ind AS 19, plan amendment, curtailment or settlement.

On Mar 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendment to Ind AS 19, employee benefits, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

Amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions , to determine current service cost and net interest for the reminder of the period after plan amendments , curtailments and settlements and ,

- to recognize in Profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in surplus , even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of asset ceiling .

Effective date for application for this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the consolidated financial statement.

Amendments to Ind 23 Borrowing Costs:

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April, 2019. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment on the consolidated financial statement.

1.3. Significant Accounting Policies

a) **Investment in joint ventures:**

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether the Company has significant influence or joint control, are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill, if any, relating to joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

If Group's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, forms part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit or loss of a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

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

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method using the rates arrived on the basis of the useful life which coincides with the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. Leasehold buildings are amortised on a straight line basis over the unexpired period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Tangible assets	Useful life as per the Schedule II (years)	Useful economic lives estimated by the management (years)
Freehold building	60	40-60
Plant & machinery	15	15
Furniture & fixtures	10	10
Vehicles	8	8

Tangible assets	Useful life as per the Schedule II (years)	Useful economic lives estimated by the management (years)
Office equipment	5	5
Computers	5	3

Non RCC structures for conference halls are depreciated over the period of eight years or their estimated useful life, whichever is lower.

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

De-recognition

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

d) Intangible Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

Subsequent measurement

The Group has capitalised computer software in the nature of software licenses as intangible assets and the cost of software is amortised over the license period or three years, being their expected useful economic life, whichever is lower.

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

e) Goodwill on Consolidation

- Goodwill comprises the portion of the purchase price for an acquisition that exceeds the Group's share in the identifiable assets, with deductions for liabilities, calculated on the date of acquisition.

- Goodwill arising from the acquisition of associates and joint ventures is included in the carrying value of the investment in associates and joint ventures.

- Goodwill is deemed to have an indefinite useful life and is reported at acquisition value with deduction for accumulated impairments. An impairment test of goodwill is conducted once every year or more often if there is an indication of a decrease in value. The impairment loss on goodwill is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

f) Impairment of non-financial Assets

The Group 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 group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

The impairment assessment for all assets is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

g) Foreign Currencies

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

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

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group had elected to continue with the policy on exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items existing as on 31 March 2016 as allowed under Ind AS 101.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

h) Fair Value Measurement

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement indirectly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is Unobservable

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Investment in unquoted equity shares
- Financial instruments

i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and discounts. Effective April 1, 2018 the Group has applied Ind AS 115 which replaces Ind AS 18 revenue recognition.

Income from operations

- Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets:

  Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

- Space and shop rentals:

  Rental consists of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short term in nature. Revenue is recognized in the period in which services are being rendered.

- Other allied services (Minor Operating Departments):

  In relation to laundry income, communication income, health club income, airport transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognized by reference to the time of service rendered.

- **Management and Operating fees:**

  Management fees earned from hotel managed by the Group are usually under long-term contracts with the hotel owner. Under Management and Operating Agreements, the Group's performance obligation is to provide hotel management services and a license to use the Group's trademark and other intellectual property. Management and incentive fee is earned as a percentage of revenue and profit and are recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract based on the underlying revenue, when collectability is certain and when the performance criteria are met. Both are treated as variable consideration.

- **Membership fees:**

  Membership fee income majorly consists of membership fees received from the loyalty programme and chamber membership fees. Income is earned when the customer enrolls for membership programs. In respect of performance obligations satisfied over a period of time, revenue is recognised at the allocated transaction price on a time-proportion basis.

- **Loyalty programme:**

  The Group operates loyalty programme, which provides a material right to customers that they would not exercise without entering into a contract and the eligible customers earns points based on their spending at the hotels. The points so earned by such customers are accumulated. The revenues related to award points is deferred and a contract liability is created and on redemption/ expiry of such award points, revenue is recognised at pre-determined rates. Membership fees received from the loyalty programme is recognised as revenue on time-proportion basis.

- **Sale of traded goods:**

  For transfer of goods, the Group recognizes revenue when the customers obtain the control of goods. This usually happens when the customer gains right to direct the use of and obtained substantially all benefits from the goods. For the goods sold, the Group receives amount majorly in advance from the customers and therefore there are not any significant financing components involved.

<u>Contract balances (effective from April 1, 2018)</u>

- **Contract assets:**

  A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

- **Contract liabilities:**

  A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

- **Interest:**

  Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

j) **Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

k) **Financial Instruments**

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

b) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

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

- Trade receivables; and

- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

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

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

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

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Group estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date, except to the individual cases where recoverability is certain:

	Less than or equal to 365 days	More than 365 days
Default rate	0%	100%

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

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees issued by the Company on behalf of group companies are designated as 'Insurance Contracts'. The Group assess at the end of each reporting period whether its recognised insurance liabilities (if any) are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in P&L
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

l) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Group has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the Provided Fund.

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

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

Other Employee Benefits

Compensated absences

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognised on the basis of undiscounted value of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of benefit expected to be availed by the employees. Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

m) Provisions

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

Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

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

n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o) 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 fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Where the Group is the lessee

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

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

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except in case where lease rentals are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost.

Where the Group is the lessor

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

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

p) Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

q) Non-current assets held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale/ distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchange of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

r) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

Stores and spares inventory comprises cutlery, crockery, linen, other store items food and beverage, liquor and wine items in hand: Cost is determined on first in first out basis. Circulating stock of crockery and cutlery issued for more than two months is charged to the profit and loss account as consumption.

Trading goods: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory of food and beverage items in hand includes items used for staff cafeteria and is charged to consumption, net of recoveries, when issued.

s) **Government grants and subsidies**

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual installments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

t) **Use of estimates**

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 42. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

u) **Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) [Chairperson and Chief Financial Officer].

Identification of segments:

In accordance with Ind AS 108– Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of information reviewed by the Group's CODM to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. Results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the CODM (Chairperson and Chief Financial

Officer, which has been identified as the CODM), to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Allocation of common costs:

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment accordingly to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items:

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies:

The Group prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Group as a whole.

v) Cash and cash equivalents

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

w) Measurement of EBITDA

The Group has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Group measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Group excludes depreciation and amortization expense, interest income, finance costs, and tax expense from the profit/(loss) from continuing operations.

x) Cash dividend distribution to equity holders

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Note 2 : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Freehold land	Leasehold Land	Freehold Building	Leasehold Building	Plant and Machinery	Office equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Aircrafts	Vehicles	Total
For the year ended 31 March 2018											
Gross Carrying Amount											
As at 01 April 2017	42,252.45	8,687.82	40,037.14	74,319.75	37,116.52	422.23	4,656.64	945.10	4,944.89	595.08	213,977.62
Additions for the year	-	-	1,494.59	1,322.04	811.03	118.73	36.88	15.81	106.79	310.14	4,216.01
Transferred from assets held for sale	1,538.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,538.37
Exchange differences	-	-	6.20	26.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.46
Disposals	-	-	-	(5.25)	(51.76)	(74.62)	(18.46)	(28.17)	-	(61.32)	(239.58)
Gross Carrying Amount 31 March 2018	43,790.82	8,687.82	41,537.93	75,662.80	37,875.79	466.34	4,675.06	932.74	5,051.68	843.90	219,524.88
Accumulated Depreciation											
As at 01 April 2017	-	192.96	1,382.87	2,373.28	9,522.70	159.01	1,440.32	494.74	636.06	92.61	16,294.55
Depreciation charge for the year	-	96.37	717.99	1,311.38	4,881.15	105.77	673.65	147.17	322.09	119.39	8,374.96
Disposals	-	-	-	(5.25)	(39.87)	(68.91)	(11.75)	(23.80)	-	(56.99)	(206.57)
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	289.33	2,100.86	3,679.41	14,363.98	195.87	2,102.22	618.11	958.15	155.01	24,462.94
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2018	43,790.82	8,398.49	39,437.07	71,983.39	23,511.81	270.47	2,572.84	314.63	4,093.53	688.89	195,061.94
For the year ended 31 March 2019											
Gross Carrying Amount											
As at 01 April 2018	43,790.82	8,687.82	41,537.93	75,662.80	37,875.79	466.34	4,675.06	932.74	5,051.68	843.90	219,524.88
Additions for the year	-	-	78.04	8,450.26	4,026.00	61.46	314.14	142.81	7.85	31.46	13,112.02
Exchange differences	-	-	72.56	373.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	446.36
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	(103.32)	-	(77.25)	-	-	-	(180.57)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(145.01)	(4.09)	(26.74)	(34.59)	-	(241.90)	(452.33)
Gross Carrying Amount 31 March 2019	43,790.82	8,687.82	41,688.53	84,486.86	41,653.46	523.71	4,885.21	1,040.96	5,059.53	633.46	232,450.36
Accumulated Depreciation											
As at 01 April 2018	-	289.33	2,100.86	3,679.41	14,363.98	195.87	2,102.22	618.11	958.15	155.01	24,462.94
Depreciation charge for the year	-	96.37	721.38	1,767.53	4,812.25	97.45	612.80	138.01	324.69	115.97	8,686.45
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	(98.16)	-	(66.03)	-	-	-	(164.19)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(113.96)	(3.59)	(20.28)	(28.74)	-	(128.58)	(295.15)
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	385.70	2,822.24	5,446.94	18,964.11	289.73	2,628.71	727.38	1,282.84	142.40	32,690.05
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2019	43,790.82	8,302.12	38,866.29	79,039.92	22,689.35	233.98	2,256.50	313.58	3,776.69	491.06	199,760.31

a. **Capitalised borrowing costs**

The borrowing cost capitalized during the year ended 31 March 2019 was Rs. 1,000.24 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. Nil) (31 March 2018 was Rs. 1,764.71 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. 5.69 lacs). The Company capitalized this borrowing cost to the capital work-in-progress. (refer note 38).

b. **Assets under construction**

Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2019 comprises expenditure for the hotels in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP is Rs. 27,769.31 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 32,747.60 lacs).

c. **Portion of the Building given on operating lease***

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Gross block	2,646.86	2,646.86
Accumulated depreciation	622.91	578.50
Depreciation for the year	44.41	44.40
Net book value	2,023.94	2,068.35

* The Building is predominantly used by the Holding Company for its own purpose, however, lets out a portion of the property on a short term basis

d. Depreciation charge for the year includes Rs. 25.39 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 25.31 lacs) transferred to Preoperative expenditure pending allocation under note 38.

e. Certain property, plant and equipment are pledged against borrowings, the details to which have been described in note 19 and 24.

f. Refer note 37 for the amount of depreciation and amortisation expense during the year.

g. The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisitions of property, plant and equipments are disclosed in note 45.

Note 3 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Software
For the year ended 31 March 2018	
Gross Carrying Amount	
As at 01 April 2017	479.88
Additions for the year	191.27
Adjustments	26.56
Disposals	(0.80)
Gross Carrying Amount 31 March 2018	**696.91**
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at 01 April 2017	378.02
Depreciation charge for the year	101.61
Disposals	(0.76)
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	**478.87**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2018	**218.04**
For the year ended 31 March 2019	
Gross Carrying Amount	
As at 01 April 2018	696.91
Additions for the year	52.76
Disposals	(2.97)
Gross Carrying Amount 31 March 2019	**746.70**
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at 01 April 2018	478.87
Depreciation charge for the year	92.23
Disposals	(2.56)
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	**568.54**
Net Carrying Amount as on 31 March 2019	**178.16**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 4 : INVESTMENTS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Investments at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Unquoted equity shares		
36,000 (31 March 2018: 36,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	3.60	3.60
	3.60	3.60
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**3.60**	**3.60**

Note 5 : LOANS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to Joint venture Company		
Joint venture		
-Considered doubtful	678.03	678.03
	678.03	**678.03**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(678.03)	(678.03)
Total	-	-
Security deposits at amortised cost	682.83	631.10
	682.83	**631.10**

Note 6 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Balances with banks:		
- Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	237.72	179.72
- Margin money deposited (held as security)*	870.49	702.82
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	146.70	125.60
Finance lease receivable	954.07	954.29
	2,208.98	**1,962.43**
***Break up of margin money deposit held as security**		
Held as bank guarantee for debt services	50.99	47.65
Held against bank loan	819.50	655.17

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 7 : OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	1,155.99	2,215.07
Prepaid expenses	746.51	61.70
Prepaid rent (including prepayments of leasehold land)	3,939.26	4,105.64
Deferred expenses for initial public offer	956.45	227.88
	6,798.21	6,610.29

Note 8 : NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Advance income tax (net of taxes)	5,447.31	4,639.22
	5,447.31	4,639.22

Note 9 : INVENTORIES*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Valued at cost or net realisable value which ever is lower)		
Traded goods	123.26	127.81
Food and beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	290.99	296.08
Liquor and wine	828.21	659.57
Stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	734.98	777.93
	1,977.44	1,861.39

* Refer note 19 and 24 for inventories pledged.

* The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year is disclosed in note 31 and 32.

Note 10 : TRADE RECEIVABLES*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Secured, considered good	5.99	69.27
Unsecured, considered good	5,752.59	6,369.18
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1,167.87	968.76
	6,926.45	7,407.21
Less : Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful debts)	(1,167.87)	(968.76)
	5,758.58	6,438.45

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60 to 90 days (refer note 47).

All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. All of the Group's trade receivables in the comparative periods have been reviewed for indicators of impairment.

Trade receivable includes dues from directors or other officers of the Company or from private companies and firms in which Company's any director is a partner or director (refer note 51).

* Refer note 19 and 24 for trade receivables pledged.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 11 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balances with banks:-		
In current accounts	2,066.91	1,949.64
In EEFC accounts	37.34	51.55
In deposits with original maturity of less than three months	8.08	23.57
Cheques/drafts on hand	7.23	52.09
Cash on hand	126.50	109.74
	2,246.06	**2,186.59**

Notes:

(i) Available undrawn committed borrowings facilities	2,768.22	1,544.81

(ii) The Company has pledged a part of its short-term deposits. Refer note 24 for details.

Note 12 : OTHER BANK BALANCES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balances with banks:-		
Margin money (held against bank guarantee)	913.89	1,159.85
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	7.31	5.66
Unpaid dividend account*	26.89	27.38
	948.09	**1,192.89**

* These balances are not available for use by the Company and corresponding balance is disclosed as unpaid dividend in note 26.

Note 13 : LOANS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits at amortised cost	116.65	108.70
	116.65	**108.70**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 14 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Unbilled revenue	260.28	386.84
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	54.60	23.86
Subsidy receivable	928.91	142.12
Other advances recoverable	140.13	277.89
Insurance claim receivable	17.79	-
	1,401.71	**830.71**

Note 15 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid rent (including prepayment of lease hold land)	177.03	185.22
Prepaid expenses	685.89	732.22
Balances with statutory authorities	902.33	916.91
Other advances		
- considered good	806.04	487.86
- considered doubtful	28.37	22.77
	2,599.66	2,344.97
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(28.37)	(22.77)
	2,571.29	**2,322.20**

*All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of other receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value. All of the Group's other receivables in the comparative periods have been reviewed for indicators of impairment.

Note 16 : ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Plant and machinery	21.39	20.00
	21.39	**20.00**

Note 17 : SHARE CAPITAL	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Authorised		
100,000,000 (31 March 2018: 100,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
75,991,199 (31 March 2018: 75,991,199) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	7,599.17	7,599.17
	7,599.17	**7,599.17**

a Reconciliation of the Authorised and issued equity shares at the beginning and at the the end of the period

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amounts	No. of Shares	Amounts
Authorised share capital at the beginning of the period	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00
Change during the period	-	-	-	-
Authorised share capital at the end of the period	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amounts	No. of Shares	Amounts
Issued share capital at the beginning of the period	75,991,199	7,599.12	75,991,199	7,599.12
Change during the period	-	-	-	-
Issued share capital at the end of the period	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**

b Terms/ Rights attached to equity shares.

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

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

c Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Equity shares of Rs. 10 fully paid up				
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,717,301	40.42%	30,710,301	40.41%
Mr. Jayant Nanda	19,991,198	26.32%	10,399,998	13.69%
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7,255,935	9.55%	7,247,935	9.54%
Responsible Builders Private Limited	7,106,400	9.35%	7,106,400	9.35%
Richmonds Enterprises S.A.*	-	0.00%	5,491,200	7.23%
Groves Universal Group S.A.*	-	0.00%	4,100,000	5.40%
Mr. Keshav Suri	3,880,596	5.11%	3,880,596	5.11%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

*During the previous year, above Companies have been dissolved and shares have been transmitted in the name of sole beneficiary, Mr. Jayant Nanda, resulting in the total shareholding to 19,991,198 shares and 26.32% of the total shareholding.

d Share reserved for issue under option

The Company has reserved an option for the permanent employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, including directors under "Employee Stock Option Plan, 2017" and has issued 700,600 options to the permanent employees.

e Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

The Group has not issued any shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, nor allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back any shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 18 : OTHER EQUITY	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Securities premium account		
As at the beginning of the year	29,034.73	29,034.73
As at end of the year	**29,034.73**	**29,034.73**
Retained earnings		
As at the beginning of the year	42,957.84	36,429.71
Add: Net profit for the year	4,005.69	7,503.95
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	100.22	(61.21)
Less: Dividend on equity shares	(759.91)	(759.91)
Less: Tax on distribution of equity dividend	(156.20)	(154.70)
As at end of the year	**46,147.64**	**42,957.84**
Share Based Payment Reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Compensation options granted during the year	80.44	-
As at end of the year	**80.44**	**-**
General reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	8,289.35	8,289.35
As at end of the year	**8,289.35**	**8,289.35**
Capital reserve		
As at the beginning of the year	11,285.05	11,285.05
As at end of the year	**11,285.05**	**11,285.05**
	94,837.21	**91,566.97**

Notes :

Securities premium: Comprises premium received on issue of shares

Retained earnings : Comprises of balance of Profit and Loss at each year end.

Capital reserve : Comprise increase in value of asset acquired out of amalgamation of Udaipur Hotels Limited and Khajuraho Hotels Limited, as compared to book value of assets and on forfeiture of share application money.

General reserve : Under erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, General reserves was created through an annual transfer of net income at specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if a dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10% of the paid up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distribution results for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act, 2013, the requirement to mandatorily transfer a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserves has been withdrawn.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 19 : BORROWINGS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Non current borrowings		
Term loans		
Secured		
Rupee loans from banks (refer note 1 to 9, 12 and 13 below)	121,086.48	117,841.83
Rupee loans from financial institutions (refer note 10 below)	39.20	228.17
Foreign currency loan from a bank (refer note 11 and 14 below)	6,537.43	8,148.21
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties (refer note 15 to 18 and 20 below)	1,281.56	432.86
Loan from a director (refer note 19 below)	105.00	-
	129,049.67	**126,651.07**
Less: Current maturities (refer note 26)	9,584.74	4,692.81
Obligations under finance lease	1,505.37	1,504.78
	120,970.30	**123,463.04**

Net debt reconciliation*

Company's movement in its net debts during the year is as follows:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

31 March 2019

	Non current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest accrued on borrowings	Total
Net debt as on 1 April 2018	128,155.85	13,051.89	899.68	142,107.42
Cash flows, net	1,095.76	(1,125.54)	-	(29.78)
Foreign exchange adjustments	541.92	490.44	-	1,032.36
Interest expense	-	-	14,898.58	14,898.58
Interest paid	-	-	(15,039.91)	(15,039.91)
Other non-cash movements				
Fair value adjustments	761.51	-	(761.51)	-
Capitalisation of interest	-	-	1,000.24	1,000.24
Net debt as on 31 March 2019	**130,555.04**	**12,416.79**	**997.08**	**143,968.91**

31 March 2018

	Non current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest accrued on borrowings	Total
Net debt as on 1 April 2017	122,645.36	18,601.95	1,111.86	142,359.17
Cash flows, net	4,705.75	(5,606.39)	-	(900.64)
Foreign exchange adjustments	48.03	56.33	-	104.36
Interest expense	-	-	14,131.05	14,131.05
Interest paid	-	-	(15,356.92)	(15,356.92)
Other non-cash movements				
Fair value adjustments	756.71	-	(756.71)	-
Capitalisation of interest	-	-	1,770.40	1,770.40
Net debt as on 31 March 2018	**128,155.85**	**13,051.89**	**899.68**	**142,107.42**

Notes:

1 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 12,793.05 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 13,389.92 lacs) carries interest @ 11.10% per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from November 2015 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by Company (both present and future) and first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels.

2 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 50,112.05 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 51,020.28 lacs) carries interest @ 10.60% per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

3 Term Loan from ICICI Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,163.20 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,197.51 lacs) (sanctioned amount Rs. 3,600.00 lacs) carries interest @ 13.05% per annum. The loan is repayable in 40 quarterly installments after a moratorium of 8 quarters from the date of first disbursement i.e. 25 June 2015. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on Jaipur and Khajuraho property and routing of cash flows of Jaipur and Srinagar property through the designated accounts.

4 Term Loan from Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank (TMB) aggregating to Rs. 2,241.22 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,343.53 lacs), (sanctioned amount Rs. 2,500.00 lacs) carries interest @ 11.60 % per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

5 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,314.63 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 5,319.12 lacs) carries interest @ 10.55% per annum. The loan is repayable in 52 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2017. The loan is secured by extension of first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai hotel and extension of first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

6 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,783.19 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,809.37 lacs) carries interest @ 11.10% per annum. The loan is repayable in 42 structured quarterly installments starting from October 2017 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by extension of first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by Company (both present and future) and extension of first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels.

7 Term Loan from The Jammu & Kashmir Bank aggregating to Rs. 14,976.01 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 14,971.14 lacs) carries interest @ 10.20% per annum. The loan is repayable in 32 structured quarterly installments starting from June 2019 after a moratorium of 2 years from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by way of equitable mortgage on exclusively first charge over land and building of Srinagar hotel of the Company.

8 Term Loan from The Jammu & Kashmir Bank aggregating to Rs. 4,992.22 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. Nil) carries interest @ 10.05% per annum. The loan is repayable in 8 structured quarterly installments starting from December 2019 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by way of equitable mortgage on exclusively first charge over land and building of Srinagar hotel of the Company.

9 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,708.91 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 5,801.42 lacs) carries interest @ 10.45% per annum. The loan is repayable in 40 structured quarterly instalments from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by exclusive charge on land and building of Udaipur Hotel and current assets of the Company except those of Jaipur hotel.

10 Term loan from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation ('KSIDC') aggregating to Rs. 39.20 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 228.17 lacs) carries interest @ 9% per annum. The loan is repayable in 5 quarterly installments of Rs 46.87 lacs from June 2018. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land situated at Udma Village, Hosdurg Taluk in the District of Kasaragod and landed property at Kalnad Village, Kasaragod Taluk by way of mortgage of lease deed and pari-passu first charge over all existing and future plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and other movable fixed assets of the Bekal hotel.

11 External Commercial Borrowing from ICICI Bank Ltd., Bahrain aggregating to Rs. 5,543.46 lacs (equivalent to USD 80.14 lacs converted at an exchange rate of INR 69.1713 per USD) (31 March 2018: Rs. 6,959.68 lacs (equivalent to USD 107.00 lacs converted at an exchange rate of INR 65.0441 per USD) carries interest at 5% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The balance loan is repayable in 15 quarterly installments. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage on the movable and immovable fixed and current assets and the cash flows, both present and future, of Jaipur and also secured by exclusive charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of Khajuraho hotel, both present and future.

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Company

12 Term Loan from Yes Bank Limited aggregating Rs. 8,425.04 lacs (31 March 2018 : Rs. 8,481.56 lacs) carries interest @ 10.55% per annum payable monthly. The balance loan is repayable in 42 installments. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets (both present and future) of the hotel, first pari-passu charge on land and building of the hotel by way of mortgage, second pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of the hotel and corporate guarantee of Bharat Hotels Limited, the Holding company.

Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited), a subsidiary of the Company

13 Term Loan from Axis Bank Ltd aggregating to Rs. 9,576.96 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 9,507.98 lacs), sanctioned amount of Rs. 100 crores carries interest @ 11.50% per annum. The loan is repayable in 12 years in 35 structured quarterly installments beginning from 31 August 2019. The loan is secured by exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage on land and building and exclusive charge on all the moveable fixed and current assets of the company (both present and future).

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Company

14 Foreign Currency Loan from ICICI Bank Ltd, Bahrain, aggregating to Rs. 993.97 lacs (equivalent to USD 14.37 lacs converted at an exchange rate of 69.1713 per USD) (31 March 2018: Rs. 1,188.53 lacs (equivalent to USD 18.27 lacs converted at an exchange rate of 65.0441 per USD) carries interest @ 5% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The balance loan is repayable in 13 instalments. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on Kolkata property and Corporate guarantee of Bharat Hotels Limited, the Holding company.

Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited), a subsidiary of the Company

15 Unsecured loan taken from Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited) aggregating to Rs. 120.56 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 122.86 lacs)carries interest @ 10% per annum and is repayable after 3 years.

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Company

16 Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Limited carries interest @7.25% per year amounting to Rs. 800.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 100.00 lacs) is repayable in two years, the period may be reduced/ extended between lenders and borrower as mutually agreed. The lender reserve the right to recall the loan in full or in part after giving 60 clear days notice.

17 Unsecured loan taken from Responsible Builders Private Limited carries interest @7% to 8% per year amounting to Rs. 121.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 50.00 lacs) is repayable in two years, the period may

be reduced/extended between lenders and borrower as mutually agreed. The lender reserve the right to recall the loan in full or in part after giving 60 clear days notice.

18 Unsecured loan taken from Jyotsna Holding Private Limited carries interest @7% per year amounting to Rs. 80.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Nil) is repayable within two years, the period may be reduced/extended between lenders and borrower as mutually agreed. The lender reserve the right to recall the laon in full or in part thereof giving 60 clear days notice.

19 Unsecured loan taken from Director Dr. Jyotsna Suri carries interest @8% per year amounting to Rs. 105.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 105.00 lacs) is repayable within two years, the period may be reduced/extended between lenders and borrower as mutually agreed. The lender reserve the right to recall the loan in full or in part after giving 30 clear days notice.

The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust, an entity controlled by the Company

20 Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Limited Rs 160.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs 160.00 lacs) carries interest @ 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

21 Loan covenants

Bank loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limit on total borrowings amount, security coverage ratio and others. The Company has breached certain loan covenants as at the end of the reporting date. However, the Company has obtained waiver letters from banks for compliance, pursuant to which these loans have been classified as per their maturity profile.

22 The company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans and interest as at balance sheet date.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 20 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Deposits received against assets given under finance lease	111.88	110.82
Sundry deposits	306.01	276.00
Lease rent payable	60.43	64.74
	478.32	**451.56**

Note 21 : LONG TERM PROVISIONS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	1,050.24	967.58
	1,050.24	**967.58**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 22 : DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Net)	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred Tax Liability		
Accelerated depreciation for tax	28,678.03	25,683.98
Others	447.55	171.11
	29,125.58	25,855.09
Deferred Tax Asset		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	18,888.49	15,930.47
Deferred government grant	10.88	26.01
Deemed equity contribution-trust	857.25	-
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	(52.96)	41.68
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current period/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	882.44	726.49
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	607.42	533.09
MAT credit entitlement	5,205.23	4,259.30
Fair value of financial instruments	365.77	613.10
	26,764.52	22,130.14
Net deferred tax liability reflected in the balance sheet	2,361.06	3,724.95

Note 23 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred lease rent	3,121.22	3,204.48
Lease rent payable	228.23	228.23
Deferred government grant (refer note 39)	312.54	463.13
	3,661.99	3,895.84

Note 24 : BORROWINGS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
From related parties (unsecured)		
Loan from associates companies (refer note 1 and 8 below)	413.54	22.53
Loan from a director (refer note 6,7,9 and 12 below)	1,380.00	1,063.00
From banks		
Secured		
Cash credit facilities (refer note 2,10 and 11)	2,895.43	4,362.10
Loan against fixed deposits (refer note 3 below)	-	280.00
Short term loan (refer note 4 below)	2,470.80	2,380.91
Unsecured		
Short term loan (refer note 5 below)	5,257.02	4,943.35
	12,416.79	13,051.89

Notes:

1. Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Ltd amounting to Rs. 400.00 lacs (31 March 2018 : Nil) is repayable as per mutual agreement & carries interest @ 7.25% per annum.

2. Cash Credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 1,860.98 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 3,197.27 lacs) carries interest @ 9.90% per annum. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur hotel of the Company.

3. Loan against fixed deposits taken from Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited was secured by fixed deposits. The loan carried interest @ 1.49% higher than the interest received by the Company on the fixed deposits made with the bank.

4. Packing Credit Foreign Currency ('PCFC') Loan from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 2,470.80 lacs ((equivalent to USD 35.72 lacs at an exchange rate of 69.1713 per USD) (31 March 2018: Rs. 2,380.91 lacs (equivalent to USD 36.60 lacs at an exchange rate of 65.0441 per USD)) carries interest @ LIBOR+400 basis points. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of hotel situated in Jaipur of the Company.

5. Short term facilities from Barclays Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,257.02 lacs (equivalent to USD 76 lacs at an exchange rate of 69.1713 per USD); (31 March 2018: Rs. 4,943.35 lacs (equivalent to USD 76 lacs at an exchange rate of 65.0441 per USD) carries interest @ 5.42 % per annum. These facilities are guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited.

6. Unsecured interest free loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 75.00 lacs (31 March 2018 : Nil) is repayable as per mutual agreement.

The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust, an entity controlled by the Company

7. Loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 1,205.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 955.00 lacs) carries interest @ 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement (refer note 51).

Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited), a subsidiary of the Company

8. Unsecured loan taken from Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited) amounting to Rs. 13.54 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 22.53 lacs) is repayable as per mutual agreement (refer note 51).

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Company

9. Unsecured loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 97.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Nil) carries interest @7% to 7.25% per annum and is repayable within one year, the period may be reduced/extended between lenders and borrower as mutually agreed. The lender reserve the right to recall the loan in full or in part after giving 30 clear days notice (refer note 51).

10. Cash Credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 592.26 lacs, (31 March 2018: Rs. 583.62 lacs) carries interest rate 11.05% per annum payable monthly. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of the hotel, second pari-passu charge on land and building of the Hotel by way of mortgage, second pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets (both present and future) of the hotel and Corporate guarantee of Bharat Hotels Ltd., the Holding company.

Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited), a subsidiary of the Company

11. Cash Credit facilities from Axis Bank Ltd Rs 442.19 lacs (31 March 2018 : Rs. 581.21 lacs) carries interest @ 11.90%. The loan is secured by exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage on land and building and exclusive charge on all the moveable fixed and current assets of the company (both present and future).

Jyoti Limited, a subsidiary of the company

12. Unsecured interest free loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 3.00 lacs (31 March 2018 : Rs. 3.00 lacs) is repayable as per mutual agreement (refer note 51).

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 25 : TRADE PAYABLES*	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 49)	95.84	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	8,369.82	8,650.55
	8,465.66	8,650.55

*All amounts are short-term. The carrying values of trade payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Note 26 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 19)	9,584.74	4,692.81
Interest accrued	997.08	899.68
Book overdraft from banks	-	97.81
Sundry deposits	228.17	210.25
Due to director	18.30	7.39
Payables on purchase of fixed assets	818.75	2,110.88
Unpaid dividend*	26.89	27.38
Other payables	148.31	44.11
Employee related liabilities	1,611.76	1,228.22
Retention payable	505.95	712.10
	13,939.95	10,030.63

* Not due for deposit it to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

** All amounts are short-term. The carrying values of other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 27 : SHORT TERM PROVISIONS	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	289.53	378.44
Compensated absences	573.42	467.53
Others provisions		
Provision for membership programme	141.01	65.80
	1,003.96	911.76

Note 28 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deferred revenue of membership programme	514.76	457.40
Deferred lease rent	81.60	84.73
Advances from customers	1,377.96	1,773.29
Statutory dues payable	1,519.36	1,425.34
Deferred government grant (refer note 39)	159.92	166.35
	3,653.60	3,907.11

Note 29 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Sale of services and products		
- Room and apartment	34,772.07	32,793.20
- Food and beverage	26,606.91	24,974.66
- Liquor and wine	6,288.03	5,530.59
- Banquet and equipment rentals	2,318.68	2,193.35
- Other services	4,500.42	4,853.69
- Membership programme revenue	1,031.76	887.47
- Traded goods	118.51	99.94
Other operating revenues		
- Rent and maintenance income	1,927.62	1,819.59
- Consultancy/management fee	98.33	82.63
- Aircraft charter hire charges	635.76	489.19
- Tuition and application fees	113.66	74.13
	78,411.75	73,798.44

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 30 : OTHER INCOME	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Excess provision/ credit balances written back	361.34	467.17
Exchange differences (net)	-	5.48
Amortisation of deferred lease rental	37.20	37.16
Donation income	1,031.00	745.00
Government grant income (refer note 39)*	962.75	159.01
Miscellaneous income	303.42	240.07
	2,695.71	**1,653.89**

*Current year income also includes Rs. 434.75 lacs on account of revenues realised from export of services in foreign currency and Rs. 414.99 lacs under "RIPS Scheme 2010" as government subsidy for setting up new units for existing enterprise for making investment for expansion.

Note 31 : CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	296.08	305.26
Add: Purchases	8,158.35	7,764.49
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(290.99)	(296.08)
Cost of food and beverage consumed (excluding liquor and wine)	**8,163.44**	**7,773.67**
Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	659.57	679.38
Add: Purchases	1,787.55	1,376.01
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(828.21)	(659.57)
Cost of liquor and wine consumed	**1,618.91**	**1,395.82**
Consumption of food and beverages (including liquor and wine)	**9,782.35**	**9,169.49**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

NOTE 32 : CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Traded goods		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	127.81	130.18
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	123.26	127.81
	4.55	2.37

Note 33 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Salaries, wages and allowances (refer note 38)	12,296.91	11,725.69
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	936.99	916.85
Gratuity expense (refer note 46)	173.18	150.03
Compensated absences expenses	187.35	130.09
Staff welfare expenses (refer note 38)	236.65	286.94
Staff recruitment and training	43.12	61.66
Employee stock option expense	80.44	-
	13,954.64	13,271.26

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 34 : OTHER EXPENSES	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	2,641.47	2,616.75
Lease rent* (refer note 45)	2,369.33	2,240.39
Power and fuel*	8,157.93	8,223.70
Aircraft fuel	64.97	66.41
Banquet and decoration expenses	2,032.04	1,748.47
Membership programme expenses	34.71	48.15
Repairs		
- Buildings	762.77	957.05
- Plant and machinery	1,966.73	1,979.93
- Aircraft	237.98	242.98
- Others*	597.86	606.06
Rates and taxes*	1,254.72	1,280.84
Insurance*	257.63	272.30
Communication costs	554.13	577.22
Printing and stationery	437.62	438.72
Travelling and conveyance*	1,913.33	1,920.99
Advertisement and business promotion	1,598.73	1,293.10
Commission -other than sole selling agent	2,083.40	1,225.86
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)*	2,692.93	2,433.44
Membership and subscriptions	174.83	187.30
Professional fees*	713.23	742.08
Legal charges*	168.42	203.12
Advances written off	1.71	-
Freight and cartage*	110.66	122.71
Exchange differences (net) *	44.81	-
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	57.78	8.88
Donations (includes CSR expenditure of Rs. 141.98 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 38.42 lacs) (refer note 52))	152.80	71.39
Bad debts written off	9.19	19.72
Provision for doubtful advances	6.56	38.08
Provision for doubtful debts	263.57	110.12
Directors fees and commission	27.10	26.11
Bank charges	525.82	490.09
Payment to auditors	83.97	86.76
Miscellaneous expenses*	259.50	239.75
	32,258.23	30,518.47

*Refer note 38

* Note - Payment to Auditor also includes Rs. 81.01 lacs paid for deferred expenses for Initial Public Offer for year ended 31 March 2019 : Nil (31 March 2018 - Rs. Nil)

Payment to auditor		
As Auditor:		
- Audit fee	76.74	77.76
- Out of pocket expenses	5.45	-
- Other services	1.78	9.00
Total	**83.97**	**86.76**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 35 : FINANCE INCOME	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	160.99	164.99
- others	340.99	332.60
Finance lease income	109.23	109.25
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	39.28	34.89
	650.49	641.73

Note 36 : FINANCE COSTS	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest on:		
- on loan from related parties	43.99	35.24
-loans from banks	13,587.42	12,300.55
- loans from financial institutions	12.88	30.09
- credit facilities from banks	407.69	1,041.22
- others	103.94	4.13
Bank charges (refer note 38)	34.56	40.93
Unwinding of finance cost from financial instruments at amortised cost	35.11	33.34
Interest on defined benefit plans (refer note 46)	84.15	66.66
Finance charges payable under finance lease	188.61	188.79
Exchange difference on foreign currency borrowings	435.34	38.57
	14,933.69	13,779.52

Note 37 : DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8,686.45	8,374.96
Amortisation of intangible assets	92.23	101.61
	8,778.68	8,476.57
Less: Transferred to pre-operative expenditure (refer note 38)	(0.10)	(0.01)
	8,778.58	8,476.56

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 38 : PREOPERATIVE EXPENDITURE PENDING ALLOCATION	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Balance as per last account	13,618.46	12,192.93
Additions during the year:		
Personnel expenses		
Salaries, wages and allowances	185.34	293.46
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.52	10.88
Staff welfare expenses	-	0.05
Depreciation/ amortization	25.39	25.31
Operating and other expenses		
Lease rent	25.42	25.42
Power and fuel	42.86	45.13
Repairs		
- Others	0.04	-
Rates and taxes	0.35	4.00
Insurance	7.57	8.00
Travelling and conveyance	4.53	19.77
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)	54.67	40.91
Legal charges	30.63	89.26
Professional fees	116.32	51.52
Freight and cartage	12.87	0.72
Exchange difference (net)	95.56	8.16
Miscellaneous expenses	3.96	0.84
Financial expenses		
Interest on term loan	1,000.24	1,770.40
Bank charges	1.47	1.05
	15,227.20	14,587.81
Less : Interest earned	-	5.69
Less : Expenditure transferred to fixed assets	912.16	963.66
Closing balance	14,315.04	13,618.46

Note 39 : GOVERNMENT GRANT *	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
At the beginning of the year	629.48	788.49
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(157.02)	(159.01)
At the end of the year	**472.46**	**629.48**
Current	159.92	166.35
Non current	312.54	463.13
	472.46	**629.48**

* Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 40 : Current Tax Assets	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
a. The major components of income tax expense for the year end are:		
Profit and loss section		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge (MAT payable)	547.86	870.83
Less: MAT credit entitlement	(945.94)	(185.78)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(470.94)	(8,267.12)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**(869.02)**	**(7,582.07)**
Other Comprehensive Income Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	153.18	(93.01)
Income tax charged to OCI	(52.96)	31.80
b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018		
Accounting profit before tax	1,974.24	805.95
India' statutory income tax rate	34.94%	34.61%
At India' statutory income tax	689.80	278.92
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years		
Affect of Change in Indexation Base	(86.97)	(85.22)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss before losses of Subsidiaries for which no DTA has been recognised	(2,053.78)	(7,329.44)
Reversal of deferred tax assets on temporary differences	292.47	-
Adjustment due to difference in tax rates	160.67	194.86
Reversal of deferred tax on uncertain tax positions	-	(545.39)
Other permanent differences	50.29	(70.11)
Other adjustments	78.50	53.94
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss before losses of Subsidiaries for which no DTA has been recognised	**(869.02)**	**(7,502.43)**
Losses of subsidiaries for which no DTA has been recognised	-	(79.64)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(869.02)	(7,582.07)
c. Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)		
Opening balance	3,724.95	12,209.65
Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss (net of MAT credit)	(1,416.85)	(8,452.90)
Tax (income)/ expenses recognised in OCI	52.96	(31.80)
Closing balance	2,361.06	3,724.95
d. MAT credit entitlement		
Opening balance	4,259.30	4,073.52
Add: MAT credit entitlement for the current year	945.94	185.78
Closing balance	5,205.24	4,259.30

The Group had unused MAT credit at the year end. Such tax credit has not been recognised on the basis that recovery is probable in the foreseeable future within the specified period i.e, the period for which Mat credit is allowed to be carried forward.

Capital losses

The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets of Rs. 1,683.79 lacs on loss under the head 'Capital gain' as the Company is not likely to generate taxable income under the same head in foreseeable future. The significant portion fo these losses will expire in Financial year ending 31 March 2022.

Note 41 :Earning per share (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Group (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

Basic and Diluted earnings per share

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Profit attributable to equity share holders of Group for basic and diluted earnings (Rs in Lacs)	4,005.69	7,503.95
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	75,991,199	75,991,199
Basic and diluted earnings per share- Rupees	**5.27**	**9.87**

Note 42 :Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Operating lease commitments – The Group as lessee

The Group has taken certain land on long term lease basis. The lease agreements generally have an escalation clause. These leases are generally non-cancellable. The Group has determined based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life/remaining economic life of the property and the fair value of the asset, that it does not have all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Further, the Group based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the respective agreements decided that wherever the escalation are aligned the average expected general inflation of the lease term period, operating lease payments are not required to be provided on a straight-line basis over the lease term as an expense in the statement of profit and loss and in other cases (including structured payment terms), operating lease payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit and loss.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

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

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

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 46.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

The Group has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Group reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Impairment testing:

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

Impairment of investments:

The Group reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost or amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

Litigation:

From time to time, the Group is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

Note 43: Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is

- to maximise the shareholder value

- to ensure the Group's ability to continue as a going concern

- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services in a way that reflects the level of risk involved in providing those goods and services.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 30% and 65%. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Borrowings (note 19, 24 and 26)	142,971.83	141,207.74
Trade payables (note 25)	8,465.66	8,650.55
Book overdrafts from banks (note 26)	-	97.81
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	(2,246.06)	(2,186.59)
Net debt	**149,191.43**	**147,769.51**
Equity (note 17 and 18)	102,436.38	99,166.14
Capital and Net Debts	**251,627.81**	**246,935.65**
Gearing Ratio	59.29%	59.84%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. The Group has breached certain loan covenants as at the end of the financial year i.e. 31 March 2019. However, the Group has obtained waiver letters from banks for compliance pursuant to which these loans have been classified as non current.

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

Note 44: Fair value measurement

a. Financial instruments by category

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets				
Investments in equity instruments	3.60	-	3.60	-
Trade receivables	-	5,758.58	-	6,438.45
Security deposits	-	799.48	-	739.80
Margin money deposits	-	1,784.38	-	1,862.67
Interest accrued	-	201.30	-	149.46
Finance lease receivable	-	954.30	-	954.50
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,246.06	-	2,186.59
Subsidy receivable	-	928.91	-	142.12
Others	-	689.89	-	877.28
Total financial assets	**3.60**	**13,362.90**	**3.60**	**13,350.87**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	142,971.83	-	141,207.74
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	1,152.01	-	1,309.17
Trade payables	-	8,465.66	-	8,650.55
Other current financial liabilities	-	3,621.09	-	4,415.47
Other non current financial liabilities	-	60.43	-	64.74
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**156,271.02**	**-**	**155,647.67**

Note: The financial assets above do not include investments in joint venture which are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 101, Ind AS 27 and Ind AS 28.

b. Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities

Fair value measurement

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 under current market conditions.

The Group categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

i) Level 1

Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

ii) Level 2

Inputs are observable inputs, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.

iii) Level 3

Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Group's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities:

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	-	-	3.60	3.60

	31 March 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	-	-	3.60	3.60

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

	31 March 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	799.48	799.48
Finance lease receivable	-	-	954.30	954.30
	-	-	1,753.78	1,753.78
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	142,971.83	142,971.83
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	-	1,152.01	1,152.01
	-	-	144,123.84	144,123.84

	31 March 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Security deposits	-	-	739.80	739.80
Finance lease receivable	-	-	954.50	954.50
	-	-	1,694.30	1,694.30
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	141,207.74	141,207.74
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	-	1,309.17	1,309.17
	-	-	142,516.91	142,516.91

c. **Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

1. The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts, Interest accrued on bank deposits with banks, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

2. The fair values of loans, security deposits, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, as there is an immaterial change in the lending rates.

Note 45: Commitments & Contingent liabilities

(a) Capital Commitments

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

Commitments relating to estimated amount of completion of property, plant & equipment are as follows:

Descriptions	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	6,888.14	7,869.94

(b) Leases

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessee

The Group has entered into operating leases on certain Land and Building properties with lease terms between 25 to 99 years. The Group has the option, under some of its leases, to lease the assets for additional terms of 25 years.

The Group has paid minimum lease during the year	2,369.33	2,240.39

Future minimum rentals payables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	1,246.85	1,285.37
After one year but not more than five years	5,357.85	5,052.77
More than five years	21,415.27	29,393.34
	28,019.97	**35,731.48**

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessor

The Group has entered into operating leases consisting of certain offices. These lease terms are between 3 to 99 years. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements.

Future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	27.96	238.37
After one year but not more than five years	8.44	8.44
More than five years	142.90	148.05
	179.30	394.86

Finance lease commitments - Group as lessee

The Group has finance leases for various items of land & building properties. The Group's obligations under finance lease are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows -

	31 March 2019	31 March 2019
	Minimum lease payments	Present value of MLP
Within one year	187.50	40.56
After one year but not more than five years	750.00	144.39
More than five years	15,728.90	181.32

	31 March 2018	31 March 2018
	Minimum lease payments	Present value of MLP
Within one year	187.50	45.62
After one year but not more than five years	750.00	162.44
More than five years	15,916.41	203.83

Finance lease commitments - Group as lessor

The Group has given certain portion of land and building on finance lease. The lease terms are for 93-99 years. Refer note 54

Future gross rentals receivables under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	109.44	109.44
After one year but not more than five years	437.76	437.76
More than five years	6,127.39	6,236.83
	6,674.59	6,784.03

Future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within one year	0.23	0.21
After one year but not more than five years	1.11	1.03
More than five years	952.95	953.27
	954.29	**954.51**

Note 46: Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Gratuity plan	1,339.77	1,346.02
Total	**1,339.77**	**1,346.02**

The Group has an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more or service gets a gratuity on separation equal to 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of continuous service or part thereof in excess of six months.

Changes in the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2019:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Opening defined benefit obligations	1,346.02	1,138.61
Service cost	173.18	150.03
Net interest expense	84.15	66.66
Gratuity cost charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss	**257.33**	**216.69**
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	55.54	0.31
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(175.31)	2.48
Experience adjustments	(33.41)	90.21
Remeasurement gain in other comprehensive income	**(153.18)**	**93.00**
Benefits paid	(110.40)	(102.28)
Closing defined benefit obligations	**1,339.77**	**1,346.02**

Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss is as under:

Description	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Current service cost	173.18	150.03
Net interest expense	84.15	66.66
Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss	**257.33**	**216.69**

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income is as under:

Description	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Actuarial loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	55.54	0.31
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	(175.31)	2.48
Experience adjustments	(33.41)	90.21
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(153.18)**	**93.00**

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

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Discount rate	7.20%	7.30%
Future salary increase	6.00%	8.00%

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Impact of the change in Discount rate		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,258.41	1,310.35
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,338.59	1,370.09
Impact of the change in Salary increase		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,338.87	1,369.74
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,257.80	1,310.40

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

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

Description	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Within the next 12 months	284.09	373.83
Total expected payments	**284.09**	**373.83**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 7.83 years (31 March 2018: 4.42 years).

Note 47: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to support its operations. The Group's financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash & cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and payables/ receivables in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Company expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Company is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Variable rate borrowings	136,764.04	137,956.40
Fixed rate borrowings	6,207.79	3,251.34

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Effect of Profit before tax	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Increase by 50 basis points	(683.82)	(689.78)
Decrease by 50 basis points	683.82	689.78

Foreign currency risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure in foreign currency is in loans, debtors and advances denominated in foreign currency. The Group is not restricting its exposure of risk in change in exchange rates. The Group expects the Indian Rupee to strengthen and accordingly the Group is carrying the risk of change in exchange rates.

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Trade creditors			
	USD	0.20	0.21
	EUR	0.02	0.03
Advances			
	USD	0.24	0.29
Trade receivables			
	GBP	0.45	0.68
FDR			
	USD	3.27	3.25
EEFC Bank Balance			
	USD	0.54	0.79
Unsecured loans			
	USD	76.00	76.00
Secured loans			
	USD	130.40	162.14

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD-INR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. If the INR had strengthened against the USD by 5% (31 March 2018: 5%), EUR by 5% (31 March 2018: 5%) and GBP by 5% (31 March 2018: 5%) respectively, then this would have had the following impact:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Effect on profit before tax*	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
USD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	(700.52)	(700.44)
Decrease by 5%	700.52	700.44
EUR Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	(0.06)	(0.14)
Decrease by 5%	0.06	0.14
GBP Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	2.04	3.06
Decrease by 5%	(2.04)	(3.06)

Most of the Group's transactions are carried out in INR. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Group's overseas borrowings, which are partly denominated in US dollars (USD), Euro (EUR) and Pounds sterling (GBP).

*In accordance with exemption allowed under Ind AS 101, the Group capitalises exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items. Accordingly, the profit before tax will not be impacted to that extent.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including loans to related parties, deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.The most significant input being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

The Group continuously monitors the credit quality of customers based on a credit rating scorecard. Where available, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers are obtained and used. The Group's policy is to deal only with credit worthy counterparties. The credit terms range between 30 and 180 days.

(a) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business location subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with the assessment both in terms of number of days and amount.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in note 10. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

(b) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at respective reporting date is the carrying amount.

Gross carrying amount of trade receivables

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Ageing	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Not due	336.29	913.02
0-60 days past due	3,615.51	3,890.40
61-120 days past due	965.76	852.58
121-180 days past due	328.24	339.29
180-365 days past due	410.09	296.27
More than 365 days	1,270.56	1,115.65
	6,926.45	7,407.21

Provision for doubtful debts

Ageing	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
121-180 days past due	18.90	0.19
180-365 days past due	11.78	50.03
More than 365 days	1,137.19	918.54
	1,167.87	968.76

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Trade receivables

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Provision at beginning	968.76	882.22
Addition during the year	263.57	110.12
Reversal during the year	(64.46)	(23.58)
Provision at closing	1,167.87	968.76

The Group applies simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables as these items do not have a significant financing component. In measuring the expected credit losses, the trade receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due and also according to the geographical location of customers. Trade receivables are written off (i.e. derecognised) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Failure to make payments within 365 days from the invoice date and failure to engage with the Group on alternative payment arrangement amongst other is considered indicators of no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Loans and deposits

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Provision at beginning	700.80	848.80
Addition during the year	6.56	38.08
Reversal during the year	(0.96)	(186.08)
Provision at closing	**706.40**	**700.80**

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Group had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting periods -

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Floating rate		
(a) Expiring within one year (Bank overdraft and other facilities)		
Secured		
-Cash credit facilities	3,004.57	1,537.90
-Short term loans	29.20	119.02
(b) Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)		
Secured		
-Rupees term loan from banks	-	23.00

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments-

Contractual maturities of borrowings	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	34,126.23	31,006.89
Between 1 and 2 years	26,647.38	21,265.87
Between 2 and 5 years	71,213.29	69,445.12
More than 5 years	83,037.78	103,866.89

Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	187.50	187.50
Between 1 and 2 years	187.50	187.50
Between 2 and 5 years	562.50	562.50
More than 5 years	15,728.91	15,916.41

Contractual maturities of trade payables	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	8,465.66	8,650.55

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Contractual maturities of security deposit received	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	485.59	216.83
Between 1 and 2 years	1.10	2.14
Between 2 and 5 years	18.05	17.87
More than 5 years	4,891.15	4,893.48

Contractual maturities of other financials payable	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Upto one year	3,111.66	3,510.44

Note 48: Lalit Loyalty and Membership Programme

(a) Points for Lalit Connect	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Accrued points	3.40	3.75
Redeemed points	0.58	0.49
Redemption percentage	16.98%	12.97%
Unexpired points	2.82	3.27

(b) Points for Lalit Plus	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Accrued points	8.58	1.89
Redeemed points	0.67	0.69
Redemption percentage	7.79%	36.29%
Unexpired points	7.91	1.21

(c) Points for Lalit Engage	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Accrued points	2.51	0.91
Redeemed points	0.93	0.14
Redemption percentage	37.16%	15.94%
Unexpired points	1.58	0.76

(d) Movement in provision	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
At the beginning of the year	65.80	36.20
Arising during the year	129.71	62.55
Utilised during the year	54.50	32.95
At the end of the year	141.01	65.80

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

(e) Movement in membership programme	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
At the beginning of the year	457.40	356.26
Arising during the year	1,031.76	887.47
Utilised during the year	974.40	786.32
At the end of the year	514.76	457.40

Note 49: Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 to the extent of confirmation received:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	95.84	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	2.61	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	2.61	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

Note 50: Dividend made and proposed

Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Final dividend for the year ended on 31 Mar 2019: Rs. 1 (31 March 2018: Rs. 1 per share)	759.91	759.91
DDT on final dividend	156.20	154.70
	916.11	**914.61**
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on 31 Mar 2019: Rs. 1 (31 March 2018: Rs. 1 per share)	759.91	759.91
DDT on proposed dividend	156.20	154.70
	916.11	914.61

Note 51: Related Party Disclosures

a) Name of the related parties and their relationship:

Key Management Personnel:	Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director
	Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director
	Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Director
	Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director
	Mr. Ramesh Suri, Non Executive Director
	Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 11 March 2019)
	Mr. Madhav Sikka, Chief Financial Officer (till 24 March 2018)
	Ms. Urmila Khurana, Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 15 May 2018 till 10 January 2019)
	Mr. Himanshu Pandey, Company Secretary and Head Legal (w.e.f. 16 October 2017)
	Mr. Sandeep Chandna, Company Secretary (till 20 September 2017)
	Mr. M.Y. Khan, Non Executive Director
	Mr. Dhruv Prakash, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 21 July 2017)
	Mr. Ranjan Mathai, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 29 August 2017)
	Mr. Vivek Mehra, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 21 July 2017)
	Ms. Shovana Narayan, Non Executive Director (w.e.f. 16 October 2017)
	Mr. Lalit Bhasin, Non Executive Director (till 8 September 2017)
	Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Non Executive Director (till 30 June 2017)
	Mr. D.V. Batra, Non Executive Director (till 14 August 2017)
	Mr. Vinod Khanna, Non Executive Director (till 27 April 2017)
Joint Venture	Cavern Hotel and Resorts FZCO
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Deeksha Holding Limited (DHL)
	Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited (DHRIL)
	Subros Limited
	Jyotsna Holding Private Limited
	Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited
	Bhasin & Company (till 6 September 2017)
	Cargo Hospitality Private Limited
	Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited
	Cargo Motors Private Limited
	Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited
	Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited)
	FIBCOM India Limited
	Global Autotech Limited
	Grand Hotel & Investments Limited

	Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited (till 10 May 2018) L.P. Hospitality Private Limited Premium Exports Limited Premium Farm Fresh Produce Limited Premium Holdings Limited Prima Realtors Private Limited Prima Telecom Limited Richmond Enterprises S.A. (till 13 April 2018) (refer note 17) Responsible Builders Private Limited Rohan Motors Limited Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited Tempo Automobiles Private Limited Godawari Motors Private Limited Ramesh Suri (HUF) (till 18 September 2018) St. Olave's Limited
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Jayant Nanda (refer note 17)

b) Loans made to the joint venture are on mutually agreed terms.

c) The sales and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balance at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs through banking channels.

d) The short term loans facilities (as discussed in note 24) from bank availed by the Company have been secured by way of guarantee given by Premium Holding Limited.

e) The guarantees for the related parties are given in the ordinary course of business and related parties have provided counter guarantees for such guarantees.

f) **The following tables provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant period.**

Key Management Personnel:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Dr. Jyotsna Suri		
- Salary and wages	84.00	84.00
- Post employment benefits	3.14	3.14
- Lease rent paid	30.00	30.00
- Interest paid on deposits	102.56	50.59
- Guarantee/ Undertaking (received)	2,760.13	(1,471.40)
- Loan (received)	(1,472.00)	(1,420.00)
- Loan repaid	1,050.00	928.00
- Sale of goods/services	29.64	24.90
- Sitting fees	1.25	1.00
- Donation received	555.00	-

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Ms. Divya Suri Singh		
- Salary and wages	72.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	-	3.13
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
- Donation received	140.00	110.00
Ms. Deeksha Suri		
- Salary and wages	72.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	-	2.91
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
Mr. Keshav Suri		
- Salary and wages	72.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	-	2.84
- Sitting fees	1.05	1.30
Ms. Urmila Khurana		
- Salary and wages	24.40	-
- Employee stock option expense	0.57	-
Mr. Madhav Sikka		
- Salary and wages	-	49.63
- Post employment benefits	-	0.99
Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma		
- Salary and wages	4.33	-
Mr. Himanshu Pandey		
- Salary and wages	22.80	18.93
- Employee stock option expense	0.89	-
- Post employment benefits	2.10	0.62
Mr. Sandeep Chandna		
- Salary and wages	-	11.52
Mr. Ramesh Suri		
- Sale of goods/services	6.37	-
- Sitting fees	4.75	6.00

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Mr. M.Y. Khan		
- Sitting fees	4.10	4.80
Mr. Dhruv Prakash		
- Sitting fees	4.30	3.30
Mr. Ranjan Mathai		
- Sitting fees	2.70	1.50
Mr. Vivek Mehra		
- Sitting fees	3.30	2.60
Ms. Shovana Narayan		
- Sitting fees	1.70	0.50
Mr. Lalit Bhasin		
- Sitting fees	-	2.10
Mr. Hanuwant Singh		
- Sitting fees	-	0.90
Mr. D.V. Batra		
- Sitting fees	0.25	0.75
Relative of Key Management Personnel:		
Mr. Jayant Nanda		
- Donation received	0.80	385.00

Transaction with Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

Deeksha Holding Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	116.45	111.34
-Purchase of goods	5.53	8.05
-Lease rent paid	148.02	164.52
-Maintenance charges received	8.32	8.65
-Expenditure incurred for BHL, reimbursement paid by BHL	0.94	1.40

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
-Loan (received)	(2,200.00)	(200.00)
-Loan paid	1,100.00	992.36
-Interest paid on deposits	25.36	16.65
-Donation received	200.00	100.00
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	12.00	10.27
-Loan received	(80.00)	-
-Interest paid on deposits	3.26	-
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	0.98	1.15
Prima Telecom Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	1.59	1.83
-Purchase of goods	-	2.09
Responsible Builders Private Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	4.71	4.63
-Loan (received)	71.00	50.00
-Sale of goods / services	0.10	4.39
-Interest paid on deposits	11.94	1.97
Premium Exports Limited		
-Lease rent paid	-	1.35
Rohan Motors Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	20.53	8.38
-Purchase of fixed assets	-	4.20
-Services received	1.57	1.79
-Maintenance charges received	1.78	2.00
Subros Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	98.73	96.32
-Maintenance charges received	17.36	20.19

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
FIBCOM India Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	0.23	0.85
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited		
-Consultancy services provided	6.13	5.71
-Services received	0.09	-
Premium Farm Fresh Produce Limited		
-Donation received	-	150.00
Cargo Hospitality Private Limited		
-Loan (received)	(85.00)	(85.00)
-Loan paid	385.00	385.00
Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd		
-Purchase of goods	-	282.23
Cargo Motors Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	9.23	5.27
-Donation received	11.00	-
Bhasin & Company		
-Consultancy services received	-	1.75
Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited)		
-Loan paid	20.91	12.34
-Interest paid on deposits	10.72	18.27
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	0.22	0.29
-Purchase of goods	127.20	123.06
Tempo Automobile Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	0.95	2.03
-Services received	0.18	0.74

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
		(All amounts Rs in Lacs)
Godawari Motors Private Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	0.53	2.52
-Purchase of goods	-	38.97
-Maintenance charges received	2.19	2.51
Ramesh Suri (HUF)		
-Maintenance charges received	0.91	1.06
St. Olave's Limited		
-Consultancy services provided	83.23	59.24
-Expenditure incurred by BHL and reimbursed received by BHL	38.92	76.69
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Pvt Ltd		
-Sale of goods / services	-	6.70

(g) **Balance outstanding as at period end**

Key Management Personnel- Receivables	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	24.90

Balance receivable from Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	106.18	103.97
Cargo Motors Private Limited	36.17	41.38
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	7.75	9.28
Deeksha Holding Limited	169.53	33.00
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	0.93
FIBCOM India Limited	9.56	12.21
Global Autotech Limited	0.42	-
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	53.65	53.65
Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd	-	12.97
L. P. Hospitality Private Limited	1.89	1.61
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	0.16	0.08
Prima Telecom Limited	0.63	1.00
Responsible Builders Private Limited	0.21	0.63
Rohan Motors Limited	3.65	2.93
Subros Limited	42.51	27.53

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	0.22	-
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	0.13
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	2.67
St. Olave's Limited	79.45	139.08
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	0.02	0.31

Balance payable to Key Management Personnel:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	1,520.12	1,111.44
Ms. Divya Suri	10.66	3.60
Ms. Deeksha Suri	10.66	3.60
Mr. Keshav Suri	8.86	-

Balance payable to Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Deeksha Holding Limited	1,487.25	275.98
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	4.84
Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited)	134.11	145.39
Global Autotech Limited	0.03	0.13
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	82.93	0.06
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	1.18
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	0.08
Responsible Builders Private Limited	129.02	-
Rohan Motors Limited	0.33	0.22
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	25.99	42.29
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	0.12
Godawari Motors Private Limited	0.04	-

Corporate Guarantees / Undertaking received:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Ms. Jyotsna Suri	(7,346.52)	(5,714.98)
Premium Holdings Limited	(5,257.02)	(5,203.53)

(h) Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Entities controlled by the company		Key management personnel (KMPs)		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMPs or their relatives		Total	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Receivables										
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	-	-	-	24.90	24.90	-	-	**24.90**	**24.90**
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.18	103.97	**106.18**	**103.97**
Cargo Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.38	41.38	**41.38**	**41.38**
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.28	9.28	**9.28**	**9.28**
Deeksha Holding Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	169.53	33.00	**169.53**	**33.00**
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.93	0.93	**0.93**	**0.93**
FIBCOM India Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.21	12.21	**12.21**	**12.21**
Global Autotech Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	-	**0.42**	-
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.65	53.65	**53.65**	**53.65**
Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.97	12.97	**12.97**	**12.97**
L. P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	1.61	**1.89**	**1.61**
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.08	**0.16**	**0.08**
Prima Telecom Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	**1.00**	**1.00**
Responsible Builders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.63	0.63	**0.63**	**0.63**
Rohan Motors Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.65	2.93	**3.65**	**2.93**
Subros Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.51	27.53	**42.51**	**27.53**
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	-	**0.22**	-
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	**0.13**	**0.13**
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.67	2.67	**2.67**	**2.67**
St. Olave's Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	139.08	139.08	**139.08**	**139.08**
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.31	**0.31**	**0.31**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Subsidiaries		Entities controlled by the company		Key management personnel (KMPs)		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMPs or their relatives		Total	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Payables										
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	-	-	-	1,520.12	1,111.44	-	-	**1,520.12**	**1,111.44**
Ms. Divya Suri	-	-	-	-	10.66	3.60	-	-	**10.66**	**3.60**
Ms. Deeksha Suri	-	-	-	-	10.66	3.60	-	-	**10.66**	**3.60**
Mr. Keshav Suri	-	-	-	-	8.86	-	-	-	**8.86**	-
Deeksha Holding Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,487.25	275.98	**1,487.25**	**275.98**
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.84	4.84	**4.84**	**4.84**
Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	-	145.39	145.39	**145.39**	**145.39**
Global Autotech Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.13	**0.13**	**0.13**
IT Sounds Chics Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	1.08	**1.21**	**1.08**
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.93	0.06	**82.93**	**0.06**
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	1.18	**1.18**	**1.18**
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08	**0.08**	**0.08**
Responsible Builders Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	129.02	-	**129.02**	-
Rohan Motors Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.22	**0.33**	**0.22**
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.29	42.29	**42.29**	**42.29**
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	0.12	**0.12**	**0.12**
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	-	**0.04**	-

(i) In relation to the land for our proposed hotels in Mangalore and Pune, we have entered into memorandum of understanding with each of Prima Realtors Private Limited, one of our Group Companies and a member of our Promoter Group, and Cargo Hospitality Private Limited, one of our Group Companies, for a long-term license. The definitive license agreements in relation to these hotels have, however, not yet been executed.

Note 52: Details of CSR expenditure:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	82.31	53.38
b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2019:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	141.98	-
c) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2018:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	38.42

Note 53: Segmental information

Business segments: For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its services rendered and products sold. The leadership team (Chairman and Chief Financial Officer) monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. The Group has four reportable segments, as follows:

Hotel operations: It represents sale of rooms and apartments, food and beverages, banquet rentals and other services relating to hotel operations including telecommunication, laundry, business centre, health centre and other related services

Aircraft charter operations: It represents services rendered to customers who hire aircraft for travel.

Other activities: It represents operations relating to renting of shops located within hotel premises and separate business towers operated by the Group and Income and expenses arising out of training and education activities carries out by the Group.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Hotel operations		Aircraft charter operations		Other activities		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue								
External sales	75,734.71	71,415.53	635.76	489.19	2,041.28	1,893.72	**78,411.75**	**73,798.44**
Other income	1,496.89	863.90	-	-	1,198.82	789.99	**2,695.71**	**1,653.89**
Finance income	460.75	-	-	-	109.23	109.25	**569.98**	**109.25**
Unallocated corporate income	-	-	-	-	-	-	**80.51**	**532.48**
Total	**77,692.35**	**72,279.43**	**635.76**	**489.19**	**3,349.33**	**2,792.96**	**81,757.95**	**76,094.06**
Segment result	18,546.09	26,038.88	(334.27)	(587.04)	2,388.50	2,044.99	**20,600.32**	**27,496.83**
Unallocated corporate expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(18,626.08)**	**(26,690.88)**
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(869.02)**	**(7,582.07)**
Profit for the year							**2,843.26**	**8,388.02**
Particulars	**Hotel operations**		**Aircraft charter operations**		**Other activities**		**Total**	
	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Segment assets	230,043.85	228,099.04	3,963.93	4,518.97	14,983.53	12,307.94	**248,991.31**	**244,925.95**
Unallocated corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	**17,324.09**	**20,334.68**
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**266,315.40**	**265,260.63**
Segment liabilities	14,944.11	16,216.79	56.10	53.35	4,042.57	4,396.15	**19,042.78**	**20,666.29**
Unallocated corporate liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	**148,959.09**	**148,388.62**
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	**168,001.87**	**169,054.91**
Capital expenditure towards acquisition of fixed assets	5,954.94	841.59	7.85	106.79	2,670.06	3,598.15	**8,632.85**	**4,546.53**
Depreciation / amortization	8,266.57	7,958.48	324.69	322.09	70.70	64.36	**8,661.96**	**8,344.93**
Non cash (income)/expenses other than depreciation and amortization	829.96	233.43	-	-	-	-	**829.96**	**233.43**

Note: Capital expenditure includes exchange differences that have been capitalised.

Geographical information: The operating interests of the Company are confined to India since all the operational activities exists in India only. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Company's single geographical location i.e. India

Note 54: Interest in joint-ventures

The Group has a 16.67% interest in Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co., joint venture involved in business of operation of Hotels. The Group's interest in the joint venture is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint venture, based on their Ind AS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in restated consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Summarised balance sheet

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co.	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Total current assets	2,311.52	2,168.52
Total non-current assets	5,194.56	4,872.64
Total current liabilities	(2,257.82)	(2,117.90)
Total non-current liabilities	(6,672.76)	(6,259.24)
Equity share capital	(65.20)	(65.20)
Surplus	**(1,489.70)**	**(1,401.17)**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	16.67%	16.67%
Group's share of loss*	(248.33)	(233.58)

*Loss for Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co. has not been recognised for all the periods presented since the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the joint venture.

Reconcilation to carrying amounts

	Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co.	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Gross investment in joint ventures	10.85	10.85
Less: Provision for diminution	(10.85)	(10.85)
Net Investment in joint ventures	-	-
Loan to joint ventures	678.03	678.03
Less: Provision for doubtful loan	(678.03)	(678.03)
Less: Share of loss for previous years	-	-
	-	-

Summarised statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co.	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Revenue	-	-
Interest and other income	-	-
	-	-
Cost of material consumed	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-
Other expenses	0.27	0.25
Finance cost	-	-
Loss before tax	(0.27)	(0.25)
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss for the year	(0.27)	(0.25)
Group's share of loss for the year*	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(0.27)	(0.25)
Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year*	-	-

*Loss for Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co. has not been recognised for all periods presented since the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the joint venture.

NOTE 55: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SCHEULDE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 OF ENTERPRISES :

31 March 2019 (All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	Net Assets, ie total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	Rupees	As % of Consolidated net assets	Rupees	As % of Consolidated net assets	Rupees	As % of Consolidated net assets	Rupees	As % of Consolidated net assets
Parent								
Bharat Hotels Limited	111,383.72	113%	2,002.74	50%	94.56	94%	2,097.30	51.08%
Subsidiaries								
Apollo Zipper India Limited	17,604.96	18%	(475.33)	-12%	2.41	2%	(472.92)	-12%
Jyoti Limited	(275.36)	0%	(19.49)	0%	-	0%	(19.49)	0%
Prima Buildwell Private Limited	(538.87)	-1%	(4.24)	0%	-	0%	(4.24)	0%
Prime Cellular Limited	3,512.08	4%	(61.05)	-2%	-	0%	(61.05)	-1%
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	5,079.07	5%	525.47	13%	-	0%	525.47	13%
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	19,049.68	19%	(2,327.62)	-58%	3.25	3%	(2,324.37)	-57%
Non controlling interest	(4,122.85)	-4%	1,162.43	29%	-	0%	1,162.43	28%
Consolidation Adjustment/ Elimination	(53,378.90)	-54%	3,202.78	80%	-	0%	3,202.78	78%
TOTAL	98,313.53	100%	4,005.69	100%	100.22	100%	4,105.91	100%

31 March 2018

Particulars	Net Assets, ie total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	Rupees	As % of Consolidated net assets	Rupees	As % of Consolidated net assets	Rupees	As % of Consolidated net assets	Rupees	As % of Consolidated net assets
Parent								
Bharat Hotels Limited	110,122.10	114.47%	3,123.98	41.63%	(59.56)	97.30%	3,064.42	41.17%
Subsidiaries								
Apollo Zipper India Limited	17,932.68	18.64%	2,441.40	32.53%	(0.74)	1.21%	2,440.66	32.79%
Jyoti Limited	(255.87)	-0.27%	(17.33)	-0.23%	-	0.00%	(17.33)	-0.23%
Prima Buildwell Private Limited	(534.63)	-0.56%	10.77	0.14%	-	0.00%	10.77	0.14%
Prime Cellular Limited	3,573.13	3.71%	(39.65)	-0.53%	-	0.00%	(39.65)	-0.53%
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	2,021.62	2.10%	334.27	4.45%	-	0.00%	334.27	4.49%
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	19,381.21	20.15%	1,769.36	23.58%	(0.91)	1.49%	1,768.45	23.76%
Non controlling interest	(2,960.42)	-3.08%	(884.07)	-11.78%	-	0.00%	(884.07)	-11.88%
Consolidation Adjustment/ Elimination	(53,074.10)	-55.17%	765.23	10.20%	-	0.00%	765.23	10.28%
TOTAL	96,205.72	100%	7,503.95	100%	(61.21)	100%	7,442.74	100%

Note 56: Non-controlling Interests

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the group. The amounts disclosed for each subsidiary are before inter-company eliminations.

Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)

Non-Controlling Interests (NCI)

Summarised Balance Sheet

(All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current assets	1,038.37	1,237.34
Current liabilities	1,721.89	2,488.52
Net current assets/(liabilities)	**(683.52)**	**(1,251.19)**
Non current assets	40,044.57	42,207.80
Non current liabilities	20,311.37	21,575.41
Net non current assets/(liabilities)	**19,733.20**	**20,632.40**
Net assets/(liabilities)	**19,049.68**	**19,381.21**
Adjustment pertaining to interest free loan*	15,143.28	13,262.63
Accumulated non controlling interest	**(5,618.44)**	**(3,572.03)**

Summarised Statement of Profit and Loss

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Revenue	4,644.47	4,563.50
Profit for the year	(2,327.62)	1,769.36
Other comprehensive income	3.25	(0.91)
Total comprehensive income	**(2,324.37)**	**1,768.45**
Profit allocated to NCI	**(1,162.19)**	**884.22**
Summarised cash flows		
Cash flow from operating activities	469.64	(9,542.40)
Cash flow from financing activities	(50.77)	9,616.90
Cash flow from investing activities	(497.33)	(56.06)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(78.46)	18.44

Apollo Zipper India Limited

The Company hold 90% equity interest in this subsidiary. As per the agreement with the shareholder of the non controlling interest, such shareholder shall not be responsible for any liabilities of the subsidiary company other than liabilities specifically agreed to.

Also, the subsidiary company had a revaluation reserve of Rs. 597 lacs arising out of revaluation exercise of certain fixed assets carried out in earlier years under previous GAAP. Although under Ind AS, such revaluation reserve has been transferred to retained earnings, however, the Group has allocated share of revaluation reserve aggregating to Rs. 597 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 597 lacs) towards non-controlling interest on a conservative basis.

Note 57: Impairment testing of goodwill

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating divisions which represent the lowest level within the group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which is not higher than the Group's operating segments. The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each unit are as follows :

(All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Hotel operations at Kolkata property	5,141.35	5,141.35
Hotel operations at Srinagar property	3,268.10	3,268.10
	8,409.45	**8,409.45**
Units without significant goodwill	16.02	16.02
	8,425.47	**8,425.47**

Hotel operations at Kolkata property

The recoverable amount of this CGU is based on fair value less costs to sell, estimated using discounted cash flows. The fair value measurement has been categorised as Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

(in percent)	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Discount Rate	10.63	10
Average Room revenue (ARR) growth rate	7	5
Occupancy Rate	7	2
EBITDA growth rate	5	3

The discount rate is a post-tax measure estimated based on the weighted-average cost of capital.

The cash flow projections include specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter.

EBITDA has been estimated taking into account past experience, adjusted as follows:

- Revenue growth has been projected taking into account the average growth levels experienced over the past five years at its either hotel properties and the estimated sales volume and price growth for the next five years. It has been assumed that the average room price would increase in line with forecast inflation over the next five years.

- Cost increase has been factored into the budgeted EBITDA, reflecting various operational costs in which the CGU operates which are assumed to grow in line with inflation over the years.

The estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeds its carrying amount by approximately Rs. 5,213.10 lacs (31 March 2018 : Rs. 4,073.70 lacs). Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in three key assumptions could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the percent by which these three assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

	Changes required for recoverable amount to equal carrying amount	
(in percent)	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
Discount Rate	1.77	1.77
Occupancy rate growth rate	(3.30)	(3.30)
Average Room revenue (ARR) growth rate	(5.22)	(5.22)

Hotel operations at Srinagar property

The recoverable amount of this CGU is based on fair value less costs to sell, estimated using valuation techniques by a registered valuer. The fair value measurement has been categorised as Level 2 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. For the purpose of valuation, cost approach has been used to determine the value of subject land/leasehold rights. Value in real estate is created by utility of the real estate and capacity to satisfy the needs and wants.

The value of land represents the value in exchange where the valuation of land and development reflects the value in exchange and the additional return for development of the land on account of holding cost, construction execution risk and operating risk for running and maintaining the property. The contributions to the valuation of land parcels are derived from general uniqueness of the land, age of the construction, location of the land, relatively limited supply, heritage value of the property and specific utility of a given site.

Note 58: Employee Stock Option Plan Disclosure

The Company has granted 7,00,600 options (previous period nil) to the employees during the year ended 31 March 2019. The exercise price per share is calculated by valuing the equity as on 31 March 2018 and dividing it by number of shares. The fair value of the share option is estimated at the grant date using Black-Scholes-Merton Model. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Scheme Name	ESOP 2017	
Year in which scheme was established	2017-18	
Number of options authorised and granted	700,600	-
Exercise price	383.28	-
Fair value of option- Weighted average option value	33.65	-
Vesting requirement	Over 4 years service from the date of grant of option as under -	-
	-At the end of a period of 1.5 (one and a half) years from the grant date - 10%	-
	-At the end of a period of 2 years from the grant date - 20%	-

Particulars		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	-At the end of a period of 3 years from the grant date - 30%		-
	-At the end of a period of 4 years from the grant date - 40%		-
Option activity during the year under the plans is set out below :			
Opening balance		-	-
Granted during the year		700,600	-
Vested during the year		-	-
Exercised during the year		-	-
Forfeited/(lapsed) during the year		100,400	-
Expired during the year		-	-
Outstanding at the year end		600,200	-
Options exercisable at the year end		-	-
Remaining contractual life (years) at the year end		-	-

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in following table:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	8,044,063	-

The following table list the inputs to the models used for the ESOP plan for the year ended 31 March 2019

Years	1.5 years	2 years	3 years	4 years
Vesting Schedule	10%	20%	30%	40%
Risk Free Interest Rate	7.30%	7.50%	7.76%	7.92%
Expected Option Life	1.5 years	2 years	3 years	4 years
Stock Volatility	46.10%	46.10%	46.10%	46.10%
Annual Dividend Per Share	-	-	-	-
Maturity date	June 10, 2026	June 10, 2026	June 10, 2026	June 10, 2026
Option Value	100.13	120.14	150.61	176.03
Exit/Attrition Rate	40%	40%	40%	40%
Modified option value	61.28	43.25	32.54	22.81
Weighted average option value	33.65			

The expected life of the share options is based on current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumptions basis assumed future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

59. Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

Holding Company:

a) Income Tax Matters

Assessment year	Amounts disputed (Rupees in lacs)	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
1997-98 to 2009-10	806.47	863.68
2010-11	-	1,799.96
2011 - 12 to 2014-15	84.71	178.88
2015-16	120.66	120.66
2016-17	122.91	-
Total	**1,134.75**	**2,963.18**

The above income tax matters include certain disallowances of expenses claimed by the Company and certain other additions made by the assessing officers in respective years. These matters are pending with various judicial/appellate authorities including CIT (A), ITAT and High court. For some of the matters, judicial/appellate authorities have decided the cases in favor of the Company. However, these are being contested again by the Department of Income tax.

Further, the Company had received notice under section 148 of the Income-tax Act 1961, for assessment year 2010-11 (in the previous year ended 31 March 2018) and 2011-12 (in the current year ended 31 March 2019), for reassessment proceedings in respect of depreciation claimed amounting to Rs 5,295.54 lacs and Rs 3,374.48 lacs having tax impact of Rs 1,799.96 lacs and Rs 1,146.98 lacs respectively. The same have been decided in favour of the Company.

The Company believes that it has merit in these cases and it is only possible, but not probable, that these cases may be decided against the Company. Hence, these have been disclosed as contingent liability and no provision for any liability has been deemed necessary in these financial statements.

b) Demands against the company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees (note (ii))	52.28	52.28
Demand for cumulative interest (note (iii))	1,187.83	1,184.54
Demand by Custom Authorities (note(iv))	968.05	968.05
Demand of service tax (note (v))	293.26	356.81
Demand of Urban Development Tax (note (vi))	190.59	190.59
Claims from contractor (note (vii))	-	1,700.00
Demand of property tax (note (viii)	-	994.51
Demand of stamp duty (note ix)	908.20	909.20
Demand of annual room fees (note x)	63.22	63.22
Other claims not acknowledged as debt	159.53	188.42

i) Certain employees have filed cases in the courts/ legal forums against termination/ suspension/assault and have sought relief. The liability, if any, with respect to these claims is not currently ascertainable and in the opinion of the management, would not have material effect on these financial statements.

ii) Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees for one of the properties taken on lease, under a lease cum management contract, is being contested by the management and based on legal advice, the management is confident that the aforementioned liability shall not devolve on the company.

iii) New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has raised a demand of cumulative interest towards alleged delays in payments of initial license fees. The Company has responded to NDMC questioning the validity of such demand. NDMC has not provided the Company any basis of these demands. Based on a legal advice, the management is confident that the aforementioned liability shall not devolve on the Company.

iv) Demand by Custom Authorities against import of aircraft is being challenged by the Company at Customs Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT).

v) Demand of Service Tax is being challenged by the Company at various forums.

vi) Municipal Council of Udaipur has raised a demand of Urban Development tax for the financial years 2007-08 to 2018-2019. The demand has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court at Jodhpur where interim relief was granted by the court. The Company has paid Rs. 30.00 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs 25.00 lacs) for the said period. Based upon expert analysis, believes that no further provision is necessary at this stage.

vii) Claim received from a contractor not accepted by the Company amounting to Rs. Nil (31 March 2018: Rs. 1,700.00 lacs) against which the Company has given an advance of Rs. Nil (31 March 2018: Rs 662.00 lacs). The matter has been amicably settled in the current year and no liability has devolved on the Company.

viii) During the previous year, the Company received a notice from Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike ("BBMP") for its property situated at Kumara Krupa Road, Bangalore for additional property tax of Rs. 994.51 lacs along with 2% interest charges. The case has been settled in the current year and no liability has devolved on the Company.

ix) During the year ended 31 March 2002, the Collector of Stamps at Udaipur issued a show cause notice towards stamp duty of approximately Rs. 908.20 lacs upon transfer of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, the erstwhile unit of Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). The Company had filed a writ with the Hon'ble High Court of Jodhpur. The Hon'ble Court had directed the Collector Stamps not to raise any further order in this regard until the resolution of the transfer matter. The company is of the view that there is no likelihood of any liability devolving on the Company and accordingly no provision, at this stage, is required in these financial statements.

x) Show cause notice (SCN) received from Department of Home (General) Secretariat, Goa demanding Rs. 63.22 lacs towards annual room fees for the period 2006-2011. The Company has filed reply to SCN stating that the Company has already paid their dues of Annual Room fees, and the demand is arbitrary and not appropriate. The matter is pending for disposal before Department of Home (General) Secretariat, Goa. Based on the expert analysis, the Company is of the view that there is no likelihood of any liability devolving on the Company and accordingly no provision, at this stage, is required in these financial statements.

xi) During the previous year, Company has received notice from the Collector of Stamp, Delhi wherein department has sought explanation as to why transfer of right to use of commercial establishment at Delhi location (including hotel and commercial towers) is not liable to stamp duty. In the current period, the Company has received demand order of Rs. 510.40 lacs (including penalty). Subsequently, the Company has filed an appeal with Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ("CCRA") and simultaneously has obtained stay on the said demand from Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Based on the legal analysis, the Company is of the view that there is no likelihood of any liability devolving on the Company and accordingly no provision, at this stage, is required in these financial statements.

xii) The Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) has, in a recent decision ('SC decision'), ruled that various allowances like conveyance allowance, special allowance, education allowance, medical allowance etc., paid uniformly and universally by an employer to its employees would form part of basic wages for computing the provident fund ('PF' or 'the fund') contribution and thereby, has laid down principles to exclude (or include) a particular allowance or payments from 'basic wage' for the purpose of computing PF contribution. The Company pays special allowance, conveyance allowance and others allowances to its employees as a part of it's their compensation structure, which are not included in the basic wages for the purpose of computing the PF. The provision for employee contribution has been recognised in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 for the payments made after judgment date.

c) Other Matters

i. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015 enhanced the eligibility limit for payment of bonus of employees from Rs. 0.10 lacs per month to Rs. 0.21 lacs per month from the Financial Year 2014-15. The Company has estimated liability of Rs. 195.28 lacs for the financial year 2014-15. The above amendment has been stayed by various High Courts and the management, based on this, has not provided for enhanced bonus for Financial Year 2014-15 in the books of accounts.

ii. The Company has received notices for playing music without license in the various hotels of the Company, infringement of copyright. Management is confident that it has complied with the license as per the arrangement and therefore do not foresee any liability.

iii. During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company had received show cause notice under section 13 of Luxuries Tax Act, 1996, being asked to submit books of accounts and other document pertaining to period from 2014-15 onwards. The company has responded to the aforesaid notice received. The management believes, based on expert analysis, that no provision is required at this stage.

iv. During the year ended 31 March 2015, Company had received a notice from the Secretary of the Udma Grama Panchayat on account of property tax revision under the Kerala Panchayat Raj (Property Tax, Service Cess and Surcharge) Rules, demanding differential property tax. The same is being contested by management in the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

Subsidiary Company

Jyoti Limited

For the assessment years from 2005-06 to 2014-15, demand orders amounting to Rs. 1,918.76 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 1,918.76 lacs) were passed against the Company by relevant assessing officers on account of difference between actual market rent of the property and the license fee received. Appeals and cross appeals were filed with various judicial/appellate authorities including CIT(A) and ITAT. During the course of judicial proceedings, matters were decided in favor of the Company and demand was initially reduced to Rs. 201.08 lacs. The order was further contested by the Company and the demand has been finally reduced to Rs. Nil.

However, effect of the favorable orders to the demand of Rs. 201.08 lacs have not been passed by the relevant officers. Also, the department has filed an appeal with High Court against such favorable order.

The management believes that it has merit in these cases and it is only possible, but not probable, that the case may be decided against the Company. Hence, the same have been disclosed as contingent liability and no provision for any liability has been deemed necessary in the financial statements.

Subsidiary Company

Apollo Zipper India Limited

i. Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

(All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Duty payable if export commitment not met	837.68	846.01
Service tax and VAT	53.49	53.49

ii. During earlier years, the Company had given certain portion of the premises to various entities and individuals on rent. After acquisition by Bharat Hotels Limited, the renovation of the property was initiated, for which it was necessary to have the afore-mentioned rented out portions vacated. Honourable Supreme Court vide its Order dated 20th April 2018, had directed the tenant i.e. Newman & Co. to vacate the premises within 6 months from the date of order and they have vacated the premises.

Subsidiary Company

Kujjal Hotels Private Limited ('KHPL')

i. Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

(All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Duty payable if export commitment not met	678.97	678.97

ii. During the year 2013-2014, the Company had received a demand notice for Rs. 1,875.00 lacs on account of delay in commencement of operations from Estate Office, Chandigarh which was later reduced to Rs. 1,403.00 lacs by the Finance Secretary. As per the orders of the Finance Secretary, the Company paid Rs.450.00 lacs under protest and the remaining has to be deposited within a year from the date of Partial Occupation Certificate. The Company had filed writ petition with Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana against the same demand. The Hon'ble Court has passed an order stating that further amount shall remain stayed till the final decision. Management believes that no provision is required.

iii. A suit has been filed against the Hotel and its directors / officers, claiming damages of Rs. 50 lacs by the parents of a guest who had died in the hotel premises. The damages have been claimed for alleged negligence of the hotel and its officers. The Company has contested the claim at Punjab and Haryana High Court. The management believes that they have a strong case and no provision is required.

iv. During the previous year ended 31 March 2018, KHPL received demand notice for recovery of Property tax for Rs 59.08 lacs pertaining to period from 2005-06 to 2017-18 from Chandigarh Municipal Corporation. The amount includes principal and interest. The Company had protested the said demand on the pretext that the entire IT Park, where the Hotel is located at Chandigarh was exempted from Property tax through Notification for development of IT Park. The contention of authority is that the exemption was applicable to IT Companies only and no other commercial institutions. The matter is still under consideration with authority. The management believes that they have a strong case and no provision is required.

v. Service tax Show Cause Notice dated 24.10.2018 wherein demand of Rs. 135.49 lacs has been raised on account of additional service tax towards alleged wrong abatement applied during the Financial Year 2013-14 to 2016-17. The Company has filed the reply. The management believes that they have a strong case and no provision is required.

vi. **Guarantees:**

In respect of bank guarantees issued in favour of:

(All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Guarantees given to Customs Department for export obligations, Estate Office, Chandigarh	862.20	862.20
Guarantees given to Service Tax Department	0.50	0.50

60. The Company had obtained land on license of 99 years from New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) with effect from 11 March 1981. The Company has constructed a hotel and commercial towers on the aforementioned land. The Company is paying an annual license fee of Rs. 145.00 lacs to the NDMC which is subject to revision after every 33 years provided that increase in license fees, shall be linked to the increase in the market value of the Underlying Land, subject to a ceiling of 100% of the preceding immediately license fee. NDMC did not increase the license fee upon the expiry of 33 years. In November 2016, NDMC issued a demand of Rs. 19,877.73 lacs vide provisional bills towards the increase in license fee from the date of expiry of the first term of 33 years. The Company filed a writ with the Hon'ble High Court at Delhi challenging the demand and basis thereof. The Hon'ble High Court, in February 2017, quashed and set aside the aforementioned provisional bills directing NDMC to recompute the demand, if any, and issue final bills with the basis of calculation specifically spelt out. The management based upon expert analysis, believes no additional liability shall be levied upon the company.

61. During the previous year ended 31 March 2018, the Company has revised the joint venture agreement and obtained control over the board of Kujjal Hotels Private Limited ("KHPL"). Further the Company also converted its interest bearing loan to be interest free as a consequence of its control over KHPL.

62. As per the terms of the land allocation agreement of Ahmedabad property, the Company was required to complete the construction within two years from the date of allotment i.e. by 23 March 2010. During the year, the Company had applied to the State Government of Gujarat for an extension of the construction period upto May 2020. The management does not anticipate any concern in obtaining extension of the completion deadline for the project.

63. a) During the year, the Company has received a show cause notice (the "Notice") from NDMC regarding alleged unauthorized construction at New Delhi Hotel and its Commercial towers (Collectively referred as New Delhi Property). The management had filed response to the observation in the notice and sought documents/information to assess unauthorized construction if any. Subsequent to the March 31, 2019, NDMC has issued an order to the Company for demolition of alleged unauthorized construction. The management on its analysis, believes that no demolition or financial liability therefore would devolve upon the Company in respect of this matter.

b) During the last year the company has received the demand notice (the "Notice") from New Delhi Municipal Council ('NDMC') directing it to pay on provisional basis an amount of Rs. 543.36 crores to Land and Development Office (L&DO) towards misuse, damage charges etc. for its construction at its New Delhi property therein. This demand has been raised by L&DO on NDMC. The management believes that this amount is not payable as NDMC itself has disputed the demand of L&DO stating that the claim is not payable and has requested L&DO to delete the demand. The management based upon legal analysis, believes that no liability would devolve on the Company in respect of this matter.

Note 64: New standard adopted - Revenue from contracts with customers

Indian Accounting Standard 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("Ind AS 115"), establishes a framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised and requires disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from customer contracts. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised through a 5-step approach:

(i) Identify the contracts with customer;

(ii) Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;

(iii) Determine the transaction price;

(iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and

(v) Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

The Group has adopted the standard on 1 April 2018 using modified retrospective approach with a cumulative catch-up adjustment made in retained earnings at the beginning of the current financial year, i.e. 1 April 2018 as if the standard had always been in effect. Comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for those periods. The adoption of the new standard did not result in any adjustments to the Group's revenue or net income. Also, there is no impact on the retained earnings as at 1 April 2017.

A. Disaggregation of revenue

I. Based on product & services

(All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(A) Sale of services and product	
Revenue from hospitality services	74,486.11
Revenue from membership programme	1,031.76
Revenue from sale of traded goods	118.51
(B) Other ancillary revenue	
Rent and maintenance	1,927.62
Consultancy/management fee	98.33
Aircraft charter hire	635.76
Tuition and application fees	113.66
	78,411.75

II. Based on segment

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Hotel operations	75,734.71
Aircraft charter operations	635.76
Other activities	2,041.28
	78,411.75

* The Group operates in single geographical location i.e. India.

B. Contract balances

The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets, and contract liabilities:

(All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade receivables (refer note 10)	5,758.58	6,438.45
Contract assets (unbilled revenue) (refer note 14)	260.28	386.84
Contract liabilities		
Provision for membership programme (refer note 27)	141.01	65.80
Advance from customers (refer note 28)	1,377.96	1,773.29
Deferred revenue of membership programme (refer note 28)	514.76	457.40

A trade receivable is recorded when the Group has issued an invoice and has an unconditional right to receive payment. In respect of revenues from hospitality services, the invoice is typically issued as the related performance obligations are satisfied.

Contract assets

An entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. The table does not include amounts which were received and recognised as revenue in the year.

Description	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance	386.84	347.03
Add : Increase in unbilled revenue during the year	-	39.81
Less : Recognised as revenue	126.56	-
Closing balance	**260.28**	**386.84**
Current	260.28	386.84
Non current	-	-
Total	**260.28**	**386.84**

Contract liabilities

An entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Advance from customers

Advance from customer is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. The table does not include amounts which were received and recognised as revenue in the year.

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance	1,773.29	1,696.89
Add : Increase in advance from customer during the year	-	76.40
Less : Recognised as revenue	395.33	-
Closing balance	**1,377.96**	**1,773.29**
Current	1,377.96	1,773.29
Non current	-	-
Total	**1,377.96**	**1,773.29**

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. The main categories of deferred revenue relate to the Loyalty and Membership programme. The table does not include amounts which were received and recognised as revenue in the year.

(All Amounts Rs. in lacs)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance	523.20	392.46
Add : Increase in deferred revenue during the year	132.57	130.74
Less : Recognised as revenue	-	-
Closing balance	**655.77**	**523.20**
Current	655.77	523.20
Non current	-	-
Total	**655.77**	**523.20**

C. Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

There has been no significant changes in contact assets/contract liabilities during the year.

Note 65: Post reporting date events

No adjustment or significant non – adjusting events have occurred between the 31 March reporting date and the date of authorization.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and Managing Director
DIN - 00004603

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Arvind Kumar Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019

STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES/ ASSOCIATE COMPANIES / JOINT VENTURES

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first provisio to sub-section (3) of Section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014)

Part "A" : SUBSIDIARIES

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of Subsidiary				
		Apollo Zipper India Limited	Jyoti Limited	Prima Buildwell Pvt. Limited	Prime Cellular Limited	Kujjal Hotels Pvt. Ltd.*
1	Reporting period	1-4-2018 to 31-3-2019	1-4-2018 to 31-3-2019	1-4-2018 to 31-3-2019	1-4-2018 to 31-3-2019	1-4-2018 to 31-3-2019
2	Reporting Currency	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
3	Share Capital	8,087,100	6,300,400	30,100,000	400,000,000	800,000,000
4	Reserves & Surplus	(380,681,158)	(80,509,317)	(83,986,546)	(48,792,253)	(1,746,843,075)
5	Total Assets	4,110,821,512	12,126,616	1,727,040	403,857,068	4,108,293,872
6	Total Liabilities	4,110,821,512	12,126,616	1,727,040	403,857,068	4,108,293,872
7	Investments	-	-	-	400,000,000	-
8	Turnover	607,910,608	5,000,000	21,697	14,703,093	464,446,972
9	Loss before Taxation	(67,728,469)	(722,799)	(423,527)	(6,104,876)	(307,873,173)
10	Provision for Taxation	(20,195,615)	1,226,225	-	-	(75,111,099)
11	Loss after Taxation	(47,532,854)	(1,949,024)	(423,527)	(6,104,876)	(232,762,074)
12	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
13	% of Shareholding	90%	100.00%	100.00%	99.60%	*

PART "B": ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of Joint Ventures Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZCo. **
1	Latest Audited Balance sheet date	1-4-2018 to 31-3-2019
2	Shares held by the company on the year end	
	Number	-
	Amount of Investment	-
	Extent of Holding %	-
3	Description of how there is significant influence	JV of Prima Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.
4	Reason why not consolidated	NA
5	Net worth attributable to shareholding	(142,449,972)
6	Loss for the year	
i	Considered in Consolidation	-
ii	Not Considered in Consolidation	(26,615)

* 50.00 % shares held by Prime Cellular Ltd. (subsidiary of the Company)

** 16.67 % shares held by Prima Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.(wholly owned subsidiary of the Company)

In case of Joint Venture i.e. Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co, unaudited financial statements, as certified by the Management, have been considered

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bharat Hotels Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	**Divya Suri Singh**	**Arvind Kumar Sharma**	**Himanshu Pandey**
Chairperson and Managing Director DIN - 00004603	Executive Director DIN-00004559	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary and Head Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 May 2019