ANNUAL REPORT

2019-2020

BHARAT HOTELS LIMITED

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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	(Non Executive Director)
Dr. M.Y. Khan	(Independent Director)
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	(Independent Director)
Mr. Vivek Mehra	(Independent Director)
Mr. Ranjan Mathai	(Independent Director)
Ms. Shovana Narayan	(Independent Director)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr. Gopal Jagwan

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.
Standard Chartered Bank

BOARD'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS,

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 39th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company together with the Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2020.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The key financial highlights of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2020 on standalone and consolidated basis are as under:

(Amount Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
Revenue from Operations	**61,764.59**	68,135.09	**71,773.44**	78,411.75
Other Income	**756.60**	1,359.24	**1,147.81**	2,695.71
Total Income	**62,521.19**	69,494.33	**72,921.25**	81,107.46
Profit before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA)	**18,832.08**	18,771.37	**22,134.05**	25,036.02
Add: Finance Income	**2,370.56**	2,027.14	**883.34**	650.49
Less: Finance Costs	**14,624.87**	13,716.68	**16,645.81**	14,933.69
Less: Depreciation & Amortization expenses	**5,029.91**	5,199.91	**9,119.21**	8,778.58
Profit before Tax & Exceptional Items	**1,547.86**	1,881.92	**(2,747.63)**	1,974.24
Less: Exceptional Items	**7,138.10**	-	**3,238.10**	-
Profit /(Loss) after Exceptional Items	**(5,590.24)**	1,881.92	**(5985.73)**	1,974.24
Less: Tax Expenses	**1,045.75**	(120.82)	**1394.15**	(869.02)
Profit/ (Loss) for the Year	**(6,635.99)**	2,002.74	**(7,379.87)**	2,843.26
Less: Share of non-controlling Interest	**-**	-	**(1,039.67)**	(1,162.43)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)	**43.04**	94.56	**47.14**	100.22
Total Comprehensive Income, net of Tax	**(6,592.95)**	2,097.30	**(6,293.06)**	4,105.91
Less: Adjustment due to IND AS 116	**(4621.46)**	-	**(4824.85)**	-
Tax on above	**1,691.61**	-	**1,691.61**	-
Add: Retained Earnings brought forward from the previous year	**54,880.77**	53,699.58	**46,147.64**	42,957.84
Less: Cash Dividend	**759.91**	759.91	**759.91**	759.91
Less: Tax on distribution of Equity Dividend	**156.20**	156.20	**156.20**	156.20
Retained Earnings	**47,371.71**	54,880.77	**35,805.24**	46,147.64

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The Lalit Suri Hospitality Group was recording a steady growth in its revenues in the last financial year until the set-back in last quarter from January 2020 onwards due to COVID-19 pandemic.

The timely lockdown by the Government to slow the COVID spread gave time to the authorities to plan. However it severely affected business of the hospitality sector. With social distancing, quarantine measures, travel bans etc., it is expected that the hospitality will take a longer time to revive. This sudden decline in revenues has had an immediate effect on the Company's ability to sustain fixed costs. The revenue loss in the period is a permanent loss and has put unexpected pressure on liquidity.

Some of our hotels are accommodating doctors on COVID 19 duty at hospitals at fixed rates to be paid by the Government. At a time when the spread of COVID virus was at its peak, the hotel and its staff took up the responsibility bestowed upon it and provided best services to the COVID warriors. Our efforts and services were appreciated equally by the doctors staying with us and many other forums.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

The domestic travel, weddings, social and leisure sector is expected to be the key to revival. The Company has explored various alternative revenue opportunities to ensure business continuity. These include home delivery of bakery, confectionery and gourmet hampers. The Company is also exploring possibilities of digital channels to make more products and services available to guests like Ayurveda doctor consultancy, wellness packages, chef at home, bartender at home, Kitty comes home, industrial catering.

The Company has carried out a risk assessment and it does not foresee any disruption in raw material supplies or any incremental risk on recoverability of assets. The internal audit, based on the audits of operating units and corporate functions, by in house internal audit provides positive assurance.

DIVIDEND

Considering the uncertain times ahead, it is necessary to conserve cash to ensure liquidity for business requirement for the Financial Year 2020-21, the Board of Directors decided not to recommend any dividend to the shareholders for the Financial Year 2019-20.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

During the financial year 2019-20, no amount has been transferred to General Reserve.

TRANSFER OF UNPAID AND UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND AND SHARES TO IEPF AUTHORITY

The Unclaimed Dividends up to the Financial Year ended on 31st March 2012, have been transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority ("IEPF") as mandated under law. Shares in respect of such dividends which have not been claimed for a period of 7 consecutive years are also liable to be statutorily transferred to the IEPF.

The Company sends reminders to the shareholders to claim their dividends to avoid transfer of dividends/ shares to IEPF Authority. The details of unclaimed dividends and the Shareholders, whose shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF Authority, are uploaded on the Company's website www.thelalit.com. In the year 2019-20, the company has transferred the unclaimed dividend of Rs. 303,258/- for the financial year 2011-12 and 25,326 equity shares to IEPF Authority.

In the present financial year 2020-21, the unclaimed dividend for the financial year 2012-13 and the equity shares for which the dividend has not been claimed for 7 (seven) consecutive financial years from 2012-13 to 2018-19 is being transferred to IEPF Authority.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Due to COVID -19 pandemic operations of all the hotels of the Company were adversely impacted and all the hotels were partially closed down since March 2020, as a result, revenue of the Company during the financial year 2020-21 has also dropped drastically as compared to same period of previous year.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year, there has been no change in the nature of business of the Company.

SUBSIDIARIES/JOINT VENTURE/ASSOCIATES

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

1. Jyoti Limited
2. PCL Hotels Limited
3. Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited
4. Prima Hospitality Private Limited
5. Kujjal Hotels Private Limited
6. Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZCo (Joint venture of Prima Hospitality Private Limited)
7. The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust (an entity controlled by the Company)

In the last financial year, the names of the following subsidiaries were changed to reflect the business of the companies:

- Name of Prima Buildwell Private Limited was changed to Prima Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.
- Name of Apollo Zipper India Ltd. was changed to Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Ltd.
- Name of Prime Cellular Limited was changed to PCL Hotels Ltd.

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.

DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors comprises of ten directors namely:

- Chairperson & Managing Director
- Three Executive Directors
- One Non-Executive Director and
- Five Independent Directors

During the year under review, there was no change in the Board of Directors of the Company. The Members at the Annual General Meeting held on August 28, 2019 re-appointed Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Directors of the Company.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Ramesh Suri, Director and Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director of the Company retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment subject to the approval of the Shareholders of the Company.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent Directors in Board of the Company are:

- Dr. M.Y. Khan,
- Mr. Dhruv Prakash,
- Mr. Vivek Mehra,
- Mr. Ranjan Mathai and
- Ms. Shovana Narayan.

All the above Independent Directors have given the declaration 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.

All the Independent Directors have confirmed that their names have been included in the data bank of Independent Directors maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs as required under Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014.

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 203 of the Act, the Key Managerial Personnel's ("KMP") of your Company are:

- Dr. Jyotsna Suri - Chairperson and Managing Director,
- Ms. Divya Suri Singh - Executive Director,
- Ms. Deeksha Suri- Executive Director,
- Mr. Keshav Suri- Executive Director,
- Mr. Himanshu Pandey- Company Secretary and Head Legal,
- Mr. Gopal Jagwan – Chief Financial Officer.

The term of Dr. Jyotsna Suri as Chairperson & Managing Director of the Company will expire on 15th October, 2020. The Board of Directors has approved reappointment of Dr. Jyotsna Suri as Chairperson & Managing Director with effect from 16th October, 2020 for a further period of 3 years on the remuneration as recommended by Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board subject to the approval of the members in the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The terms of re-appointment and remuneration to be paid to Dr. Jyotsna Suri is set out in the Resolution seeking the approval of shareholders, which part of the notice of the Annual General Meeting. Dr. Jyotsna Suri is also the Managing Director of Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited. She is not drawing any remuneration except sitting fees for attending the Board meeting from Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited.

The term of Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri as Executive Directors of the Company expired on 25th August, 2020. The Board of Directors has approved reappointment of the above Executive Directors with effect from 26th August, 2020 for a further period of 3 years on the remuneration as recommended by Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board subject to the approval of the members in the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The terms of re-appointment and remuneration to be paid to the above Executive Directors are set out in the Resolutions seeking the approval of shareholders, part of the notice of the Annual General Meeting.

During the year under review, Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma stepped down as Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from 7th February, 2020. Mr. Gopal Jagwan was appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company in his place with effect from 1st May, 2020.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors of the Company met four (4) times during the financial year 2019-20 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 2019-20 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 Loss 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 have 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.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC") supervises the process of performance evaluation. The Chairman of the NRC conducted discussions with the Board's 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 members of the Committee are:

   - Dr. M.Y Khan – Chairman (Independent Director)
   - Mr. Vivek Mehra (Independent Director)
   - Mr. Dhruv Prakash (Independent Director)
   - Mr. Keshav Suri (Executive Director)

All 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 2019-20 and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee is given in Annexure I. The Committee invited executives of the Company as it may consider appropriate. Audit Committee meetings are attended by CFO, Internal Auditor and the Statutory Auditors.

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. The recommendations of the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board in the financial year 2019-20.

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 four times during the period under review. The number and dates of meetings the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company during the financial year 2019-20 and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee is given in Annexure I. 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.

During the period under review, the Committee reviewed the Employee Stock Option Plan, incentive plans for the employees, performance evaluation of the Board, Committees and Directors, recommended appointments and remuneration of Key Managerial and Senior Managerial Personnel.

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 eight times during the period under review. The number and dates of meetings of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Company during the financial year 2019-20 and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee is given in Annexure I.

The brief terms of reference of the Committee is resolving grievances of shareholders complaints related to transfer/transmission of shares, issue of duplicate share certificates, non-receipt of dividend, etc.

4. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ("CSR")

The Company's CSR Committee comprises of Dr. Jyotsna Suri - Chairman, Ms. Divya Suri Singh and Ms. Shovana Narayan- Members. The Committee met once during the period under review on 10-02-2020.

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:

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 2019-20. A list of such awards and recognitions is given below:

The Lalit New Delhi

- Best Indian Wine Selection (Delhi-NCR/Five Star Hotel)" by del WINE Excellence Awards 2019
- Baluchi - Indian Restaurant with Best Wine List (Delhi/NCR/Five Star Hotel)" by del WINE Excellence Awards 2019
- OKO - Favourite New Opening of the Year" by Peaklife Gourmet Awards
- National Tourism Award - Hall of Fame Award in the category Hotel Providing best facilities for differently abled guests" by Department of Tourism, Government of India
- 1st position in Swachhta ranking in NDMC Area for the quarter October-December, 2019" by New Delhi Municipal Council

The Lalit Mumbai

- National Tourism Award - Best Hotel Based Meeting Venue" by Department of Tourism, Government of India

The Lalit Jaipur

- Silver in the Extra Large Format Hotel (250+ Rooms) " by GREENOTELS 2019 AWARDS

The Lalit Resort & Spa Bekal

- Best Ayurvedic Wellness Spa" by Global Spa Awards 2018

The Lalit Chandigarh

- Certificate of Appreciation for "Swachh Survekshan" by Municipal Corporation Chandigarh

The Lalit Grand Palace Srinagar

- Certificate of Excellence - Special Recognition" by FICCI Travel & Tourism Excellence Awards 2019

The Lalit Golf & Spa Resort Goa

- Certificate for contribution towards "Soap for Hope" by Diversey India Hygiene Pvt Ltd.

The Lalit Mangar

- Best Debut Hotel" by FICCI Travel & Tourism Excellence Awards 2019

The Lalit London

- Best UK City Hotel 51+ Rooms" by BoHo Awards

The Lalit Suri Hospitality Group

- Diverse Company of the Year" by Diversity Equity Inclusion Future Fluent Global Summit & Awards
- Best D&I Practices in LGBT" by Beyon Diversity
- LGBT+ Inclusion Award" by Community Business 2019 D&I in India Best Practice Awards

Awards and Recognition to the Management

Dr. Jyotsna Suri-Chairperson and Managing Director

- 100 UK India - Most Influential in UK-India Relations by India Inc.
- Listed amongst the 50 Most Powerful Women in Business by Fortune India
- Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star by Government of Japan

Ms. Deeksha Suri -Executive Director

- The GQ 50 Most Influential Young Indians by GQ Magazine
- Best Woman Leader of the year in Hospitality Sector by ASSOCHAM India

Mr. Keshav Suri-Executive Director

- Culture icon of NewHood by Mens XP
- Attitude Pride Award
- LGBT+ Future Leader Role Model 2019 by Yahoo Finance Outstanding

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 in place a Risk Management Policy, pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 of the Act to identify, evaluate and monitor 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 2019-20, 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, 2020.

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 are given 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.

A total of 273,750 stock options have lapsed due to exit of employees from the organization and 42,685 stock options are vested. Accordingly, as on 31st March, 2020 a total 3,84,165 stock options are outstanding. The Auditor of the Company 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.

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. The Auditor has drawn attention to the following items in their report.

- The Company has received a termination letter dated 13th February, 2020 from New Delhi Municipal Corporation ('NDMC') terminating the license deed of The Lalit New Delhi. The Company has filed a writ petition with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi against the said notice. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dated 4th March, 2020 has directed NDMC not to take any coercive action against the Company. Based on the legal analysis, the Management believes that the notice of termination should be quashed by the Court and there is no likelihood of any liability devolving on the Company.

- During the year under review, COVID 19 pandemic has impacted and continues to impact the business operations of the Company due to lockdown, travel bans, quarantines and other emergency measures. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and any significant impact would be recognized in the financial statements.

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

During the year, the Company has complied with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

During the year M/s. RSM & Co., Company Secretaries were appointed as the Secretarial Auditors of the Company for the financial year 2019-20, as required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year 2019-20 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 ("POSH Act"). Internal Complaints Committees have been set up in accordance with the provisions of POSH 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.

During the year the committee did not receive any complaint. There is no complaint outstanding as on March 31, 2020 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, the Company has repaid the loan of Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director which was provided in the previous years. The detail of the same has been provided in note no. 51 of the Financial Statements 2019-20. 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 and 5 forming part of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the financial year 2019-20.

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 2019-20, are given in note 51 forming part of the standalone financial statements 2019-20.

All Related Party Transactions are placed before the Audit Committee for review and approval. Prior omnibus approval of the Audit Committee is obtained on an annual basis for the transactions which are planned / repetitive in nature.

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

The information required under Section 194 (12) of the Act read with Rules 5(2) & (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 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', forms part of this report.

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

The 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' , 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/Committee meetings of Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (Formerly known as "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: 29th August, 2020
Place: New Delhi

Meetings of the Board and Committees held during the Financial Year 2019-2020

A) Meeting of Board of Directors:

Meetings	Date of Meeting
1.	May 24, 2019
2.	August 28, 2019
3.	November 21, 2019
4.	March 7, 2020

Total number of Board Meetings : 4 (Four)

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

B) Committees of Board of Directors:

i) Audit Committee

Meetings	Date of Meeting
1.	May 24, 2019
2.	August 27, 2019
3.	November 20, 2019
4.	March 7, 2020

Total number of Audit Committee Meetings : 4 (Four)

Sr. No.	Audit Committee Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. M.Y. Khan, Chairman	4
2.	Mr. Vivek Mehra	3
3.	Mr. Keshav Suri	1
4.	Mr. Dhruv Prakash	4

ii) Stakeholders Relationship Committee ("SRC")

Meetings	Date of Meeting
1.	April 5, 2019
2.	May 18, 2019
3.	July 7, 2019
4.	August 19, 2019
5.	October 5, 2019
6.	October 22, 2019
7.	January 6, 2020
8.	March 17, 2020

Total number of Stakeholders Relationship Committee Meetings : 8(Eight)

Sr. No.	SRC Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Mr. Ramesh Suri, Chairman	7
2.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	8
3.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	8

iii) Nomination and Remuneration Committee ("NRC")

Meetings	Date of Meeting
1.	May 24, 2019
2.	August 27, 2019
3.	November 11, 2019
4.	March 7, 2020

Total number of NRC Meetings : 4 (Four)

Sr. No.	NRC Members	No. of meeting(s) attended
1.	Mr. Dhruv Prakash, Chairman	4
2.	Dr. M.Y Khan	4
3.	Ms. Shovana Narayan	3
4.	Mr. Ranjan Mathai	3

iv) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee ("CSR")

Meetings	Date of Meeting
1.	February 10, 2020

Total number of CSR Committee Meetings : 1 (One)

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

v) **Management Committee**

Meetings	Date of Meeting
1.	February 10, 2020

Total number of Management Committee Meetings : 1 (One)

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

vi) **IPO Committee- NIL**

ANNEXURE-II

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2019-2020:

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. 3,779.97 lacs

4. **Amount to be spend on CSR Activities during the financial year 2019-20 (2% of the Average Net Profit)** : Rs. 75.60 lacs

5. **Amount unspent during the last financial year (2018-19)** : NIL

6. **Total Amount to be spent in the financial year (2019-20)** : Rs. 75.60 lacs

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

   a) **Total amount spent for the financial year** : Rs. 67.14 lacs

   b) **Amount unspent, if any** : Rs. 8.46 lacs

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S N	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.	Sanitation and Maintenance facilities at structures of National Importances	Protection of Natural Heritage, Art & Culture	Jaipur	Manpower Cost and Repair & Maintenance: 17,14,303	Manpower Cost and Repair & Maintenance: 17,14,303	17,14,303	Directly by Bharat Hotels Limited
2.	The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	Enhancing Vocation Skills	Faridabad (Haryana)	Project Expenses: 50,00,000	Project Expenses: 50,00,000	50,00,000	The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust
Total Amount						67,14,303	

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.**: The entire proposed expenditure of CSR could not be completed during the year and therefore, the balance expenditure and pending CSR proposals will be taken up in the coming year.

   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

ANNEXURE-III

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2020

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, 2020 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, 2020 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 Securities of the Company are not listed with any stock exchange, therefore Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (SEBI Act) are not applicable.

   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 the necessary licenses/registrations/approvals from respective authorities which are mandatory to run activities related to hotel(s).

7. We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of Secretarial Standard with regard to meeting of Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) 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 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 Meetings, 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

   Majority of decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out unanimously as recorded in the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors or committee of the Board, as the case may be.

   There are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliances with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

9. We further report that during the audit period, there were no specific events/ actions except the following having a major bearing on Company's affairs in the pursuance to the above-referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards, etc.,

   i) During the year, the Company has received demand order of Rs. 510.40 lakhs (including penalty) from Collector of Stamp, Delhi. Subsequently, the Company has filed an appeal with Chief Controlling Revenue Authority and simultaneously has obtained stay on the said demand from Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Thereafter, the NDMC has issued a termination notice for license arrangement against which the Company has filed a writ with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

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

For RSM & Co.
Company Secretaries

Sd/-
CS RAVI SHARMA
Partner
FCS: 4468 | COP No.: 3666
UDIN F004468B000634812

Date : August 29, 2020
Place : Delhi

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

5. 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.

6. 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/-
CS RAVI SHARMA
Partner
FCS: 4468 | COP No.: 3666
UDIN F004468B000634812

Date : August 29, 2020
Place : Delhi

Annexure- IV

Form No. MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
As on the Financial year ended on 31.03.2020

[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		
v.	of the Company	:	Public Company
vi.	Address of the Registered office and contact details	:	Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001 Tel.: 011-44447777, Fax: 011-44441234, Email Address: corporate@thelalit.com
vii.	Whether listed company (~~Yes~~ / No)	:	Unlisted
viii.	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	:	KFin Technologies 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.N	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Hotel & Restaurant Operations	9963/99631110 & 99633101	98.78%

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

III. Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies

S.N.	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)

S.N.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
2.	**Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (Formerly known as "Apollo Zipper India Limited")** 18, Hemanta Basu Sarani, Kolkata (West Bengal)	U36999WB2004PLC097656	Subsidiary	90.00	Section 2(87)(ii)
3.	**PCL Hotels Limited (Formerly known as "Prime Cellular Limited")** 401, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001	U74899DL1995PLC066703	Subsidiary	99.60	Section 2(87)(ii)
4.	**Prima Hospitality Private Limited (Formerly known as "Prima Buildwell Private Limited")** 25, Ground Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001	U55100DL2006PTC149732	Subsidiary	99.99	Section 2(87)(ii)
5.	**Kujjal Hotels Private Limited** **(Formerly known as "Kujjal Builders 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 (01-04-2019)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (31-03-2020)				% 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	12811976	-	12811976	16.86	12811976	-	12811976	16.86	-
(b) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Bodies Corp.	40871938	-	40871938	53.79	40881938	-	40881938	53.80	0.01
(e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (A) (1)	**53683914**		**53683914**	**70.65**	**53693914**		**53693914**	**70.66**	**0.01**
(2) Foreign									
(a) NRIs - Individuals	19991198	-	19991198	26.30	19991198	-	19991198	26.30	-
(b) Other- Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (A) (2) :-	**19991198**	-	**19991198**	**26.30**	**19991198**	-	**19991198**	**26.30**	-
Total Shareholding of Promoter A = (A) (1) + (A) (2)	**73675112**	-	**73675112**	**96.95**	**73685112**	-	**73685112**	**96.96**	**0.01**
B. PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING									
1. Institutions									
(a) Mutual Funds	8298	-	8298	0.01	8298	-	8298	0.01	-
(b) Banks / FI	99	0	99	0.00	99	0	99	0.00	-
(c) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B) (1) :-	**8397**	**0**	**8397**	**0.01**	**8397**	**0**	**8397**	**0.01**	-
2. Non-Institutions									
(a) Bodies Corp									
(i) Indian	96794	2889	99683	0.13	94625	2641	97266	0.13	-
(ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Individuals									

(i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	1230109	320100	1550209	2.04	1247623	282079	1529702	2.01	(0.03)
(ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital exceed of Rs. 1 lakh	173394	-	173394	0.23	173394	-	173394	0.23	-
(c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NRIs:									
(i) Holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	69745	38801	108546	0.14	65571	30573	96144	0.13	(0.01)
(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	371809	-	371809	0.49	397135	-	397135	0.52	0.03
Sub-total (B) (2) :-	**1945900**	**361790**	**2307690**	**3.04**	**1982397**	**315293**	**2297690**	**3.03**	**(0.01)**
Total Public Shareholding (B) = (B) (1) + (B) (2)	**1954297**	**361790**	**2316087**	**3.05**	**1990794**	**315293**	**2306087**	**3.04**	**(0.01)**
Grand Total (A+B)	**75629409**	**361790**	**75991199**	**100.00**	**75675906**	**315293**	**75991199**	**100.00**	-

ii) Shareholding of Promoter and Promoter Group

S.N	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2019)			Share holding at the end of the year (31-03-2020)			% 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	30717301	40.42	-	30717301	40.42	-	-
2	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7255935	9.55	-	7255935	9.55	-	-
3	Responsible Holding Pvt Ltd	7106400	9.35	-	7106400	9.35	-	-
4	Jyotsna Holding Pvt Ltd	3024039	3.98	-	3034039	3.99	0.01	0.01
5	Mr. Keshav Suri	3880596	5.10	-	3880596	5.10	-	-
6	Mr. Ramesh Suri	1379997	1.82	-	1379997	1.82	-	-
7	Lalit Suri (HUF)	202950	0.27	-	202950	0.27	-	-
8	Ms. Ritu Suri	68400	0.09	-	68400	0.09	-	-
9	Premium Exports Ltd	18000	0.02	-	18000	0.02	-	-
10	Mercantile Capital and Financial Services Private Ltd.	6198	0.01	-	6198	0.01	-	-
11	Ms. Deeksha Suri	1	0.00	-	1	0.00	-	-
12	Ms. Divya Suri	1	0.00	-	1	0.00	-	-
13	Mr.Jayant Nanda	19991198	26.31	-	19991198	26.31	-	-
14	Smt. Raj Kumari Nanda	19998	0.03	-	19998	0.03	-	-
15	Mr. Santosh Chanana	4098	0.00	-	4098	0.00	-	-
	Total	**73675112**	**96.95%**	-	**73685112**	**96.96%**	**0.01**	**0.01**

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

S. No.	Name of shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2019)		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	30717301	40.42		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease): NA				
	At the End of the year			30717301	40.42
2.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri				
	At the beginning of the year	7255935	9.55		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease) :NA				
	At the End of the year			7255935	9.55
3.	Responsible Holding 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) : • 06/09/2019	10000	0.01	3034039	3.99
	Reason: Transfer				
	At the End of the year			3034039	3.99
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	1379997	1.82		
	Date of Increase: NA	-	-	-	-
	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.	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
9.	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
10.	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
11.	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
12.	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
13.	Mr. Jayant Nanda				
	At the beginning of the year	19991198	26.31		
	Date of Increase :NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			19991198	26.31
14.	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
15.	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

vi) 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 (01-04-2019)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (31-03-2020)	
		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	371809	0.49	-	-
	Date of Increase : • 18/10/2019	25326	0.03	397135	0.52
	Reasons: Transfer to IEPFA pursuant to Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013				
	At the End of the year			397135	0.52
2.	**Mr. Prabodh Gupta**				
	At the beginning of the year	25650	0.03		
	Date of Increase (Decrease): NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			25650	0.03
3.	**Mr. Ajay Kumar**				
	At the beginning of the year	20834	0.03		
	Date of Increase/(Decrease): NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			20834	0.03
4.	**Mr. Yash Paul Sabharwal, Joint Holder : Ms. Saroj Sabharwal**				
	At the beginning of the year	20000	0.03		
	Date of Increase/ (Decrease): NA	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			20000	0.03
4.	**Mr. Nitin Sabharwal, Joint Holder 1 – Mr. Yashpal Sabharwal, Joint Holder 2 -Ms. 'Saroj 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.	**Ms. Ekta S.**				
	At the beginning of the year	17850	0.02		
	Date of Increase / (Decrease): N.A	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year			17850	0.02

7.	**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
7.	**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
8.	**Ms. Saroj Sabharwal, Joint Holder – Mr. Yash Paul 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
9.	**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
10.	**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

vii) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S. No.	Name of the Shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (1/04/2019)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (01/04/2019-31/03/2020)	
		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	7255935	9.55		
	Date of Increase: NA	-	-	-	-
	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
5.	**Mr. Ramesh Suri, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	1379997	1.82		
	Date of Increase: NA				
	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 Sharma (resigned w.e.f.7-2-2020) and Mr. Gopal Jawan (appointed w.e.f. 1-5-2020) 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 Lacs)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year : i. Principal Amount ii. Interest due but not paid iii. Interest accrued but not due	112,998.92 - 777.87	5,732.02 - -	- - -	118,730.94 - 777.87
Total (i+ii+iii)	113,776.79	5,732.02	-	119,508.81
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year : Addition Reduction	- 528.72	- 1,510.41	- -	- 2,039.13
Net Change	528.72	1,510.41	-	2,039.13
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year: i. Principal Amount ii. Interest due but not paid iii. Interest accrued but not due	112,224.72 - 1,023.35	4,221.61 - -	- - -	116,446.33 - 1,023.35
Total (i+ii+iii)	113,248.07	4,221.61	-	117,469.68

VI. Remuneration of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

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

(Amount in Rs.)

S.N	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	69,81,872	59,84,453	59,84,453	59,84,453	2,49,35,231
	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)	7,18,135	6,15,549	6,15,549	6,15,549	25,64,782
	Total	**77,00,007**	**66,00,002**	**66,00,002**	**66,00,002**	**2,75,00,013**

B. Remuneration to other Directors

1. Independent Directors

S.N	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	3,10,000	2,60,000	2,10,000	2,30,000	3,10,000	**13,20,000**
2.	Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total - B (1)	**310,000**	**260,000**	**210,000**	**230,000**	**310,000**	**13,20,000**

2. Non Executive Directors

S.N	Particulars	Name of Director(s)	
		Mr. Ramesh Suri	Total
1.	Fee for attending Board/Committee meetings	3,40,000	3,40,000
2.	Commission	-	-
3.	Others	-	-
	Total - B (2)	3,40,000	3,40,000
	Total (B) = B (1) + B(2)	-	**16,60,000**
	Total Managerial Remuneration (including sitting fees)	-	**291,60,013**
	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.)

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel		Total Amount
		Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma (CFO)*	Mr. Himanshu Pandey (Company Secretary and Head Legal)	
1.	Gross salary Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	49,89,843	22,79,232	72,69,075
	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)	18,341	1,15,094	1,33,435
	Total	50,08,184	23,94,326	74,02,510

*Note: Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma, CFO resigned from services w.e.f. February 7, 2020.

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 2019-20:										
1	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	Chairperson & Managing Director	7,700,007	Contractual	English Honours from Miranda House College, Delhi University	30 years	2-Nov-89	67 yrs.	-	9.54%	Related to Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri.
2	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	Executive -Director	6,600,002	Contractual	Master in Law from Kings College, London.	23 years	26-Aug-09	46 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	6,600,002	Contractual	Post Graduation in Business Management from the London School of Economics.	17 years	1-Sep-02	40 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	6,600,002	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.	12 years	1-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.Arvind Kumar Sharma**	Chief Financial Officer	5,008,184	Service	Chartered Accountant	18 Years	4-Mar-19	43 yrs	Birla Soft India		
6	Mr. Arun Kumar Sinha	Executive Pilot	4,946,149	Service	M.SC. (Defence Study)	39 years	1-Jun-10	61 yrs.	OSS Air Management, New Delhi	-	-
7	Mr. Vivek Shukla	General Manager - Corporate Affairs & The LaLiT,New Delhi	4,581,720	Service	Diploma in Hotel Management from IHM, Mumbai	27 years	13-Apr-05	49 yrs.	Hyatt International, Mumbai	-	-
8	Mr. Sanjeev Sabarwal	Executive Pilot	3,998,291	Service	B.SC.	35 years	1-Jun-16	59 yrs.	Pinnacle Air Pvt. Ltd.		
9	Mr.Rakesh Mitra	Group General Manager - Sales & Revenue	3,884,817	Service	Master of Business Administration,Diploma in Hotel & Restaurant Management	22 yrs	17-May-02	42 yrs	Royal Orchid Park Plaza		
10	Mr.Rocky Kalra	General Manager-Corporate Operations, Development and Security.	3,351,931	Service	B.Com , Diploma in Restaurant & Counter Service.	30 years	16-Mar-09	54 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:

- To optimize operational efficiency of air conditioning plant, energy efficient pumps are installed.
- Conventional halogen bulbs, CFL are being replaced by energy efficient LED's.
- Replacement of analog thermostats with digital type, installation of pressure independent control valves for precise control of chilled water as an ongoing product up-gradation.
- Implementation of low flow rate water fixtures in hotels to reduce water consumption.
- Installation of Timers / IBMS for automatic switching of lighting circuits as an ongoing process, to reduce power consumption.
- Overhauling of cooling towers. Improving thermal insulation of guest rooms.

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

- Tight control of electricity consumption, regular check up light and other equipments, control in temperature of air conditioning, optimization of laundry and boiler etc. are carried out regularly to conserve energy.
- Energy audit of the electrical installation and plant and machinery is carried out to save energy.
- Annual targets are set out to conserve energy and compared with last years consumption.
- This staff is made aware of the initiatives taken by company to save energy and all members are encourages to switch off electricity and air conditioner if any of the office is not in use.
- As a result of the aforesaid measures, considerable saving in Electrical units, PNG and Water has been achieved. The Company continues to make all efforts to keep consumption at optimum level.

(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.

ii) The Company has adopted the latest technology available especially with regard to updated design Standards and norms to mitigate potential hazards of fire in hotels.

iii) 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.

iv) As a continual product up-gradation, the Company is upgrading electrical installations and maintaining higher power factor above 0.95.

v) The Company is using renewable energy in many of the hotels and also considering use of solar power.

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

vii) The Company has replaced all the hot and cold water pipe lines of the properties on need base.

viii) The Company is planning to upgrade existing Building Management System with State of the art technology Integrated Building Management System.

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO:

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2019-20	2018-19
CIF Value of Imports	13.64	143.27
Expenditure in Foreign Currency	1,501.45	1,450.62
Earnings in Foreign Exchange	9,656.40	10,131.95

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 2020, 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 of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its loss (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.

Emphasis of Matters

4. We draw your attention to the following matters:

   (a) Note 57 to accompanying standalone financial statements, which describes that the Company has received a termination letter from New Delhi Municipal Corporation ('NDMC') dated 13 February 2020 terminating the land license of the commercial establishment (including hotel and commercial towers) of the Company situated at New Delhi. The Company has filed a writ petition with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and vide order dated 4 March 2020, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has directed NDMC not to take any coercive action against the Company. Based on the legal assessment of the outcome of the aforesaid matter, the management is of the view that no adjustment is required to the standalone financial statements;

   (b) Note 60 of the accompanying standalone financial statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to COVID 19 pandemic and management's evaluation of its impact on the Company's operations and the accompanying financial statements of the Company, the extent of which is significantly dependent on future developments.

   Our opinion is not modified is respect of these matters

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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

6. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance 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.

7. 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

9. 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.

10. 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 with reference to financial statements 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;

11. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, based on our audit, 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.

13. 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.

14. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, 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 accompanying standalone financial statements;

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

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

    d) 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 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

    e) we have also audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 29 August 2020 as per Annexure II expressed unmodified opinion; and

    f) the matters described in paragraph 4 under the Emphasis of Matter in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

    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 56 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2020;

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 2020;

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 2020 there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2020; 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
UDIN: 20504774AAAAKI8209

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bharat Hotels Limited, on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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 (in the nature of Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets).

(b) The fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year and we are therefore unable to comment on the discrepancies, if any, which could have arisen on such verification. However, 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.

(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 custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have not been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities and there have been significant delays in a large number of 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 become 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)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	215.50	104.97	FY 2008-09 to FY 2013-14	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	60.06	15.01	FY 2008-09	Supreme Court
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	50.53	-	FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15	Commissioner Appeals
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	34.51	-	FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17	Commissioner Appeals
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	7.00	-	FY 2013-14	Hon'ble High Court of Kerala
Maharashtra Value Added Tax, 2002	Value Added Tax	113.32	15.58	F.Y.2006-07 to F.Y.2010-11	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal, Mumbai bench
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)
Income- tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	714.92	203.49	1996-97 to 2007-08	Hon'ble High Court of Delhi
Income- tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	133.67	133.67	2013-14, 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income- tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	243.57	243.57	2014-15, 2015-16	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 and loan from government 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 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
UDIN: 20504774AAAAKI8209

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bharat Hotels Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Annexure II

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements 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 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in 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 for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 2020 assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are

recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in 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
UDIN: 20504774AAAAKI8209

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	107,628.22	119,287.06
b) Right of use asset	2(ii)	7,980.93	-
c) Capital work-in-progress	2(i)	19,080.62	18,592.04
d) Intangible assets	3	76.71	153.89
e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	81,533.33	84,671.32
(ii) Loans	5	14,493.55	12,963.15
(iii) Other non-current financial assets	6	1,390.68	1,352.26
f) Non-current tax assets (net)	8	4,143.67	5,103.05
g) Other non-current assets	7	836.94	5,906.51
Total non current assets		**237,164.65**	**248,029.28**
Current assets			
a) Inventories	9	1,873.97	1,651.69
b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	4,291.38	5,120.99
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,216.74	2,056.02
(iii) Other bank balances	12	1,836.17	948.09
(iv) Loans	13	116.55	110.80
(v) Other current financial assets	14	717.60	868.85
c) Other current assets	15	1,188.08	2,255.54
Assets classified as held for sale	16	5,725.24	21.39
Total current assets		**18,965.73**	**13,033.37**
Total assets		**256,130.38**	**261,062.65**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	17	7,599.12	7,599.12
b) Other equity	18	93,376.79	103,784.60
Total equity		**100,975.91**	**111,383.72**
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	103,715.16	99,810.16
(ii) Lease Liabilities	53(ii)	8,229.29	-
(iii) Other non current financial liabilities	20	449.18	477.62
b) Provisions	21	894.92	983.17
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	11,212.72	11,986.33
d) Other non-current liabilities	23	3,057.27	3,349.45
Total non current liabilities		**127,558.54**	**116,606.73**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	8,414.58	10,063.80
(ii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	183.14	68.77
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	6,887.27	7,148.71
(iii) Lease Liabilities	53(ii)	873.26	-
(iv) Other current financial liabilities	26	7,130.20	11,820.37
b) Provisions	27	895.95	905.47
c) Other current liabilities	28	2,957.90	3,065.08
Liabilities of assets held for sale	45(ii)	253.63	-
Total current liabilities		**27,595.93**	**33,072.20**
Total equity and liabilities		**256,130.38**	**261,062.65**

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

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

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	29	61,764.59	68,135.09
Other income	30	756.60	1,359.24
Total income		**62,521.19**	**69,494.33**
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	31	6,872.43	8,206.29
Purchase of traded goods		51.16	69.70
Change in inventories of traded goods	32	(3.47)	4.52
Employee benefits expense	33	10,743.55	11,962.63
Other expenses	34	26,025.44	30,479.82
Total expenses		**43,689.11**	**50,722.96**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		**18,832.08**	**18,771.37**
Finance income	35	2,370.56	2,027.14
Finance costs	36	14,624.87	13,716.68
Depreciation and amortisation expense	37	5,029.91	5,199.91
Profit before exceptional items, share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method and tax		**1,547.86**	**1,881.92**
Exceptional Items	45 (i)	7,138.10	-
(Loss)/profit before tax and after exceptional items		**(5,590.24)**	**1,881.92**
(Loss)/profit before tax from continuing operation		**(4,234.48)**	**2,216.19**
Tax expense:	40		
Current tax		150.87	535.60
Deferred tax charge		(156.53)	289.52
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit		1,525.11	(945.94)
Total tax expense		**1,519.45**	**(120.82)**
(Loss)/profit after tax from continuing operation	**A**	**(5,753.93)**	**2,337.01**
(Loss)/profit from discontinued operation before tax		**(1,355.76)**	**(334.27)**
Tax expense:			
Deferred tax charge	40	(473.70)	-
Total tax expense		**(473.70)**	**-**
(Loss)/profit from discontinued operation after tax	**B**	**(882.06)**	**(334.27)**
(Loss)/profit for the year	**A+B**	**(6,635.99)**	**2,002.74**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
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		66.16	145.34
ii) Income tax effect		(23.12)	(50.78)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		**43.04**	**94.56**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(6,592.95)**	**2,097.30**
Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic, attributable to equity holders of the parent	41	(8.73)	2.64
2) Diluted, attributable to equity holders of the parent	41	(8.73)	2.64

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone 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: 29 August 2020

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/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	(Loss)/Profit before tax from continuing operations	(4,234.48)	2,216.19
	(Loss)/Profit before tax from discontinuing operations	(1,355.76)	(334.27)
	(Loss)/Profit before tax	(5,590.25)	1,881.92
	Exceptional items:		
	- Initial public offer expense written off	969.02	-
	- Impairment loss on plant and machinery	767.85	-
	- PCL Hotels Limited provision for investment	3,900.00	-
	- Prima Hospitality Private Limited balance written back	(442.82)	-
	- Impairment Loss on lease hold building of Mangar	1,340.97	-
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,029.91	5,199.91
	Employee stock option expense	31.10	80.44
	Bad debts and other balances written off	1.79	2,531.98
	Provision for doubtful debts	513.51	229.39
	Provision for doubtful advances	124.72	6.56
	Excess provision/ credit balances written back	283.84	(300.99)
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	39.41	39.96
	Advances written off	(110.37)	1.71
	Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(36.68)	(39.28)
	Amortisation of deferred lease rent	-	(37.20)
	Interest income	(2,370.56)	(1,987.86)
	Interest expense	14,624.87	13,716.68
	Government grant income	(42.26)	(849.74)
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	620.81	491.87
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	19,654.88	20,965.35
	Movements in working capital:		
	Decrease/(increase) in other financial and other assets	803.79	(1,606.88)
	Decrease in trade receivable	314.31	209.49
	Increase in inventories	(222.28)	(94.35)
	Increase in trade payable	(147.07)	169.99
	Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	36.94	375.48
	Cash generated from operations	20,440.57	20,019.09
	Tax refund/(paid) (net)	808.51	(1,243.14)
	Net cash from operating activities (a)	21,249.08	18,775.95
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,186.78)	(2,778.78)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	13.65	98.70
	(Proceeds)/repayment of loan by subsidiaries	-	1,862.39
	Investment in subsidiaries	(517.21)	(2,962.11)
	Interest received and finance lease income	726.25	549.32
	Investment in bank deposits (net)	(905.57)	77.00
	Net cash (used in) investing activities (b)	(1,869.65)	(3,153.48)
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(20,220.96)	-
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	18,821.05	560.99

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Repayment of short term borrowings, net	(2,270.03)	(1,228.17)
Payment of interest on lease liability	(812.06)	-
Payment for public offer expenses	-	(728.57)
Interest paid	(12,718.05)	(13,028.75)
Deferred payment liabilities	(97.90)	(49.31)
Dividend paid	(759.97)	(759.91)
Dividend distribution tax paid	(156.20)	(156.20)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (c)	**(18,214.13)**	**(15,389.92)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**1,165.30**	**232.55**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**2,056.02**	**1,825.70**
Effect of change differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	**(4.58)**	**(2.23)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3,216.74**	**2,056.02**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:-		
On current accounts	3,076.45	1,893.59
On EEFC accounts	55.54	37.34
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	23.00	8.08
Cheques/drafts on hand	0.49	6.61
Cash on hand	61.26	110.40
	3,216.74	2,056.02

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone Cash Flow Statement.

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: 29 August 2020

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/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	Amount
As at 1 April 2018	17	7,599.12
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2019	17	7,599.12
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2020	17	7,599.12

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Other equity (refer note 18)					Total other equity
	Surplus					
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share based payment reserve	Capital reserve	
Balance as at 01 April 2018	29,034.73	53,699.58	8,503.61	-	11,285.05	102,522.97
Changes in equity during 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	**29,034.73**	**54,880.77**	**8,503.61**	**80.44**	**11,285.05**	**103,784.60**
Less: Adjustment due to IND AS 116	-	(4,621.46)	-	-	-	(4,621.46)
Tax on above	-	1,691.61	-	-	-	1,691.61
Balance as at 01 April 2019	**29,034.73**	**51,950.92**	**8,503.61**	**80.44**	**11,285.05**	**100,854.74**
Compensation options granted during the year	-	-	-	31.10	-	31.10
Profit for the year	-	(6,635.99)	-	-	-	(6,635.99)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	43.04	-	-	-	43.04
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**(6,592.95)**	**-**	**31.10**	**-**	**(6,561.84)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :						
Dividends	-	(759.91)	-	-	-	(759.91)
Dividend tax	-	(156.20)	-	-	-	(156.20)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**29,034.73**	**47,371.71**	**8,503.61**	**111.54**	**11,285.05**	**93,376.79**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Standalone statement of changes in equity.

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

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and
Managing Director
DIN - 00004603
Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 29 August 2020.

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.

iii) **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	5-15
Furniture & fixtures	10	8
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 for 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.

<u>Income from operations</u>

- 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

- **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 116
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 115
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 116

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

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

Effective 01 April 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 01 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method, comparative figures are not restated and the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised under Ind AS 116 was 10.5 % for all leases.

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes consist of leases for Land. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The Company as a lessor

The Company's accounting policy under Ind AS 116 has not been changed from the comparative period. As a lessor, the Company classifies its leases as either operating or finance leases. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset, and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For finance leases, finance lease receivables are recognised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at the present value of the minimum lease payments to be received from and consequentially the underlying leased asset is derecognised in the Statement of Financial Position with resulting difference is recognised as selling profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Finance Income on unwinding of lease receivables are recognised in Other Income in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

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 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.

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 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 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].

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 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(i) : PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Freehold land	Freehold Building	Leasehold Building	Plant and Machinery	Office equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Aircrafts	Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation										
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
Asset 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
For the year ended 31 March 2020										
Gross carrying amount										
As at 01 April 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	138,424.51
Additions for the year	-	17.21	87.10	321.52	28.28	68.30	53.62	-	10.06	586.09
Exchange differences	-	-	154.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.59
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	(2,938.48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,059.53)	-	(7,998.01)
Disposals	-	-	(33.23)	(102.87)	(2.59)	(14.54)	(10.41)	-	(1.85)	(165.49)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	34,845.04	18,128.47	51,313.11	22,025.60	387.46	3,020.37	675.31	-	606.32	131,001.69
Accumulated depreciation										
As at 01 April 2019	-	1,369.29	3,470.95	10,647.85	159.66	1,670.47	413.17	1,282.83	123.22	19,137.44
Depreciation charge for the year	-	344.90	1,156.14	2,233.06	51.21	326.94	98.01	324.71	80.05	4,615.02
Impairment charge for the year (Refer note (b))	-	-	1,340.97	-	-	-	-	767.85	-	2,108.82
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,375.39)	-	(2,375.39)
Disposals	-	-	(3.50)	(84.28)	(2.26)	(11.93)	(9.35)	-	(1.11)	(112.43)
Closing accumulated depreciation	-	1,714.19	5,964.56	12,796.63	208.61	1,985.48	501.83	-	202.16	23,373.46
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	34,845.04	16,414.28	45,348.55	9,228.97	178.85	1,034.89	173.48	-	404.16	107,628.23

Assets under construction

Capital work in progress mainly comprises of under constructed hotel situated at Ahmedabad and various other hotels in India . Total amount of CWIP is Rs. 19,080.62 (31 March 2019: Rs. 18,592.04 lacs).

Portion of the building given on operating lease:*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Gross block	2,646.86	2,646.86
Accumulated depreciation	622.91	578.50
Depreciation for the year	44.56	44.41
Net book value	1,979.39	2,023.94

* 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 is Nil (31 March 2019: Rs. 0.10 lacs) transferred to Preoperative expenditure pending allocation under note 38.

Note(a):

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 53(i).

Note(b) Impairment Allowances

1 During the current year, the Company in accordance with the requirement of IND AS 36 "Impairment of assets" has estimated the recoverable amount of its hotel situated in Mangar. For the purpose of calculating the value in use of the said hotel, the Company has appointed an independent valuer. As per the valuation, the value in use of the hotel is Rs. 7,953 lacs which is lower than the carrying value of Rs 9,293.97 lacs of the hotel as at 31 March 2020. Accordingly, the Company has recognized impairment of Rs. 1,340.97 lacs.

2 The Company has estimated the value in use on the basis of Discounted cash flow technique (DCF) with observable market data. The valuation is backed up by the internal and external information available with the management.

3 The Compounding Annual Growth Rate forecasted by the Company is 33% with the terminal growth rate of 5%. The discount rate used for the valuation is based on the weighted average cost of capital which is 11.59%.

NOTE 2(ii) -RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross Carrying amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Carrying value as at March 31,2020
	As at April 01, 2019	Reclassified on adoption of Ind As 116(Refer Note 53)	Additions/ (Sale) during the year	Balance as at March 31,2020	As at April 01, 2019	Reclassified on adoption of Ind AS 116	Additions/ (Sale) during the year	As at March 31 2020	
Land	-	8,303.92	-	8,303.92	-	322.99	-	322.99	7,980.93
Total	-	8,303.92	-	8,303.92	-	322.99	-	322.99	7,980.93

Note 3 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Software
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)
For the year ended 31 March 2019	**474.85**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	**153.89**
For the year ended 31 March 2020	
Gross carrying amount	
As at 01 April 2019	628.74
Additions for the year	14.72
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	**643.46**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 01 April 2019	474.85
Depreciation charge for the year	91.90
Closing accumulated depreciation	**566.75**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	**76.71**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 4 : INVESTMENTS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Investments at cost		
Unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies		
727,832 (31 March 2019: 727,832) equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (Formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited) (refer note 51 and 59(b))	5,213.08	5,213.08
62,998 (31 March 2019: 62,998) equity shares of Rs. 100 each of Jyoti Limited (refer note 51 and 59(a))	3,107.89	3,107.89
3,984,000 (31 March 2019: 3,984,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each of PCL Hotels Limited (Formerly known as Prime Cellular Limited) (refer note 51 and 59(c))	3,984.00	3,984.00
3,010,000 (31 March 2019: 3,010,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Prima Hospitality Private Limited (Formerly known as Prima Buildwell Private Limited) (refer note 51 and 59(d))	301.00	301.00
Less: Provision for diminution in the value of investment in Prima Hospitality Private Limited (Formerly known as Prima Buildwell Private Limited) (refer note 51 and 59(d))	(301.00)	(301.00)
Less: Provision for diminution in the value of investment in PCL Hotels Limited (Formerly known as Prime Cellular Limited) (refer note 51 and 59(c))	(3,900.00)	-
Deemed investment in subsidiary companies		
Investment in the form of interest free loan to Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (Formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited) (refer note 51 and 59(b))	32,386.30	32,386.30
Investment in the form of interest free loan to Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (refer note 51 and 59(c))	40,018.16	39,509.71
Investment in the form of interest free loan to Jyoti Limited (refer note 51 and 59(a))	720.30	466.73
Investments at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Unquoted equity shares		
36,000 (31 March 2019: 36,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	3.60	3.60
	81,533.33	84,671.32
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	85,734.33	84,972.32
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	4,201.00	301.00

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 5 : LOANS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to related parties		
- Loans to subsidiary companies (refer note 51 and 59 (a,b,c and d))	9,070.13	8,127.83
- Loan to subsidiary company - impaired	86.20	529.02
	9,156.33	8,656.85
Less: Provision for credit impairment (refer note 59 (d))	(86.20)	(529.02)
	9,070.13	8,127.83
Entity controlled by the Company		
- The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust (refer note 58)	4,753.70	4,187.04
	4,753.70	4,187.04
Total	13,823.83	12,314.87
Security deposits	669.72	648.28
	14,493.55	12,963.15

Note 6 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Balances with banks:		
- Margin money deposited (held as security)*	375.72	358.23
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	61.14	39.96
Finance lease receivable	953.82	954.07
	1,390.68	1,352.26
***Break up of margin money deposit held as security**		
Held as bank guarantee	18.47	18.01
Held as bank guarantee by bank against bank loans	357.25	340.22

Note 7 : OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	797.73	845.34
Prepaid expenses	39.21	734.55
Prepaid rent (including prepayments of leasehold land)	-	3,370.17
Deferred expenses for initial public offer	-	956.45
	836.94	5,906.51

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 8 : NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Advance income tax (net of taxes)	4,143.67	5,103.05
	4,143.67	**5,103.05**

Note 9 : INVENTORIES*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Valued at cost or net realisable value which ever is lower)		
Traded goods	117.93	114.46
Food and beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	278.22	242.75
Liquor and wine	827.81	681.31
Stores and operating supplies	650.01	613.17
	1,873.97	**1,651.69**

* 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.

* Inventory as at 31 March 2020 is after write off amounting to Rs 51.29 lacs owing to lockdown situation arising due to the global pandemic Covid19.

* Inventories are valued at Cost which is based on First in First out basis or Net Realisable value whichever is lower.

Note 10 : TRADE RECEIVABLES*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Secured, considered good	0.18	5.99
Unsecured, considered good	4,291.20	5,115.02
Unsecured, credit impaired	1,627.58	1,122.94
	5,918.96	**6,243.95**
Less : Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful debts)	(1,627.58)	(1,122.94)
	4,291.38	**5,120.99**

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

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 11 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Cash on hand	61.26	110.40
Cheques/drafts on hand	0.49	6.61
Balances with banks:-		
In current accounts	3,076.45	1,893.59
In EEFC accounts	55.54	37.34
In deposits with original maturity of less than three months	23.00	8.08
	3,216.74	2,056.02
Note:		
(i) Available undrawn committed borrowings facilities	3,016.89	2,768.22
(ii) The Company has pledged a part of its short-term deposits to fulfil the collateral requirements. Refer note 24 for details.		

Note 12 : OTHER BANK BALANCES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balances with banks:-		
Margin money (held against bank loan)	1,801.95	913.89
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months and having remaining maturity of less than twelve months from the balance sheet date.	7.27	7.31
Unpaid dividend account*	26.95	26.89
	1,836.17	948.09

* 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	116.55	110.80
	116.55	110.80

Note 14 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Recoverable from related parties		
- Subsidiary companies (refer note 51)	58.00	8.36
Unbilled revenue	38.85	206.50
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	62.85	25.95
Subsidy receivable	548.92	494.16
Other advances recoverable	8.98	116.09
Insurance claim receivable	-	17.79
	717.60	868.85

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 15 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	366.16	532.88
Prepaid rent (including prepayment of lease hold land)	-	142.42
Balances with statutory authorities	-	418.88
Services export incentive	113.06	434.75
Other advances		
- considered good	708.86	726.61
- considered doubtful	28.37	28.37
	1,216.45	**2,283.91**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(28.37)	(28.37)
	1,188.08	**2,255.54**

*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.

Note 16 : ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE (Refer note 45(ii))	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Aircraft	2,684.13	-
Freehold Land	3,019.72	-
Plant and machinery	21.39	21.39
	5,725.24	*21.39*

Note 17 : SHARE CAPITAL	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorised share capital		
100,000,000 (31 March 2019: 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 2019: 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 the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	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**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	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. No dividend has been 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 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Equity share of Rs. 10, fully paid up				
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,717,301	40.42%	30,717,301	40.42%
Mr. Jayant Nanda	19,991,198	26.32%	19,991,198	26.32%
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7,255,935	9.55%	7,255,935	9.55%
Responsible Holding Private Limited	7,106,400	9.35%	7,106,400	9.35%
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.

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 55)

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Securities Premium Reserve	29,034.73	29,034.73
Retained Earnings	44,441.86	54,880.77
Share Based Payment Reserve	111.54	80.44
General Reserve	8,503.61	8,503.61
Capital Reserve	11,285.05	11,285.05
	93,376.79	103,784.60

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.

Note 19 : BORROWINGS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non current borrowings		
Term loans		
Secured		
Rupee loans from banks (refer note 1 to 11 below)	108,031.75	103,084.48
Rupee loans from financial institutions (refer note 12 below)	-	39.20
Foreign currency loan from a bank (refer note 13 below)	-	5,543.46
	108,031.75	108,667.14
Less: Current maturities (refer note 26)	4,316.59	8,856.98
	103,715.16	99,810.16

Net debt reconciliation*

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

31 March 2020

	Non current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest accrued on borrowings	Total
Net debt as on 1 April 2019	108,667.14	10,063.80	777.87	119,508.81
Cash flows, net	(1,399.92)	(2,270.03)	-	(3,669.95)
Foreign exchange adjustments	154.59	620.81	-	775.40
Interest expense including effective interest expense	-	-	13,573.46	13,573.46
Interest paid	-	-	(12,718.05)	(12,718.05)
Other non-cash movements				
Fair value adjustments	609.93	-	(609.93)	-
Net debt as on 31 March 2020	**108,031.75**	**8,414.58**	**1,023.35**	**117,469.68**

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)
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**

Notes:

1 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 10,395.59 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 12,793.05 lacs) carries interest @ 10.35% 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, 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. 42,111.30 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 50,112.05 lacs) carries interest @ 10.85% 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, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

3 Term Loan from ICICI Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,111.21 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,163.20 lacs) (sanctioned amount Rs. 3,600.00 lacs) carries interest @ 12.85% 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. 1,914.37 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 2,241.22 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, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

5 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 4,706.93 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,314.63 lacs) carries interest @ 10.45% 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, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

6 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,556.25 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,783.19 lacs) carries interest @ 10.35% 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, 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. 14,416.80 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 14,976.01 lacs) carries interest @ 9.65% 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. 4,371.86 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 4,992.22) carries interest @ 9.85% 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. 5,136.86 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,708.91 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 and Goa hotels.

10 Term Loan from Standard Chartered Bank aggregating to Rs. 14,482.12 lacs (31 March 2019: Nil) (sanctioned amount Rs. 20,500.00 lacs) carries interest @ 10.50%. The loan is repayable in 144 monthly installments. The loan is secured by first charge over land (to the extent of land licensed by Deeksha Holding Ltd), building and receivables of Goa Hotel and corporate guarantee by Deeksha Holding Ltd.

11 Term Loan from ICICI Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,828.45 lacs (31 March 2019: Nil) (sanctioned amount Rs. 5,500.00 lacs) carries interest @ 10.85%. The loan is repayable in 9 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 charges on movable and immovable fixed assets of Khajuraho hotel, both present and future.

12 Term loan from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation ('KSIDC') is fully repaid (31 March 2019: Rs. 39.20 lacs) during the year which carried interest @ 9% per annum. The loan was 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.

13 External Commercial Borrowing from ICICI Bank Ltd., Bahrain aggregating to Nil (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,543.46 lacs (equivalent to USD 80.14 lacs converted at an exchange rate of INR 69.1713 per USD)) carried interest at 5% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The loan was secured by equitable mortgage on the movable and immovable fixed and current assets and the cash flows, both present and future, of Jaipur and was also secured by exclusive charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of Khajuraho hotel, both present and future.

14 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.

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

16 Due to outbreak of Covid 19 pandemic as explained in Note 61. The company has availed for moratorium for payment of principal and interest amount of outstanding borrowing (both long term and short term).In accordance with the notification provided by Reserve Bank of India for period from 1 March 2020 till 31 August 2020.Subsequently the Company has applied for the resolution framework for Covid 19 related stress as provided by Reserve Bank of India vide circular no RBI/2020-21/16/DOR.NO.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated 6 August 2020.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 20 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial liabilities		
Deposits received against assets given under finance lease	114.71	111.88
Sundry deposits	334.47	305.31
Lease rent payable	-	60.43
	449.18	477.62

Note 21 : LONG TERM PROVISIONS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefit		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	894.92	983.17
	894.92	983.17

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 22 : DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Net)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred Tax Liability		
Accelerated depreciation for tax	20,165.56	21,412.33
Fair value of financial instruments	1,633.89	(365.77)
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	23.12	50.78
	21,822.57	21,097.34
Deferred Tax Asset		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	1,643.87	2,461.99
Deferred government grant	3,885.68	10.88
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current year/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	791.47	845.80
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	608.71	587.11
MAT credit entitlement	3,680.12	5,205.23
	10,609.85	9,111.01
Net deferred tax liability reflected in the balance sheet	11,212.72	11,986.33

Note 23 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred lease rent	3,057.27	3,121.22
Lease rent payable	-	228.23
	3,057.27	3,349.45

Note 24 : BORROWINGS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
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)	1,583.11	1,860.98
Short term loan (refer note 4 below)	2,609.86	2,470.80
Unsecured loan		
From Banks		
Short term loan (refer note 5 below)	4,221.61	5,257.02
	8,414.58	10,063.80

Notes:

1. Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Ltd is fully repaid (31 March 2019: Rs. 400.00 lacs) during the year as per mutual agreement which carried interest @ 7.25% per annum.
2. Unsecured loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri is fully repaid (31 March 2019: Rs. 75.00 lacs) during the year as per mutual agreement which carried interest @ 7.25% per annum.
3. Cash credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 1,583.11 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 1,860.98 lacs) carries interest @ 10.80% 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 and Goa of the Company.
4. Packing Credit Foreign Currency ('PCFC') Loan from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 2,609.86 lacs ((equivalent to USD 34.62 lacs at an exchange rate of 75.3859 per USD); (31 March 2019: Rs. 2,470.80 lacs (equivalent to USD 35.72 lacs at an exchange rate of 69.1713 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 and Goa of the Company.
5. Short term facilities from Barclays Bank aggregating to Rs. 4221.61 lacs (equivalent to USD 56 lacs at an exchange rate of 75.3859 per USD); (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,257.02 lacs (equivalent to USD 76 lacs at an exchange rate of 69.1713 per USD) carries interest @ 5.27 % per annum. These facilities are guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited.
6. The company has availed RBI morotorium facility refer note 19(16).

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 25 : TRADE PAYABLES*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 49)	183.14	68.77
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6,887.27	7,148.71
	7,070.41	7,217.48

* 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 19)	4,316.59	8,856.98
Interest accrued	1,023.35	777.87
Sundry deposits	206.35	203.72
Creditor for capital expenditure	87.10	291.35
Unclaimed dividend*	26.95	26.89
Other payables	130.74	20.76
Employee related liabilities	1,125.62	1,415.20
Retention payable	213.50	227.60
	7,130.20	11,820.37

* 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	389.19	278.33
Compensated absences	368.56	503.22
Others provisions		
Provision for membership programme	138.20	123.92
	895.95	**905.47**

Note 28 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred revenue of membership programme	372.87	423.44
Deferred lease rent	69.41	81.60
Advances from customers	1,517.73	1,190.44
Statutory dues payable	997.89	1,327.34
Deferred government grant (refer note 39)	-	42.26
	2,957.90	**3,065.08**

Note 29 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Sale of services and products		
- Room and apartment	28,434.50	29,906.14
- Food and beverage	19,169.29	22,475.81
- Liquor and wine	4,654.01	5,435.45
- Banquet and equipment rentals	2,111.03	2,107.36
- Other services	3,346.32	4,032.12
- Membership programme revenue	893.22	868.33
- Traded goods	97.40	114.35
Other operating revenues		
- Rent and maintenance income	1,955.60	1,900.88
- Consultancy/management fee	627.36	658.89
- Aircraft charter hire charges	475.86	635.76
	61,764.59	**68,135.09**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 30 : OTHER INCOME	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Excess provision/credit balances written back	110.37	300.99
Amortisation of deferred lease rental	36.68	37.20
Government grant income (refer note 39)*	420.92	849.74
Miscellaneous income	188.63	171.31
	756.60	1,359.24

* Previous year income of FY 2019-20 includes Rs. 323.90 lacs on account of revenues realised from export of services in foreign currency and Rs. 97.02 lacs under "RIPS Scheme 2010" as government subsidy for setting up new units or existing enterprise for making investment for expansion.

Note 31 : CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	242.75	250.36
Add: Purchases	5,537.91	6,785.55
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(278.22)	(242.75)
Cost of food and beverage consumed (excluding liquor and wine)	**5,502.44**	**6,793.16**
Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	681.31	521.40
Add: Purchases	1,516.49	1,573.04
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(827.81)	(681.31)
Cost of liquor and wine consumed	**1,369.99**	**1,413.13**
Consumption of food and beverages (including liquor and wine)	**6,872.43**	**8,206.29**

NOTE 32 : CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Inventory at the beginning of the year	114.46	118.98
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	117.93	114.46
	(3.47)	4.52

Note 33 : EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and allowances (refer note 38)	9,741.37	10,549.74
Company's contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	717.71	812.97
Gratuity expense (refer note 46)	156.31	150.81
Compensated absences expenses	(55.09)	160.57
Staff welfare expenses	124.87	169.49
Staff recruitment and training	27.28	38.61
Employee stock option scheme (refer note 55)	31.10	80.44
	10,743.55	11,962.63

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 34 : OTHER EXPENSES*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	1,829.49	2,193.74
Lease rent	835.20	2,417.31
Power and fuel	6,575.79	6,925.16
Aircraft fuel	27.53	64.97
Banquet and decoration expenses	1,589.46	1,893.44
Repairs		
- Buildings	723.32	721.27
- Plant and machinery	1,679.12	1,830.79
- Aircraft	454.06	237.98
- Others	454.74	497.95
Rates and taxes	1,357.75	933.80
Insurance	290.76	222.19
Communication costs	345.10	471.07
Printing and stationery	281.37	337.52
Travelling and conveyance	1,569.64	1,711.38
Advertisement and business promotion	878.50	1,283.22
Commission -other than sole selling agent	2,119.66	1,793.72
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)	1,878.58	2,172.40
Membership and subscriptions	139.58	142.58
Professional fees	626.19	641.57
Legal charges	191.70	148.96
Advances written off	283.84	1.71
Freight and cartage	76.02	81.79
Exchange differences (net)	364.93	45.63
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	39.41	39.96
Donations (includes CSR expenditure of Rs. 67.14 lacs (31 March 2019 : Rs. 141.98 lacs) (refer note 52)	70.31	152.80
Bad debts written off	1.79	-
Provision for doubtful advances	-	6.56
Provision for doubtful debts	513.51	229.39
Directors fees and commission	16.20	19.60
Bank charges	441.16	451.42
Payment to auditors	55.75	65.23
Other balances written off	124.72	2,531.98
Miscellaneous expenses	190.26	212.73
Total	**26,025.44**	**30,479.82**

* Refer note 38

Payment to Auditor		
As Auditor:		
- Audit fee	50.00	58.00
- Out of pocket expenses	1.94	5.45
- Other services	3.81	1.78
Total	**55.75**	**65.23**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 35 : FINANCE INCOME	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest income on		
Loans to related parties		
- Subsidiary companies	1,112.43	935.28
- Entity controlled by the company	429.78	501.08
Others		
- Bank deposits	129.49	102.94
- others	545.64	339.33
Finance lease income	109.21	109.23
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	44.01	39.28
Total	2,370.56	2,027.14

Note 36 : FINANCE COSTS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest on:		
- loans from banks	12,877.34	12,676.16
- loans from financial institutions	0.99	12.88
- credit facilities from banks	293.06	342.52
- loan from directors	1.33	10.26
- others	18.93	103.94
Bank charges (refer note 38)	20.20	19.83
Unwinding of finance cost from financial instruments at amortised cost	37.09	35.11
Interest on defined benefit plans (refer note 46)	80.63	80.12
Finance charges payable under finance lease	1,014.32	0.52
Exchange difference on foreign currency borrowings	280.98	435.34
	14,624.87	13,716.68

Note 37 : DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4,938.01	5,112.11
Amortisation of intangible assets	91.90	87.90
	5,029.91	5,200.01
Less: Transferred to pre-operative expenditure (refer note 38)	-	(0.10)
	5,029.91	5,199.91

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 38 : PREOPERATIVE EXPENDITURE PENDING ALLOCATION	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance as per last account	9,943.97	9,667.93
Additions during the year:		
Personnel expenses		
Salaries, wages and allowances	-	28.56
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	1.52
Depreciation/ amortisation	-	0.10
Operating and other expenses		
Lease rent	-	5.22
Power and fuel	-	6.86
Rates and taxes	-	0.35
Insurance	-	6.73
Travelling and conveyance	-	4.32
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)	0.60	16.92
Professional fees	0.74	109.77
Exchange difference (net)	-	95.56
Miscellaneous expenses	0.07	0.10
Financial expenses		
Bank charges	-	0.03
Closing balance	9,945.38	9,943.97

Note 39 : GOVERNMENT GRANT	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
At the beginning of the year	42.26	86.27
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(42.26)	(44.01)
At the end of the year	**-**	**42.26**
Current	-	42.26
	-	**42.26**

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

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 40 : CURRENT TAX ASSETS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
A. Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss :		
a. Profit and loss section		
Current tax:		
Current income tax	150.87	535.60
MAT credit entitlement on income tax	1,525.11	(945.94)
Deferred tax (credit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(630.23)	289.52
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit/loss	**1,045.75**	**(120.82)**
b. Deferred tax on the components of other comprehensive income		
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	66.16	145.34
Deferred tax (income)/charged to OCI	**(23.12)**	**(50.78)**
c. Reconciliation of tax expense to the amount computed by applying statutory income tax rate		
Accounting profit before tax	**(5,590.24)**	**1,881.92**
India' statutory income tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
At India' statutory income tax	(1,953.23)	657.54
Indexation benefit	(146.74)	(86.97)
Non deductible expenses for tax purpose:		
Non-deductible expenses	1,532.93	57.71
Other adjustments	(63.19)	160.67
Reversal of tax/MAT credit on uncertain tax positions	1,675.98	(909.77)
	1,045.75	(120.82)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**1,045.75**	**(120.82)**
B. Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)		
Opening balance	11,986.33	12,591.95
Tax Expense recognized in retained earning	(1,691.61)	-
Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss (net of MAT credit)	894.88	(656.40)
Tax (income)/ expenses recognised in OCI	23.12	50.78
Closing balance	**11,212.72**	**11,986.33**
C. MAT credit entitlement		
Opening balance	5,205.24	4,259.30
Add: MAT credit entitlement for the current year	(1,525.11)	945.94
Closing balance	**3,680.13**	**5,205.24**

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. 2,642 lacs as on 31 March 2020 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. 2,376 lacs as on 31 March 2020 that is available for off-setting against the future taxable profits of the Company. The Company can carry forward the unabsorbed 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:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Loss)/profit attributable to equity share holders of continuing operations for basic and diluted earnings	(5,753.93)	2,337.01
(Loss) attributable to equity share holders of discontinuing operations for basic and diluted earnings	(882.05)	(334.27)
Weighted average number of dilutive Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	75,991,199	75,991,199
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operation- Rupees	**(7.57)**	**3.08**
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinuing operation- Rupees	**(1.16)**	**(0.44)**
Total Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinuing operation- Rupees	**(8.73)**	**2.64**

The EPS would have decreased if holders of the ESOP had exercised their right to convert their options into equity. This would have an anti-dilutive impact on the number of shares and earnings/loss and thus diluted EPS is considered the same as Basic EPS.

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:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land. The Company typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on operations if a replacement asset is not readily available. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Property lease classification – Company as lessor

The company has entered into commercial property leases on its corporate office. 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 of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Borrowings (note 19, 24 and 26)	116,446.33	118,730.94
Trade payables (note 25)	7,070.41	7,217.48
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	(3,216.74)	(2,056.02)
Net debt	120,300.00	123,892.40
Equity (refer note 17 and 18)	100,975.91	111,383.72
Capital and Net Debts	221,275.91	235,276.12
Gearing Ratio	54%	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 2020. 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 2020 and 31 March 2019.

Note 44 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

a. Financial instruments by category

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments in equity instruments*	3.60	-	3.60	-
Trade receivables	-	4,291.38	-	5,120.99
Loans	-	13,823.83	-	12,314.87
Security deposits	-	786.27	-	759.08
Margin money deposits	-	2,177.67	-	1,272.12
Interest accrued	-	123.99	-	65.91
Finance lease receivable	-	953.82	-	954.30
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,216.74	-	2,056.02
Subsidy receivable	-	548.92	-	494.16
Recoverable from related parties	-	58.00	-	8.36
Others	-	82.05	-	374.35
Total financial assets	**3.60**	**26,062.67**	**3.60**	**23,420.16**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	116,446.33	-	118,730.94
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	869.03	-	848.51
Trade payables	-	7,070.41	-	7,217.48
Other current financial liabilities	-	2,393.76	-	2,532.07
Other non current financial liabilities	-	-	-	60.43
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**126,779.53**	**-**	**129,389.43**

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.

* The investment has been considered at cost as there is immaterial change in the value of aforesaid instrument.

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

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

	31 March 2020			
	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 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

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

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans	-	-	13,823.83	13,823.83
Security deposits	-	-	786.27	786.27
Finance lease receivable	-	-	953.82	953.82
Recoverable from related parties	-	-	58.00	58.00
	-	-	15,621.92	15,621.92
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	116,446.33	116,446.33
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	-	869.03	869.03
	-	-	117,315.36	117,315.36

	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

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(i) EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Exceptional item for the year ended 31 March 2020 includes the following:

1. Impairment of investment in subsidiary company, PCL Hotels Limited ("PCL"), of Rs 3,900 lacs, (refer note 59(c))

2. Provision written back on the loan given to its subsidiary company, Prima Hospitality Private Limited amounting to Rs 443 lacs, (refer note 59(d))

3. Rate and taxes

   a. Charges accrued by the Company payable to NDMC against the license fee in lieu of the interim order of Rs 130 lacs, issued by the Hon'ble High court of Delhi.

   b. GST payable of Rs 473.06 lacs.*

4. Impairment on Hotel situated at Mangar of Rs 1341 lacs.

5. Initial Public Offer expense has been written off with amounting of Rs 969 lacs.

* The company has reversed a sum of Rs. 473.06 lacs towards GST input pertaining to previous years in respect of input with respect to the exempted sales considering the prudent accounting principles. The management is in process of evaluating various options and basis which relevant filling with the regulators would be revised accordingly.

Note 45(ii) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(All amounts in INR lacs, unless stated otherwise)

Non-current assets held for sale

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Freehold land*	3,019.72	-
Plant and Machinery	21.39	21.39
Aircraft (refer note A below)	2,684.13	-
Total	**5,725.24**	**21.39**

* It includes CWIP of Rs 81.24 lacs at dehradun land.

A. During the year ended 31 March 2020, management had decided to sell a piece of lands situated in India at multiple place and accordingly has initiated the process of identifying a potential buyer. Based on market survey, the management expected to sell it at a value more than its carrying value. Hence, the aforementioned piece of land, has been accordingly disclosed as an asset held for sale at its carrying amount of Rs. 3,019.72 lacs.

B. Impairment losses related to the disposal group

Impairment losses of Rs 7,678.54 lacs for write down of the disposal group to the lower of its carrying amount and its fair value less cost to sell have been included in exceptional item.(refer below).The Impairment losses have been applied to reduce the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment within the disposal group.

During the current year, the Company has discontinued the business operations of Aircraft. This divisions represent a separate line of business accounting to nearly 0.76% of Company's revenue and has been qualified as discontinuing operations under Ind AS 105 - "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

B. Assets and Liabilities of Disposal Group held for Sale

Balance Sheet	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2,684.13	3,776.69
Debtors	173.90	187.12
Assets held for sale	**2,858.03**	**3,963.81**
Liabilities		
Advance received against sale of property	200.00	-
Creditors	53.63	56.10
Liabilities held for sale	**253.63**	**56.10**

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

C. Revenue and expenses

Statement of Profit and Loss*	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	475.86	635.76
Total revenue from operations		
Expenses		
Power & Fuel	27.53	64.97
Employee benefits expense	165.58	246.94
Repair & Maintenance	454.06	237.98
Depreciation and amortisation	324.70	324.69
Other expenses	91.89	95.46
Total expenses	**1,063.77**	**970.03**
Exceptional Items	767.85	-
Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations	**(1,355.75)**	**(334.27)**

*Revenue and expenses, gains and losses (as given below) relating to the discontinuation of this group are shown as a single line item on the face of the statement of profit or loss.

Cash flow information

Particulars	Year ended	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	(1,020.31)	231.50
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	-	(7.85)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	-	-
Net cash inflow from discontinuing operations	**(1,020.31)**	**223.65**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 46 : GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Gratuity Plan	1,284.11	1,261.50
Total	1,284.11	1,261.50

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.

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

Changes in the defined benefit obligation:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening defined benefit obligations	1,261.50	1,282.45
Service cost	156.31	150.81
Net interest expense	80.63	80.12
Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and loss	**236.94**	**230.93**
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	11.66	47.65
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	32.07	(163.01)
Experience adjustments	(109.89)	(29.98)
Remeasurement (gain)/loss in other comprehensive income	**(66.16)**	**(145.34)**
Benefits paid	(148.18)	(106.53)
Closing defined benefit obligations	**1,284.11**	**1,261.50**

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

Description	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current service cost	156.31	150.81
Net interest expense	80.63	80.12
Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss	**236.94**	**230.93**

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income is as under:

Description	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Actuarial loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	11.66	47.65
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	32.07	(163.01)
Experience adjustments	(109.89)	(29.98)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(66.16)**	**(145.34)**

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

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount rate	5.55%	7.20%
Future salary increase	5.00%	6.00%

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Impact of the change in Discount rate		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,258.85	1,221.71
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,310.46	1,298.71
Impact of the change in Salary increase		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,310.47	1,298.98
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,258.60	1,221.13

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 4.04 years (31 March 2019 : 6.11 years).

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

Duration (Years)	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
1	389.19	278.33
2	200.66	132.74
3	164.79	127.09
4	155.21	113.42
5	123.57	135.48
6 and above	623.42	1,388.44

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.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Variable rate borrowings	116,446.33	118,216.74
Fixed rate borrowings	-	514.20

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:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Effect of Profit before tax	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Increase by 50 basis points	(582.23)	(591.08)
Decrease by 50 basis points	582.23	591.08

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 2020	31 March 2019
Trade creditors	USD	Buy	0.24	0.12
Advances given	USD	Sell	-	0.24
Trade receivables	GBP	Sell	0.99	0.45
FDR	USD	Sell	2.74	2.74
EEFC Bank Balance	USD	Buy	51.22	0.54
Unsecured loans	USD	Buy	56.00	76.00
Secured loans	USD	Buy	34.62	115.86

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 2019: 5%) and GBP by 5% (31 March 2019: 5%) respectively, then this would have had the following impact:

	Effect on profit before tax*	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
USD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	(139.08)	(651.79)
Decrease by 5%	139.08	651.79
GBP Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	4.62	2.04
Decrease by 5%	(4.62)	(2.04)

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.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Gross carrying amount of trade receivables		
Ageing	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Not due	28.39	336.30
0-60 days past due	2,199.19	3,186.29
61-120 days past due	641.38	853.20
121-180 days past due	925.08	288.07
180-365 days past due	563.64	368.09
More than 365 days	1,561.28	1,212.00
	5,918.96	6,243.95
Provision for doubtful debts		
Ageing		
Not due	-	-
0-60 days past due	-	-
61-120 days past due	-	-
121-180 days past due	-	18.90
180-365 days past due	66.30	11.78
More than 365 days	1,561.28	1,092.26
	1,627.58	1,122.94

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Trade receivables

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision at beginning	1,122.94	954.29
Addition during the year	527.06	229.39
Reversal during the year	(12.81)	(60.74)
Utilised during the year	(9.61)	-
Provision at closing	**1,627.58**	**1,122.94**

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 2020	31 March 2019
Provision at beginning	557.39	551.79
Addition during the year	-	6.56
Reversal during the year	(442.82)	(0.96)
Utilised during the year	-	-
Provision at closing	**114.57**	**557.39**

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 -

Floating rate	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Expiring within one year (Bank overdraft and other facilities)		
Secured		
- Cash credit facilities	3,016.89	2,739.02
- Short term loans	-	29.13
(b) Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)		
Secured		
- Rupees term loan from banks	-	-

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

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

Contractual maturities of borrowings	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Upto one year	24,858.06	31,071.45
Between 1 and 2 years	20,615.00	22,256.88
Between 2 and 5 years	64,601.26	60,383.59
More than 5 years	69,531.72	63,189.50
Contractual maturities of trade payables		
Upto one year	7,254.04	7,217.48
Contractual maturities of security deposit received		
Upto one year	141.17	462.30
Between 1 and 2 years	38.19	1.10
Between 2 and 5 years	274.82	17.55
More than 5 years	4,887.37	4,890.49
Contractual maturities of other financials payable		
Upto one year	1,328.70	1,872.38

Note 48 : LALIT LOYALTY AND MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMME

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Points for Lalit Connect		
Accrued points	2.18	3.09
Redeemed points	0.83	0.55
Redemption percentage	38.09%	17.89%
Unexpired points	1.35	2.54
(b) Points for Lalit Plus		
Accrued points	5.19	7.58
Redeemed points	(5.08)	0.61
Redemption percentage	-97.93%	8.10%
Unexpired points	10.27	6.96
(c) Points for Lalit Engage		
Accrued points	1.99	2.15
Redeemed points	0.46	0.82
Redemption percentage	23.37%	38.36%
Unexpired points	1.52	1.33

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

(d) Movement in provision	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
At the beginning of the year	123.92	59.87
Arising during the year	(80.37)	113.85
Utilised during the year	(94.65)	49.80
At the end of the year	138.20	123.92
(e) Movement in membership programme		
At the beginning of the year	423.44	384.52
Arising during the year	893.22	868.33
Utilised during the year	943.79	829.41
At the end of the year	372.87	423.44

Note 49 : DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AS PER MSMED ACT, 2006 TO THE EXTENT OF CONFIRMATION RECEIVED:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
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	183.14	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.	5.13	2.03
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period/year; and	5.13	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 2020	31 March 2019
Final dividend paid during the year ended on 31 March 2020: Rs. 1 per share (31 March 2019: Rs. 1 per share)	759.91	759.91
Dividend distribution tax on final dividend	156.20	156.20
	916.11	916.11
Proposed dividends on equity shares*:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2020: Nil per share (31 March 2019: Rs. 1 per share)	-	759.91
Dividend distribution tax on proposed dividend	-	156.20
	-	916.11

* In view of the lockdown and the present business conditions and to conserve cash and maintain liquidity for future, the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited have decided not to recommmend dividend for the Financial Year 2019-20.

Note 51: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Name of the related parties and their relationship:

Subsidiaries:	Jyoti Limited
	Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited)
	PCL Hotels Limited (formerly known as Prime Cellular Limited)
	Prima Hospitality Private Limited (formerly known as 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, till 7 February 2020)
	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. 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)
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
	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
	Mangar Hotels & Resorts 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)
	Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as 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 Holdings 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.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

(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 2020	31 March 2019
Subsidiaries		
Jyoti Limited		
- Loan provided	18.41	11.50
- Interest received	12.07	56.04
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	2.15	-
- Lease rent paid	59.00	50.00
- Deemed investment on fair valuation of interest free loan	(253.57)	-
	-	-
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited)		
- Loan provided	1,748.49	1,517.75
- Loan (repayment)	(2,365.64)	(1,754.00)
- Interest received	614.68	331.37
- Consultancy services provided	350.41	376.00
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	19.98	131.25
- Deemed investment on fair valuation of interest free loan	-	(201.17)
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)		
- Loan provided	437.64	3,015.92
- Loan (repayment)	(208.03)	(205.00)
- Interest received	430.99	364.98
- Consultancy services provided	262.28	268.18
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	16.13	29.13
- Deemed investment on fair valuation of interest free loan	(508.45)	(2,760.93)
PCL Hotels Limited (formerly known as Prime Cellular Limited)		
- Loan provided	32.00	14.30
- Loan (repayment)	-	(2,718.42)
- Interest received	52.99	181.19
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	0.07	0.06
Prima Hospitality Private Limited (formerly known as Prima Buildwell Private Limited)		
- Interest received	1.70	1.70
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	0.40	0.33

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Entity Controlled by the Company		
The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust		
- Loan provided	267.36	1,631.54
- Interest received	429.78	501.08
- Other balances written off (Deemed investment not considered recoverable)	124.72	2,531.98
- Donation paid	50.00	-
Key Management Personnel:		
Name:		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri		
- Salary and wages	77.00	84.00
- Post employment benefits	3.14	3.14
- Lease rent paid	30.00	30.00
- Interest paid on deposits	1.33	10.26
- Guarantee/ Undertaking received	261.59	2,760.13
- Loan (received)	-	(1,125.00)
- Loan repaid	75.00	1,050.00
- Sale of goods / services	-	29.64
Ms. Divya Suri Singh		
- Salary and wages	66.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	4.55	-
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
Ms. Deeksha Suri		
- Salary and wages	66.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	5.52	-
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
Mr. Keshav Suri		
- Salary and wages	66.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	4.72	-
Ms. Urmila Khurana		
- Salary and wages	-	24.40
- Employee stock option	-	0.57

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs) 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma		
- Salary and wages	50.08	4.33
Mr. Himanshu Pandey		
- Salary and wages	23.94	22.80
- Employee stock option	0.86	0.89
- Post employment benefits	0.43	2.10
Mr. Ramesh Suri		
- Sale of goods/services	-	6.37
- Sitting fees	3.20	3.50
Dr. M.Y. Khan		
- Sitting fees	3.10	4.10
Mr. Dhruv Prakash		
- Sitting fees	3.10	4.30
Mr. Ranjan Mathai		
- Sitting fees	2.10	2.70
Mr. Vivek Mehra		
- Sitting fees	2.60	3.30
Ms. Shovana Narayan		
- Sitting fees	2.10	1.70

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

Name of the Company	(All amounts Rs in Lacs) 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Subsidiaries- Receivables		
Jyoti Limited	837.57	858.94
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited)	36,004.84	35,668.89
PCL Hotels Limited (formerly known as Prime Cellular Limited)	595.41	515.65
Prima Hospitality Private Limited (formerly known as Prima Buildwell Private Limited)	552.35	550.42

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	44,348.93	43,434.05
Entity Controlled by the Company		
The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	4,753.70	4,187.04
Balance Outstanding from Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives - Receivables		
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	106.44	106.18
Cargo Motors Private Limited	36.27	34.86
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	7.75	7.75
Deeksha Holding Limited	26.17	25.53
FIBCOM India Limited	11.31	9.56
Global Autotech Limited	-	0.42
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	53.65	53.65
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited	1.49	1.89
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	0.20	0.16
Prima Telecom Limited	3.95	0.63
Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as Responsible Builders Private Limited)	0.14	0.21
Rohan Motors Limited	5.48	3.56
Subros Limited	31.06	41.65
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	0.43	0.22
Godawari Motors Private Limited	1.22	-
St. Olave's Limited	130.91	79.45
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	-	0.02
Balance Outstanding as at year end.		
Balance payable to Key Management Personnel		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	14.49	91.82
Ms. Divya Suri Singh	9.18	10.66
Ms. Deeksha Suri	9.18	10.66
Mr. Keshav Suri	5.58	8.86
Mr. Ramesh Suri	0.45	-
Mr. M.Y. Khan	0.81	-
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	0.81	-
Mr. Vivek Mehra	0.63	-
Guarantee outstanding- Dr. Jyotsna Suri	(7,608.11)	-
Guarantee outstanding- Premium Holding Limited	(4,221.61)	-

	(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balance payable to Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:		
Deeksha Holding Limited	120.34	500.08
Global Autotech Limited	0.27	0.03
Rohan Motors Limited	0.19	0.33
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	14.68	25.99
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	0.10	-
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	0.04
Corporate Guarantees / Undertaking (received) / payable		
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited)	10,762.15	13,071.85
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	(7,608.11)	(7,346.52)
Premium Holdings Limited	(4,221.61)	(5,257.02)
Deeksha Holding Limited	(20,500.00)	-
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	10,752.60	11,304.89
Transactions with Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:		
Name of Company		
Deeksha Holding Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	39.10	116.45
- Purchase of goods	7.40	5.53
- Commission paid on corporate guarantee	84.86	-
- Lease rent paid	148.02	148.02
- Maintenance charges received	8.97	8.32
- Expenditure incurred on behalf of BHL	-	0.94
- Loan (received)	-	(750.00)
- Loan paid	400.00	350.00
- Interest paid on deposits	7.07	0.55
- Corporate guarantee (received)	(20,500.00)	-
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	22.81	12.00
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	1.04	0.98

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Name of the Company	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Prima Telecom Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	5.06	1.59
Responsible Holding Private Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	4.77	4.71
- Sale of goods / services	-	0.10
Rohan Motors Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	16.02	20.53
- Services received	1.08	1.57
- Maintenance charges received	1.78	1.78
Subros Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	63.85	97.37
- Maintenance charges received	18.91	17.36
FIBCOM India Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	1.75	0.23
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited		
- Consultancy services provided	6.46	6.13
- Services received	-	0.09
Global Autotech Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	0.58	-
- Sale of goods / services	0.43	-
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.04	-
Cargo Motors Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	5.74	9.23
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.22	0.22
- Purchase of goods	91.62	127.20
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.08	0.95
- Services received	0.38	0.18

		(All amounts Rs in Lacs)
Name of the Company	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Godawari Motors Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	-	0.53
- Maintenance charges received	2.23	2.19
Ramesh Suri (HUF)		
- Maintenance charges received	-	0.91
St. Olave's Limited		
- Consultancy services provided	89.36	83.23
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of	-	38.92
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.15	-

Note 51 : (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 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Receivables										
Jyoti Limited	858.94	858.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	**858.94**	**858.94**
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited)	36,004.84	35,668.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	**36,004.84**	**35,668.89**
PCL Hotels Limited (formerly known as Prime Cellular Limited)	595.41	3,056.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	**595.41**	**3,056.64**
Prima Hospitality Private Limited (formerly known as Prima Buildwell Private Limited)	552.35	550.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	**552.35**	**550.42**
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited)	44,348.93	43,434.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	**44,348.93**	**43,434.05**
The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	-	-	4,753.70	4,586.39	-	-	-	-	**4,753.70**	**4,586.39**
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	-	-	-	-	24.90	-	-	**-**	**24.90**
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.44	106.18	**106.44**	**106.18**
Cargo Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.27	40.08	**36.27**	**40.08**
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.75	9.28	**7.75**	**9.28**
Deeksha Holding Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.17	33.03	**26.17**	**33.03**
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.93	**0.00**	**0.93**
FIBCOM India Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.31	12.21	**11.31**	**12.21**
Global Autotech Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.42	**0.42**	**0.42**
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.65	53.65	**53.65**	**53.65**
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.97	**-**	**12.97**
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	1.89	**1.89**	**1.89**
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.16	**0.20**	**0.16**
Prima Telecom Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.95	0.80	**3.95**	**0.80**
Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as Responsible Builders Private Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.63	**0.21**	**0.63**
Rohan Motors Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.48	3.56	**5.48**	**3.56**

(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 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Subros Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.65	41.65	**41.65**	**41.65**
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.22	**0.43**	**0.22**
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	**-**	**0.13**
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	2.67	**1.22**	**2.67**
St. Olave's Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.91	139.08	**130.91**	**139.08**
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.31	**0.02**	**0.31**
Payables										
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	-	-	-	91.82	91.82	-	-	**91.82**	**91.82**
Ms. Divya Suri Singh	-	-	-	-	10.66	10.66	-	-	**10.66**	**10.66**
Ms. Deeksha Suri	-	-	-	-	10.66	10.66	-	-	**10.66**	**10.66**
Mr. Keshav Suri	-	-	-	-	8.86	8.86	-	-	**8.86**	**8.86**
Mr. Ramesh Suri	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	**0.45**	**-**
Mr. M.Y. Khan	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	**0.81**	**-**
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	**0.81**	**-**
Mr. Vivek Mehra	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	**0.63**	**-**
Deeksha Holding Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.08	500.08	**500.08**	**500.08**
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.84	**-**	**4.84**
Global Autotech Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.13	**0.27**	**0.13**
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	**-**	**0.06**
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	**-**	**1.18**
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	**-**	**0.08**
Prima Telecom Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	**-**	**0.17**
Rohan Motors Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.33	**0.33**	**0.33**
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.99	42.29	**25.99**	**42.29**
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.12	**0.10**	**0.12**
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	**0.04**	**0.04**

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

Note 52 : DETAILS OF CSR EXPENDITURE:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	75.60	82.31
b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2020:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	50.00	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	17.14	-
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

Note 53(i): CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

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

	As at 31 March 20	As at 31 March 19
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	3,608.80	3,519.76

Note 53(ii): LEASES

		As at 31 March 2020
A	**Right of use asset**	
	As at 1 April 2019	-
	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS 116 'Leases'	8,303.92
	Less: Amortisation expense for the year	322.99
	As at 31 March 2020	**7,980.93**

B	**Lease liabilities**	
	Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:	
	Non-current	8,229.29
	Current	873.26
	Total	**9,102.55**

The lease liabilities are secured by the related assets/land taken on lease.

C	**The following are amounts recognised in profit or loss with respect to leasing arrangements:**	
	Amortisation expense on right-of-use assets	322.99
	Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,014.32
	Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	581.51
	Expense relating to leases of low-value asset and short-term leases	253.69
	Total cash outflow in respect of leases	**2,172.51**

Total lease payments considered for accounting of IND AS 116 is Rs 812.05 lacs.

D Details about arrangement entered as a lessor

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

Operating lease

The Company gives shops located at various hotels an other space on operating lease arrangements. These leases are generally cancellable in nature and may generally be terminated by either party by serving notice. The future minimum lease payments recoverable by the company are as under

Particulars	As at 31 March 20	As at 31 March 19
(a) Not later than one year	9.96	9.96
(b) Later than one year and not later than five years	10.55	8.44
(c) Later than five years	136.57	142.90

Finance lease

The Company had entered into various sub licensing agreements for commercial space which are based on identical terms vis a vis its land lease arrangement, therefore these sublicensing agreements are accounted for as finance leases on adoption of Ind AS 116 with respect to corresponding right-of-use asset. The following table represents maturity analysis of future cashflows to be received from such agreements by the Company over the sub license term ending on 10 March 2080:

Particulars	As at 31 March 20	As at 31 March 19
(a) Not later than one year	109.44	109.44
(b) Later than one year and not later than five years	437.76	437.76
(c) Later than five years	6,017.95	6,127.39
Total	**6,565.15**	**6,674.58**

E Disclosure under Ind AS 17 for the year ended 31 March 2019:

Operating leases - Land and building taken on lease

Minimum lease payments in relation to non- cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:	As at 31 March 2019
Within one year	1,296.73
Later than one year but not later than five years	5,557.37
Later than five years	25,306.39
Total	**32,160.49**

Total lease payments recognised in the statement of profit and loss is Rs 2,417.31 lakhs.

F Adoption of Ind AS 116 Leases

Effective 1 April 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases” and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 1 April 2019, except for those identified as having a remaining lease term of less than 12 months from the date of initial application. using the modified retrospective approach, comparative figures are not restated and the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included as part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

In applying Ind-AS 116 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous and thereby no impairment review of right-of-use assets has been performed on the 1 April 2019 (transition date to Ind AS 116).
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 April 2019 as short-term leases
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The Company has also elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date the Company relied on its assessment made applying Ind-AS 17 and Appendix C of Ind-AS 17 determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

I The following is a reconciliation of total operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019 (as disclosed in the financial statements to 31 March 2019) to the lease liabilities recognised as at 1 April 2019:

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2019
Total operating lease commitments disclosed at 31 March 2019 (refer sub point "E" above)*	32,160.49
Total lease obligation as on 1 April 2019	**32,160.49**
Discounted using incremental borrowing rate	23,260.20
Total lease liabilities recognised under Ind AS 116 at 1 April 2019	**8,900.29**

* Including reasonably certain extension options taken

G Lease liabilities

I The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	As at 1 April 2019
Balance as of 1 April 2019	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	8,900.29
Finance cost accrued during the year	1,014.32
Payment of Lease liabilities	812.06
Balance as of 31 March 2020	**9,102.55**

II The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2020 on an undiscounted basis:

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Within one year	1,114.32
Later than one year but not later than five years	5,123.15
Later than five years	15,024.65
Total	**21,262.12**

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Note 54 : 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 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue								
External sales	58,767.12	64,990.42	475.86	635.76	2,521.62	2,508.91	61,764.60	68,135.09
Other income	684.85	1,315.90	-	-	36.68	43.34	721.53	1,359.24
Finance income	-	-	-	-	109.21	109.23	109.21	109.23
Unallocated corporate income	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,017.04	1,917.91
Total	**59,451.97**	**66,306.32**	**475.86**	**635.76**	**2,667.51**	**2,661.48**	**64,612.38**	**71,521.47**
Segment result	**17,007.15**	**18,484.80**	**(587.90)**	**(334.27)**	**1,927.47**	**1,864.30**	**18,346.72**	**20,014.83**
Unallocated corporate expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,607.21)	(18,132.91)
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(23.12)**	**(120.82)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**17,007.15**	**18,484.80**	**(587.90)**	**(334.27)**	**1,927.47**	**1,864.30**	**(5,237.37)**	**2,002.74**
Particulars	Hotel operations		Aircraft charter operations		Other activities		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Segment assets	145,047.01	142,190.64	173.92	3,963.92	3,331.84	3,407.19	148,552.74	149,561.75
Unallocated corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,951.48	111,500.90
Total	145,047.01	142,190.64	173.92	3,963.92	3,331.84	3,407.19	256,504.22	261,062.65
Segment liabilities	34,853.99	26,396.04	53.63	56.10	3,342.76	3,363.83	38,250.38	29,815.97
Unallocated corporate liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	117,582.08	119,862.96
Total	34,853.99	26,396.04	53.63	56.10	3,342.76	3,363.83	155,832.46	149,678.93
Capital expenditure towards acquisition of fixed assets	9,565.60	3,540.75	-	7.85	63.54	-	9,629.14	3,548.60
Depreciation / amortization	4,333.72	4,361.21	324.70	324.69	54.72	53.35	4,713.14	4,739.25
Non cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	1,584.37	3,300.74	-	-	-	-	1,584.37	3,300.74

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 55 : SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Equity Settle Share based payment

The Company has not granted options (previous period 7,00,600 options) to the employees during the year ended 31 March 2020. 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Scheme Name	**ESOP 2017**	
Year in which scheme was established	2017-18	
Number of options authorised and granted	700,600	700,600
Exercise price	383.28	383.28
Fair value of option- Weighted average option value	33.65	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%	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	**600,200**	**-**
Granted during the year	-	700,600
Vested during the year	42,685	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Forfeited/(lapsed) during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	173,350	100,400
Outstanding at the year end	**384,165**	**600,200**
Options exercisable at the year end	-	-

Effect of Share based payment transaction on the Statement of Profit & Loss:

Amount in Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	31.10	80.44

Effect of Share based payment transaction on the balance sheet:

Amount in Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Share based payment reserve	111.54	80.44

The value of the underlying options has been determined by an independent valuer. The key assumptions used to calculate fair value of grants in accordance with Black Scholes model:

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	1.50 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 56 : CONTINGENT LIABILITIES NOT PROVIDED FOR:

a) Income-tax matters

Assessment year	Amounts disputed (Rupees in lacs)	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1997-98 to 2009-10	714.92	806.47
2011 - 12 to 2014-15	67.00	84.71
2015-16	120.66	120.66
2016-17	122.91	122.91
2017-18	66.67	0.00
Total	**1,092.16**	**1,134.75**

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.

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.

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

		As At 31 March 2020	As At 31 March 2019
i.	Corporate guarantee given on behalf of a subsidiary to Customs for obtaining EPCG licenses	774.05	796.85
ii.	Corporate guarantee given on behalf of subsidiaries to bank for obtaining loan for construction of fixed assets	20,740.70	22,890.69

Other Matters

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees (note (ii))	52.28	52.28
Demand for cumulative interest (note (iii))	1,187.83	1,187.83
Demand by Custom Authorities (note(iv))	968.05	968.05
Demand of service tax (note (v))	293.26	293.26
Demand of Urban Development Tax (note (vi))	212.00	190.59
Demand of stamp duty (note vii)	908.20	908.20
Demand of annual room fees (note viii)	63.22	63.22
Other claims not acknowledged as debt	180.85	159.53

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 2019-2020. 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. 35.00 lacs (31March 2019: Rs 30.00 lacs) for the said period. Based upon expert analysis, the Company believes that no further provision is necessary at this stage.

vii) 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.

viii) 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. The Company during the year, has received notice of demand of Rs 53.22 lacs (after adjusting of Rs. 10 lacs paid by Company as security deposits) vide their letter date 13 January 2020. Against the demand order, the Company has filled writ petition with Hon'ble High Court of Bombay at Goa and accordingly, the court vide their order dated 9 March 2020 has ordered that the said demand letter will not be enforced and the earlier issued Show Cause notice dated 16 November 2015 is to be freshly disposed of. 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.

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 company has deposited the differential property tax, however the same is being contested by management in the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. Thus, no liability is expected to arise on this account.

Note 57: (a) The Company had obtained land on license of 99 years from New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) with effect from 11 March 1981. The Company had constructed a hotel and commercial tower on the aforementioned land. The Company is paying 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 the 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. 19,887.73 lacs vide provisional bills towards the increase in license fee from the date expiry of the first term of 33 years. The Company filed the 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 recomputed the demand, if any, and issue final bills with the basis of calculation specifically spelt out. During the current year, the Company has received a demand notice amounting to Rs. 106374.60 lacs. The Company has filed a writ with the Hon'ble high Court of Delhi and subsequent to the year end Court has directed the Company to pay license fee calculated at 100% increase on immediately preceding license fee with effect from 2014 along with interest aggregating to Rs. 1000 lacs, which have been paid and recorded in the financial statement by the Company. The management based upon legal analysis, believes that no liability would devolve on the Company in respect of this matter.

(b) During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company had received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) from NDMC regarding alleged unauthorized construction at New Delhi Hotel and its Commercial towers (Collectively referred as New Delhi Property). The management has filed its response to the observation in the notice and sought documents/information to access the unauthorized construction if any. Subsequently, NDMC has issued an order to the Company for demolition of alleged unauthorized construction. The Company has filed a writ against aforesaid with the Hon'ble of High court of Delhi. The Court stayed the demolition order. The management has without prejudice removed certain part of the alleged area which do not significantly affects its business. The Management based upon legal analysis, believes that no liability would devolve over the company.

(c) 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.

(d) During the previous 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 Company has obtained a stay on the said demand from Hon'ble High Court of Delhi 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.

(e) During the year, NDMC has considering the matter referred above, issued a termination notice for above license arrangement against which the Company has filed a writ with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and vide order dated 4 March 2020, the Hon'ble High court of Delhi directed NDMC not to take any coercive action against the Company. As explained in notes above and based upon the legal analysis, no liability should be devolved as management firmly believes that the notice of termination should be quashed by the Court/concerned authority.

Note 58: The Company has given an interest free loan of Rs. 4,753.70 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 4,187.04 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.

Note 59: (a) The Company has an investment of Rs. 3,107.89 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,107.89 lacs) in the share capital of its subsidiary, Jyoti Limited and has a deemed investment of Rs. 720.30 lacs (31 March 2019: 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.782.16 lacs as on 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: Rs. 805.09 lacs), which is more than the paid-up share capital of Rs. 63.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 63.00 lacs), resulting in complete erosion of net worth. The Company also has an outstanding loan recoverable of Rs. 117.26 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 392.21 lacs) from the subsidiary. Considering the long term nature of the investment of Rs. 3,107.89 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,107.89 lacs), and the value of assets held by Jyoti Limited (Hotel at Srinagar), the management is 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 Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited at Rs. 5,213.08 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,213.08 lacs). The Company had also provided a loan to Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited 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. 32,490.24 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 32,386.30 lacs) arising on the interest free loan to Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited and the carrying balance of loan to Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited amounts to Rs.3,270.28 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,282.59 lacs). Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited has been vested with the assets of The Lalit Great Eastern Hotel in Kolkata. As at 31 March 2020, Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited has accumulated losses of Rs.4158.82 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,806.82 lacs) which is more than the paid-up share capital of Rs. 80.87 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 80.87 lacs).

Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited 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 2019: Rs. 3,984.00 lacs and has also provided a loan of Rs. 543.69 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 511.69 lacs) to PCL Hotels Limited a 99.60% subsidiary as at 31 March 2020. 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. 40,018.16 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 39,509.71 lacs) in the form of interest free loan to KHPL and the carrying balance of loan to KHPL amounts to Rs. 4,330.77 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,924.33 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. 446.48 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 487.92 lacs) and Rs. 19,547.76 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 17,468.43 lacs) respectively as at 31 March 2019.

The Company has performed an impairment tests in the value of investment made by the Company in KHPL through PCL by computing value-in-use amount with the carrying value. For the purpose of impairment testing, in accordance with IND AS 36, the Company has made detailed projections and computed the value in use of its investment through Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") method, which requires the use of various other key assumptions including projections, which are approved by management. Basis their calculation, the Company has recorded an impairment in the value of PCL equity investment of Rs 3900 lacs. Key considerations pertaining to computation/valuation of recoverable amount are listed below:

Carrying amount of investment as at 31 March 2020	Rs. 3,984 lacs
Value in use	Rs. 84 lacs
Impairment loss recognized	Rs. 3,900 lacs
Basis on which the recoverable amount has been determined	DCF method with observable market data
Growth rate used for computing value in use	Compounding Annual Growth rate of 38.40% is forecasted, with terminal growth rate of 5%
Discount rate	12.60%
Management's approach to determining the value assigned to each key assumption	Valuation is as per forecasted business plan, which is backed up by internal and external information available with the management.

(d) The Company has an investment of Rs. 301.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 301 Lacs) and had given a loan of Rs. 546.06 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 546.01 lacs) to Prima Hospitality Private Limited, 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 had initiated legal proceedings against the joint venture company. Considering the legal case, the Company had created a provision of Rs. 301 lacs as a provision for diminution against investment and provision of Rs. 529.02 lacs against the loan advanced to Prima Hospitality Private Limited.Subsequent to the year end, Company has entered into the settlement agreement with Al-Furjan LLC and has basis the arrangement reversed the provision of Rs 442.82 lacs basis the amount agreed to be recovered from Joint Venture partner. However, subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2020, the Prima Hospitality Private Limited has settled its dispute with its joint venture company for Rs 442.82 lacs and accordingly, Company has reversed equivalent amount of provision on its loan amount which was advanced to Prima Hospitality Private Limited in previous years.

(e) 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 2022. The management does not anticipate any concern in obtaining extension of the completion deadline for the project.

Note 60: COVID-19 pandemic has impacted and continues to impact business operations of the Company due to lockdown, travel bans, quarantines and other emergency measures. With respect to operations of the Company, it has impacted its business by way of reduction in occupancy rate of hotel and average realization rate per room starting from the month of March 2020 and management has undertaken and is undertaking various cost savings initiatives to conserve cash. Subsequent to the year end, the hotel was operational at 60% occupancy rate mainly due to accommodation taken by long staying guests and paid quarantine guests/doctors as per the government orders.

In evaluating the impact of COVID-19 on its ability to continue as a going concern and the possible impact on its financial position, the management has assessed the impact of macro-economic conditions on its business and the carrying value of its major assets comprising of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) as at the balance sheet date. In this regard, the management has carefully considered the circumstances and risk exposures arising from the COVID-19 situation for developing estimates on the basis of all available information in its assessment of impact thereof in its financial statements.

While assessing the recoverable amount of PPE of specific hotels, the Company has used significant assumptions such as hotel occupancy rates, average room rate per hotel, terminal growth hotel and weighted average cost of capital. The Company appointed independent valuer to assess fair value of the property, plant and equipment and its investment. Further, the Company has undergone an agreement to identify the buyer for few of its assets identified to sell at the balance sheet date. Based on aforesaid assessment, management believes that the Company will be able to meet all the of its obligations as well as recover the carrying amount of its aforesaid assets as on 31 March 2020.

Management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impact of known events arising from COVID-19 pandemic in the preparation of these financial statements. The associated economic impact of the pandemic is highly dependent on variables that are difficult to predict. The impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and actual results may differ materially from these estimates. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and any significant impact of these changes would be recognised in the financial statements as and when these material changes to economic conditions arise.

Note 61: During the year a search under section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was conducted by the Investigation Wing of the Income Tax Department at the business premises of the company and Group Company and residential premises of the Chairperson cum Managing Director and executive directors of the company. As per information available with the Company, no appraisal report is forwarded by the Authorized Officers of the Investigation Wing of the Income Tax Department to the concerned Assessing officer. The management believes on the conclusion of the proceeding, that no liability would devolve on the Company in respect of this matter.

Note 62 : 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 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(A) Sale of services and product		
Revenue from hospitality services	57,715.15	63,956.88
Revenue from membership programme	893.22	868.33
Revenue from sale of traded goods	97.40	114.35
(B) Other ancillary revenue		
Rent and maintenance	1,955.60	1,900.88
Consultancy/management fee	627.36	658.89
Aircraft charter hire	475.86	635.76
	61,764.59	**68,135.09**
II. Based on segment		
Hotel operations	58,767.11	64,990.42
Aircraft charter operations	475.86	635.76
Other activities	2,521.62	2,508.91
	61,764.59	**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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade receivables (refer note 10)	4,291.38	5,120.99
Contract assets (unbilled revenue) (refer note 14)	38.85	206.50
Contract liabilities		
Provision for membership programme (refer note 27)	138.20	123.92
Advance from customers (refer note 28)	1,517.73	1,190.44
Deferred revenue of membership programme (refer note 28)	372.87	423.44

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	206.50	319.45
Less : Recognised as revenue	167.65	112.95
Closing balance	**38.85**	**206.50**
Current	38.85	206.50
Non current	-	-
Total	**38.85**	**206.50**

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	1,190.44	1,527.06
Less : Recognised as revenue	(327.29)	336.62
Closing balance	**1,517.73**	**1,190.44**
Current	1,517.73	1,190.44
Non current	-	-
Total	**1,517.73**	**1,190.44**

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	547.36	444.39
Net Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue during the year	(36.29)	102.97
Closing balance	**511.07**	**547.36**

C. Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

There has been no significant changes in contact assets/contract liabilities during the year.

Note 63 : 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

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

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 Trust Act, 1882) (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, 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 of the Group, as at 31 March 2020, and their consolidated loss (including other comprehensive income), 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 12 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

4. We draw attention to the following matters:

   (a) Note 61 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes that the Holding Company has received a termination letter from New Delhi Municipal Corporation ('NDMC') dated 13 February 2020 terminating the land license of the commercial establishment (including hotel and commercial towers) of the Holding Company situated at New Delhi. The Holding Company has filed a writ petition with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and vide order dated 4 March 2020, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has directed NDMC not to take any coercive action against the Holding Company. Based on the legal assessment of the outcome of the aforesaid matter, the management is of the view that no adjustment is required to the consolidated financial statements;

   (b) Note 62 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to COVID 19 pandemic and management's evaluation of its impact on the Group's operations and the accompanying financial statements of the Group, the extent of which is significantly dependent on future developments.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

5. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are 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

6. 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 financial position, 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

7. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies and Trustees of the Trust included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue 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 intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

8. 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 Financial Statements

9. 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.

10. 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 Group covered under the Act have adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 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; and
    - 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.
11. 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

12. We did not audit the financial statements of four subsidiaries and a Trust, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹51,116 lacs and net assets of ₹20,248 lacs as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of ₹5,217 lacs and net cash outflows amounting to ₹10 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 Trust, 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, are 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

13. 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 12, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, we report that the Holding Company, a subsidiary company, 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 four subsidiary companies, covered under the Act have not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable in respect of such subsidiary companies.

14. 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) the matters described in paragraph 4 of the Emphasis of Matter, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Holding Company,

    f) 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 statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group companies, covered under the Act, are disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    g) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and trust, covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure I'; and

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

        i. the consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, as detailed in Note 60 to the consolidated financial statements;

        ii. the Holding Company, its subsidiaries and Trust did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2020;

        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, and Trust companies during the year ended 31 March 2020; 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
UDIN: 20504774AAAAKJ9711

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Annexure I

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 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 2020 we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance 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 for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, 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') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 Matters paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies as aforesaid.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, 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 Matter

9. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements insofar as it relates to four subsidiary companies, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹39,064 lacs and net assets of ₹16,327 lacs as at 31 March 2020, total revenues of ₹4,736 lacs and net cash outflows amounting to ₹12 lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far 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
UDIN: 20504774AAAAKJ9711

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
<u>Non-Current Assets</u>			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	175,975.52	191,458.19
b) Right of use asset	2(ii)	16,288.56	8,302.12
c) Capital work-in-progress	2(i)	30,827.31	27,769.31
d) Goodwill		8,425.48	8,425.48
e) Other intangible assets	3	96.80	178.16
f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	4	3.60	3.60
(ii) Loans	5	1,167.95	682.83
(iii) Other non current financial assets	6	2,099.27	2,208.98
g) Non-current tax assets (net)	8	4,409.18	5,447.31
h) Other non-current assets	7	1,119.40	6,798.21
Total non current assets		**240,413.07**	**251,274.19**
<u>Current Assets</u>			
a) Inventories	9	2,221.33	1,977.44
b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	4,827.32	5,758.58
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	3,405.26	2,246.06
(iii) Other bank balances	12	1,836.17	948.09
(iv) Loans	13	122.52	116.65
(v) Other current financial assets	14	760.55	1,401.71
c) Other current assets	15	1,722.62	2,571.29
Assets classified as held for sale	16	5,725.24	21.39
Total current assets		**20,621.01**	**15,041.21**
Total assets		**261,034.08**	**266,315.40**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	17	7,599.17	7,599.17
b) Other equity	18	84,525.91	94,837.21
Equity attributable to owners of Bharat Hotels Limited		**92,125.08**	**102,436.38**
Non controlling interest	57	(5,162.52)	(4,122.85)
Total equity		**86,962.56**	**98,313.53**
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	123,743.67	120,970.30
(ii) Lease Liabilities	53 (ii)	9,479.38	-
(ii) Other non current financial liabilities	20	459.30	478.32
b) Provisions	21	971.83	1,050.24

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	1,880.32	2,361.06
d) Other non-current liabilities	23	3,268.72	3,661.99
Total non current liabilities		**139,803.22**	**128,521.91**
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	11,155.41	12,416.79
(ii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	283.69	95.84
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25	7,994.21	8,313.72
(iii) Lease Liabilities	53 (ii)	845.74	-
(iv) Other current financial liabilities	26	9,469.47	13,939.95
b) Provisions	27	1,001.24	1,003.96
c) Other current liabilities	28	3,264.91	3,653.60
Liabilities of Assets held for Sale	45 (ii)	253.63	56.10
Total current liabilities		**34,268.30**	**39,479.96**
Total equity and liabilities		**261,034.08**	**266,315.40**

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

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

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	29	71,773.44	78,411.75
Other income	30	1,147.81	2,695.71
Total income		72,921.25	81,107.46
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	31	8,186.00	9,782.35
Purchase of traded goods		53.17	71.67
Change in inventories of traded goods	32	(3.41)	4.55
Employee benefits expense	33	12,598.79	13,954.64
Other expenses	34	29,952.65	32,258.23
Total expenses		50,787.20	56,071.44
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)		22,134.05	25,036.02
Finance income	35	883.34	650.49
Finance costs	36	16,645.81	14,933.69
Depreciation and amortisation expense	37	9,119.21	8,778.58
(Loss)/Profit before exceptional items, share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method and tax		(2,747.63)	1,974.24
Exceptional Items	45 i	3,238.10	-
(Loss)/Profit before tax and after exceptional items		(5,985.73)	1,974.24
(Loss)/profit before tax from continuing operation		(4,629.98)	2,308.52
Tax expense:	40		
Current tax		207.95	547.86
Deferred tax charge		179.67	(470.94)
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit		1,480.22	(945.94)
Total tax expense		1,867.84	(869.02)
(Loss)/profit after tax from continuing operation	A	(6,497.82)	3,177.54
Loss before tax from discontinuing operation		(1,355.75)	(334.28)
Tax expense:			
Deferred tax charge		(473.70)	-
Total tax expense		(473.70)	
(Loss) after tax from discontinuing operation	B	(882.05)	(334.28)
(Loss)/profit for the year	(A+B)	(7,379.87)	2,843.26

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
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		71.83	153.18
ii) Income tax effect		(24.69)	(52.96)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		**47.14**	**100.22**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(7,332.73)**	**2,943.48**
(Loss)/profit for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		(6,340.20)	4,005.69
- Non-controlling interests	57	(1,039.67)	(1,162.43)
		(7,379.87)	**2,843.26**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		47.14	100.22
- Non-controlling interests		-	-
		47.14	**100.22**
Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic, attributable to equity holders of the parent	41	(8.34)	5.27
2) Diluted, attributable to equity holders of the parent	41	(8.34)	5.27

The accompanying notes are an integral part of 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: 29 August 2020

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

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

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Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
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Sd/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	(Loss)/profit before tax from continuing operations	(4,629.98)	2,308.52
	(Loss)/profit before tax from discontinuing operations	(1,355.75)	(334.28)
	Profit before tax	**(5,985.73)**	**1,974.24**
	Exceptional items:		
	- Impairment of Mangar leasehold building	1,340.97	-
	- Impairment of plant and machinery	767.85	-
	- Initial public offer expenses written off	969.02	-
	- Prima hospitality private limited income written back	(442.82)	-
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	9,119.21	8,778.58
	Bad debts written off	11.96	9.19
	Employee stock option expense	31.10	80.44
	Provision for doubtful debts	542.65	263.57
	Provision for doubtful advances	-	6.56
	Excess provision/ credit balances written back	286.35	(361.34)
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	39.85	57.78
	Advances written off	(117.09)	1.71
	Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(44.01)	(39.28)
	Amortisation of deferred lease rent	(37.12)	(37.20)
	Interest income	(839.33)	(611.21)
	Interest expense	16,645.81	14,933.69
	Government grant income	(159.92)	(962.75)
	Unrealized foreign exchange loss	620.81	491.87
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	**22,749.57**	**24,585.85**
	Movements in working capital:		
	Decrease/(Increase) in other financial and other assets	1,203.04	(440.67)
	Decrease in trade receivable	376.65	417.09
	(Increase) in inventories	(243.89)	(116.05)
	(Decrease)/Increase in trade payable	(131.66)	176.45
	(Decrease)/Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	(271.45)	485.28
	Cash generated from operations	**23,682.26**	**25,107.95**
	Tax paid (net)	**830.18**	**(1,355.91)**
	Net cash flow from operating activities (a)	**24,512.44**	**23,752.04**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment including movement in capital advances and capital creditors	(4,028.58)	(7,514.39)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	15.04	99.40
	Interest received and finance lease income	791.62	559.37
	Investment in bank deposits	(901.68)	77.13
	Net cash (used in) investing activities (b)	**(4,123.61)**	**(6,778.49)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(2,314.97)	-
	Proceeds from long term borrowings, net	-	1,095.76
	Payment for public offer expenses	-	(728.57)

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Repayment of short term borrowings, net	(1,882.17)	(1,125.54)
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	485.62	-
Interest paid	(14,524.12)	(15,039.91)
Deferred payment liabilities	(73.31)	(99.67)
Dividend paid	(759.91)	(759.91)
Tax on dividend paid	(156.20)	(156.20)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (c)	**(19,225.06)**	**(16,814.04)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**1,163.78**	**159.51**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**2,246.06**	**2,088.78**
Effect of change differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	**(4.58)**	**(2.23)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**3,405.26**	**2,246.06**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:-		
On current accounts	3,249.13	2,066.91
On EEFC accounts	55.54	37.34
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	23.00	8.08
Cheques/drafts on hand	6.54	7.23
Cash on hand	71.05	126.50
	3,405.26	**2,246.06**

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated cash flow statement.

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

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Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

Pariculars	Notes	Amount
As at 1 April 2018	17	7,599.17
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2019	17	7,599.17
Changes in equity share capital		-
As at 31 March 2020	17	7,599.17

B. Other Equity

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Other equity					Total other 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 2018	29,034.73	42,957.84	8,289.35	-	11,285.05	91,566.97
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	**29,034.73**	**46,147.64**	**8,289.35**	**80.44**	**11,285.05**	**94,837.21**
Adjustment due to IND AS 116	-	(4,824.85)	-	-	-	(4,824.85)
Less Tax on above	-	1,691.61	-	-	-	1,691.61
Balance as at 01 April 2019	29,034.73	43,014.40	8,289.35	80.44	11,285.05	91,703.97
Compensation options granted during the year	-	-	-	31.10	-	31.10
Profit for the year	-	**(6,340.20)**	-	-	-	**(6,340.20)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	47.14	-	-	-	47.14
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(6,293.06)	-	31.10	-	(6,261.96)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners :						
Dividends	-	(759.90)	-	-	-	(759.90)
Dividend Tax	-	(156.20)	-	-	-	(156.20)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**29,034.73**	**35,805.24**	**8,289.35**	**111.54**	**11,285.05**	**84,525.91**

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

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

Sd/-
Dr. Jyotsna Suri
Chairperson and
Managing Director
DIN - 00004603
Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

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Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

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 2020. 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 centers 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 2020	31 March 2019
Subsidiaries:			
Jyoti Limited	India	99.99%	99.99%
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited)	India	90.00%	90.00%
PCL Hotels Limited (formerly known as Prime Cellular Limited)	India	99.60%	99.60%
Prima Hospitality Private Limited (formerly known as 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.

a) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its joint ventures as at 31 March 2020. 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 2020.

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 AS 12 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. 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, 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	40-60
Plant & machinery	15	5-15
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 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.

<u>Income from operations</u>

- 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</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 116

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 115.

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 116

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
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

Effective 01 April 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases” and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 01 April 2019 using the modified retrospective method, comparative figures are not restated and the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised under Ind AS 116 was 10.5 % for all leases.

The Company as a lessee

The Company’s lease asset classes consist of leases for Land. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The Company as a lessor

The Company's accounting policy under Ind AS 116 has not been changed from the comparative period. As a lessor, the Company classifies its leases as either operating or finance leases. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset, and classified as an operating lease if it does not.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For finance leases, finance lease receivables are recognised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at the present value of the minimum lease payments to be received from and consequentially the underlying leased asset is derecognised in the Statement of Financial Position with resulting difference is recognised as selling profit or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Finance Income on unwinding of lease receivables are recognised in Other Income in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

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 cost 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	Freehold Building	Leasehold Building	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Aircrafts	Vehicles	Total
For the year ended 31 March 2019										
Gross Carrying Amount										
As at 01 April 2018	43,790.82	41,537.93	75,662.80	37,875.79	466.34	4,675.06	932.74	5,051.68	843.90	**210,837.06**
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	41,688.53	84,486.86	41,653.46	523.71	4,885.21	1,040.96	5,059.53	633.46	223,762.54
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at 01 April 2018	-	2,100.86	3,679.41	14,363.98	195.87	2,102.22	618.11	958.15	155.01	**24,173.61**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	721.38	1,767.53	4,812.25	97.45	612.80	138.01	324.69	115.97	**8,590.08**
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	-	2,822.24	5,446.94	18,964.11	289.73	2,628.71	727.38	1,282.84	142.40	32,304.35
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2019	43,790.82	38,866.29	79,039.92	22,689.35	233.98	2,256.50	313.58	3,776.69	491.06	191,458.19
For the year ended 31 March 2020										
Gross Carrying Amount										
As at 01 April 2019	43,790.82	41,688.53	84,486.86	41,653.46	523.71	4,885.21	1,040.96	5,059.53	633.46	**223,762.54**
Additions for the year	-	17.21	105.81	332.77	30.87	86.96	81.91	-	10.06	**665.57**
Exchange differences	-	68.01	154.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	**222.60**
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	(2,938.48)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,059.53)	-	**(7,998.01)**
Disposals	-	-	(33.23)	(104.07)	(3.22)	(14.54)	(10.41)	-	(1.85)	**(167.32)**
Gross Carrying Amount 31 March 2020	40,852.34	41,773.75	84,714.03	41,882.16	551.36	4,957.63	1,112.46	-	641.67	216,485.39
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at 01 April 2019	-	2,822.24	5,446.94	18,964.11	289.73	2,628.71	727.38	1,282.84	142.40	**32,304.35**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	724.61	2,154.61	4,512.16	55.69	594.68	133.60	324.71	85.70	**8,585.76**
Impairmnet Charge for the year	-	-	1,340.97	-	-	-	-	767.85	-	**2,108.83**
Assets included in a disposal group classified as held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,375.41)	-	**(2,375.41)**
Disposals	-	-	(3.50)	(84.28)	(2.26)	(11.93)	(9.35)	-	(1.11)	**(112.43)**
Exchange Differences	-	-	-	(0.88)	(0.35)	-	-	-	-	**(1.23)**
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	3,546.85	8,939.02	23,391.11	342.81	3,211.46	851.63	-	226.99	40,509.87
Net Carrying Amount as on 31 March 2020	40,852.34	38,226.90	75,775.00	18,491.05	208.55	1,746.17	260.82	-	414.68	175,975.52

a. Capitalised borrowing costs

The borrowing cost capitalized during the year ended 31 March 2020 was Rs. 713.95 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. Nil) (31 March 2019 was Rs. 1,000.24 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. Nil). 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 2020 comprises expenditure for the hotels in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP is Rs.30,827.31 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 27,769.31 lacs).

c. Portion of the building given on operating lease:*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Gross block	2,646.86	2,646.86
Accumulated depreciation	622.91	578.50
Depreciation for the year	44.56	44.41
Net book value	1,979.39	2,023.95

* 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 is NIL (31 March 2019: Rs. 25.39 lacs) transferred to Preoperative expenditure pending allocation under note 38.

Note (a):

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

Refer note 37 for the amount of depreciation and amortisation expense during the year.

The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisitions of property, plant and equipments are disclosed in note 53(i).

Note(b) Impairment Allowances

1. During the current year, the Company in accordance with the requirement of IND AS 36 "Impairment of assets" has estimated the recoverable amount of its hotel situated in Mangar. For the purpose of calculating the value in use of the said hotel, the Company has appointed an independent valuer. As per the valuation, the value in use of the hotel is Rs. 7,953 lacs which is lower than the carrying value of Rs 9,293.97 lacs of the hotel as at 31 March 2020. Accordingly, the Company has recognized impairment of Rs. 1,340.97 lacs.
2. The Company has estimated the value in use on the basis of Discounted cash flow technique (DCF) with observable market data. The valuation is backed up by the internal and external information available with the management.
3. The Compounding Annual Growth Rate forecasted by the Company is 33% with the terminal growth rate of 5%. The discount rate used for the valuation is based on the weighted average cost of capital which is 11.59%.

NOTE 2(ii) -RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Gross Carrying amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Carrying value as at March 31,2020
	As at April 01, 2019	Reclassified on adoption of Ind As 116(Refer Note 53)	Additions/ (Sale) during the year	Balance as at March 31,2020	As at April 01, 2019	Reclassified on adoption of Ind AS 116	Additions/ (Sale) during the year	As March 31 2020	
Land	8,687.82	8,423.81	-	17,111.63	385.70	437.37	-	823.07	16,288.56
Total	8,687.82	8,423.81	-	17,111.63	385.70	437.37	-	823.07	16,288.56

Note 3 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	**Software**
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 2018	**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 at 31 March 2019	**178.16**
For the year ended 31 March 2020	
Gross Carrying Amount	
As at 01 April 2019	746.70
Additions for the year	14.72
Gross Carrying Amount 31 March 2020	**761.42**
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at 01 April 2019	568.54
Depreciation charge for the year	96.08
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	**664.62**
Net Carrying Amount as on 31 March 2020	**96.80**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 4 : INVESTMENTS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Investments at fair value through Profit and Loss		
Unquoted equity shares		
36,000 (31 March 2019: 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to Joint venture Company		
-Considered good	442.82	-
-Considered doubtful	235.21	678.03
	678.03	678.03
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(235.21)	(678.03)
Total	**442.82**	**-**
Security deposits at amortised cost	725.13	682.83
	1,167.95	**682.83**

Note 6 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Balances with banks:		
- Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	137.72	237.72
- Margin money deposited (held as security)*	884.09	870.49
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	123.63	146.70
Finance lease receivable	953.83	954.07
	2,099.27	**2,208.98**
***Break up of margin money deposit held as security**		
Held as bank guarantee for debt services	42.64	50.99
Held against bank loan	841.45	819.50

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 7 : OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	1,072.76	1,155.99
Prepaid expenses	46.64	746.51
Prepaid rent (including prepayments of leasehold land)	-	3,939.26
Deferred expenses for initial public offer	-	956.45
	1,119.40	6,798.21

Note 8 : NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Advance income tax (net of taxes)	4,409.18	5,447.31
	4,409.18	5,447.31

Note 9 : INVENTORIES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Valued at cost or net realisable value which ever is lower)		
Traded goods	126.67	123.26
Food and beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	334.78	290.99
Liquor and wine	960.61	828.21
Stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	799.27	734.98
	2,221.33	1,977.44

Notes

- 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.
- Inventory as at 31 March 2020 is after write off amounting to Rs 51.29 lacs owing to lockdown situation arising due to the global pandemic Covid19.
- Inventories are valued at Cost which is based on First in First out basis or Net Realisable value whichever is lower.

Note 10 : TRADE RECEIVABLES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Secured, considered good	0.19	5.99
Unsecured, considered good	4,827.13	5,752.59
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1,693.89	1,167.87
	6,521.21	6,926.45
Less : Impairment allowance (allowance for doubtful debts)	(1,693.89)	(1,167.87)
	4,827.32	5,758.58

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balances with banks:-		
In current accounts	3,249.13	2,066.91
In EEFC accounts	55.54	37.34
In deposits with original maturity of less than three months	23.00	8.08
Cheques/drafts on hand	6.54	7.23
Cash on hand	71.05	126.50
	3,405.26	2,246.06
Notes:		
(i) Available undrawn committed borrowings facilities	3,016.89	2,768.22
(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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balances with banks:-		
Margin money (held against bank guarantee)	1,801.95	913.89
Fixed deposits with original maturity of more than three months and having remaining maturity of less than twelve months from the balance sheet date.	7.27	7.31
Unpaid dividend account*	26.95	26.89
	1,836.17	948.09

* 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits at amortised cost	122.52	116.65
	122.52	116.65

Note 14 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Unbilled revenue	42.35	260.28
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	125.38	54.60
Subsidy receivable	548.92	928.91
Other advances recoverable	43.90	140.13
Insurance claim receivable	-	17.79
	760.55	1,401.71

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 15 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid rent (including prepayment of lease hold land)	-	177.03
Prepaid expenses	425.90	685.89
Balance with statutory authorities	489.42	902.33
Other advances		
- considered good	807.30	806.04
- considered doubtful	28.37	28.37
	1,750.99	2,599.66
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(28.37)	(28.37)
	1,722.62	2,571.29

*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 (Refer note 45(ii))	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Aircraft	2,684.13	-
Freehold Land	3,019.72	-
Plant and machinery	21.39	21.39
	5,725.24	*21.39*

Note 17 : SHARE CAPITAL	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Authorised		
100,000,000 (31 March 2019: 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 2019: 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 end of the period

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	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**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	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 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Equity shares of Rs. 10 fully paid up				
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,717,301	40.42%	30,717,301	40.42%
Mr. Jayant Nanda	19,991,198	26.32%	19,991,198	26.32%
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7,255,935	9.55%	7,255,935	9.55%
Responsible Builders Private Limited	7,106,400	9.35%	7,106,400	9.35%
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.

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. Out of the said options, As at 31 March 2020, 173,350 options are expired and remaining outstanding options are 426,850, refer note 59.

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Securities premium account	29,034.73	29,034.73
Retained earnings	35,805.24	46,147.64
Share Based Payment Reserve	111.54	80.44
General reserve	8,289.35	8,289.35
Capital reserve	11,285.05	11,285.05
	84,525.91	94,837.21

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.

Note 19: BORROWINGS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Non current borrowings		
Term loans		
Secured		
Rupee loans from banks (refer note 1 to 11, 14 and 15 below)	125,703.88	121,086.48
Rupee loans from financial institutions (refer note 12 below)	-	39.20
Foreign currency loan from a bank (refer note 13 and 16 below)	771.11	6,537.43
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties (refer note 17 to 18 and 22 below)	977.57	1,281.56
Loan from a director (refer note 21 and 23 below)	1,622.00	105.00
	129,074.56	129,049.67
Less: Current maturities (refer note 26)	5,330.89	9,584.74
Add: Obligations under finance lease	-	1,505.37
	123,743.67	120,970.30

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Net debt reconciliation*

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

31 March 2020

	Non current borrowings	Current borrowings	Interest accrued on borrowings	Total
Net debt as on 1 April 2019	130,555.04	12,416.79	997.08	143,968.91
Cash flows, net	(2,314.97)	(1,882.17)	-	(4,197.14)
Foreign exchange adjustments	222.60	620.79	-	843.39
Interest expense*	-	-	15,437.88	15,437.88
Interest paid	-	-	(14,524.12)	(14,524.12)
Other non-cash movements				
Fair value adjustments	611.89	-	(611.89)	-
Net debt as on 31 March 2020	**129,074.56**	**11,155.41**	**1,298.95**	**141,528.92**

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**

Notes:

1 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 10,395.59 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 12,793.05 lacs) carries interest @ 10.35% 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, 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. 42,111.30 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 50,112.05 lacs) carries interest @ 10.85% 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,Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

3 Term Loan from ICICI Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,111.21 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,163.20 lacs) (sanctioned amount Rs. 3,600.00 lacs) carries interest @ 12.85% 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. 1,914.37 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 2,241.22 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, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

5 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 4,706.93 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,314.63 lacs) carries interest @ 10.45% 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, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

6 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,556.25 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 3,783.19 lacs) carries interest @ 10.35% 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, 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. 14,416.80 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 14,976.01 lacs) carries interest @ 9.65% 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. 4,371.86 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 4,992.22) carries interest @ 9.85% 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. 5,136.86 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,708.91 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 and Goa hotels.

10 Term Loan from Standard Chartered Bank aggregating to Rs. 14,482.12 lacs (31 March 2019: Nil) (sanctioned amount Rs. 20,500.00 lacs) carries interest @ 10.50%. The loan is repayable in 144 monthly installments. The loan is secured by first charge over land (to the extent of land licensed by Deeksha Holding Ltd), building and receivables of Goa hotels and corporate guarantee by Deeksha Holding Ltd.

11 Term Loan from ICICI Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,828.45 lacs (31 March 2019: Nil) (sanctioned amount Rs. 5,500.00 lacs) carries interest @ 10.85%. The loan is repayable in 9 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 charges on movable and immovable fixed assets of Khajuraho hotel, both present and future.

12 Term loan from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation ('KSIDC') is fully repaid (31 March 2019: Rs. 39.20 lacs) during the year which carries interest @ 9% per annum. The loan was repayable in 5 quarterly installments of Rs 46.87 lacs from June 2018. The loan was 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.

13 External Commercial Borrowing from ICICI Bank Ltd., Bahrain aggregating to Nil (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,543.46 lacs (equivalent to USD 80.14 lacs converted at an exchange rate of INR 69.1713 per USD)) carried interest at 8.92% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The loan was 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.

The Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata (Formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited), a subsidiary of the Company

14 Term Loan from Yes Bank Limited aggregating Rs. 8,176.30 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 8,425.04 lacs) carries interest @ 10.45% per annum payable monthly. The balance loan is repayable in 38 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

15 Term Loan from Axis Bank Ltd aggregating to Rs. 9,495.83 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 9,576.96 lacs), sanctioned amount of Rs. 100 crores carries interest @ 11.10% 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).

The Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited), a subsidiary of the Company

16 Foreign Currency Loan from ICICI Bank Ltd, Bahrain, aggregating to Rs. 771.11 lacs (equivalent to USD 10.23 lacs converted at an exchange rate of 75.3859 per USD) (31 March 2019: Rs. 993.97 lacs (equivalent to USD 14.37 lacs converted at an exchange rate of 69.1713 per USD) carries interest @ 5% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The balance loan is repayable in 9 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

17 Unsecured loan taken from Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Private Limited) aggregating to Rs. 102.57 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 120.56 lacs) carries interest @ 10% per annum and is repayable after 3 years.

The Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited), a subsidiary of the Company

18 Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Limited carries interest @7.25% per year amounting to Rs. 500.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 800.00 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.

19 Unsecured loan taken from Responsible Builders Private Limited carries interest @7% to 8% per year amounting to Rs. Nil (31 March 2019: Rs. 121.00 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.

20 Unsecured loan taken from Jyotsna Holding Private Limited carries interest @7% per year amounting to Rs. Nil (31 March 2019: Rs. 80.00 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 thereof giving 60 clear days notice.

21 Unsecured loan taken from Director Dr. Jyotsna Suri carries interest @7 % to 7.25% per year amounting to Rs. 167.00 lacs (31 March 2019: 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

22 Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Limited Rs. 375.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs 100.00 lacs) carries interest @ 7.25% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

23 Loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 1455 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 1205 lacs) carries interest @ 7.25% to 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

24 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.

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

26 Due to outbreak of Covid 19 pandemic as explained in Note 62.The company has availed for moratorium for payment of principal and interest amount of outstanding borrowing (both long term and short term). In accordance with the notification provided by Reserve bank of india for period from 1 March 2020 till 31 August 2020.Subsequently the Company has availed the resolution framework for Covid 19 related stress as provided by Reserve Bank of India wide circular no RBI/2020-21/16/DOR.NO.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated 6 August 2020.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 20 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Deposits received against assets given under finance lease	114.71	111.88
Sundry deposits	344.59	306.01
Lease rent payable	-	60.43
	459.30	478.32

Note 21 : LONG TERM PROVISIONS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	971.83	1,050.24
	971.83	1,050.24

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 22 : DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Net)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred Tax Liability		
Accelerated depreciation for tax	27,541.66	27,820.78
Others	3,092.34	447.55
	30,634.00	**28,268.33**
Deferred Tax Asset		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	18,687.81	18,888.49
Deferred government grant	3,885.68	10.88
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	(24.69)	(52.96)
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current period/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	831.49	882.44
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	637.47	607.42
MAT credit entitlement	3,725.01	5,205.23
Fair value of financial instruments	1,010.91	365.77
	28,753.68	**25,907.27**
Net deferred tax liability reflected in the balance sheet	**1,880.32**	**2,361.06**

Note 23 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred lease rent	3,057.27	3,121.22
Lease rent payable	-	228.23
Deferred government grant (refer note 39)	211.45	312.54
	3,268.72	**3,661.99**

Note 24 : BORROWINGS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
From related parties (unsecured)		
Loan from associates companies (refer note 1,7,8,12,13 and 14 below)	1,567.55	413.54
Loan from a director (refer note 5,6,10 and 15 below)	583.00	1,380.00
From banks		
Secured		
Cash credit facilities (refer note 2,9 and 11)	2,173.39	2,895.43
Short term loan (refer note 3 below)	2,609.86	2,470.80
Unsecured		
Short term loan (refer note 4 below)	4,221.61	5,257.02
	11,155.41	**12,416.79**

Notes:

1. Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Ltd is fully repaid (31 March 2019: Rs. 400.00 lacs) during the year as per mutual agreement which carried interest @ 7.25% per annum.
2. Cash credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 1,583.11 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 1,860.98 lacs) carries interest @ 10.80% 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 and Goa of the Company.
3. Packing Credit Foreign Currency ('PCFC') Loan from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 2,609.86 lacs ((equivalent to USD 34.62 lacs at an exchange rate of 75.3859 per USD); (31 March 2019: Rs. 2,470.80 lacs (equivalent to USD 35.72 lacs at an exchange rate of 69.1713 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 and Goa of the Company.
4. Short term facilities from Barclays Bank aggregating to Rs. 4221.61 lacs (equivalent to USD 56 lacs at an exchange rate of 75.3859 per USD); (31 March 2019: Rs. 5,257.02 lacs (equivalent to USD 76 lacs at an exchange rate of 69.1713 per USD) carries interest @ 5.27 % per annum. These facilities are guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited.
5. Unsecured loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri is fully repaid (31 March 2019: Rs. 75.00 lacs) during the year as per mutual agreement which carried interest @ 7.25% per annum.

The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust, an entity controlled by the Company

6. Loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 475 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 250.00 lacs) carries interest @ 7.25% to 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement (refer note 51).
7. Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Ltd amounting is Rs. 160 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 60.00 lacs) during the year as per mutual agreement which carried interest @ 7.25% per annum.

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. 1.55 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 13.54 lacs) is repayable as per mutual agreement (refer note 51).
9. Cash Credit facilities from Axis Bank Ltd Rs. 229.83 lacs (31 March 2019 : Rs. 442.19 lacs) carries interest @ 12.5%. 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).

Lalit Great Eastern Hotel India Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited), a subsidiary of the Company

10. Unsecured loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 105.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 97.00 lacs) carries interest @8% 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).
11. Cash Credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 360.46 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 592.26 lacs) carries interest rate @ 10.80% 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.
12. Unsecured loan taken from Responsible Builders Private Limited carries interest @ 7% to 7.25% per year amounting to Rs. 191.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil) 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 60 clear days notice.

13. Unsecured loan taken from Jyotsna Holding Private Limited carries interest @ 7 % to 7.25% per year amounting to Rs. 110.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil) 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 60 clear days notice.
14. Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Limited carries interest @ 7.25% per year amounting to Rs. 1105.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. Nil) is repayable in 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 60 clear days notice.

Jyoti Limited, a subsidiary of the company

15. Unsecured interest free loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 3.00 lacs (31 March 2019 : Rs. 3.00 lacs) is repayable as per mutual agreement (refer note 51).
16. The company has availed RBI moratorium facility refer note 19(26).

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 25 : TRADE PAYABLES*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 49)	283.69	95.84
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	7,994.21	8,313.72
	8,277.90	8,409.56

* 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 19)	5,330.89	9,584.74
Interest accrued	1,298.95	997.08
Sundry deposits	233.80	228.17
Due to director	8.41	18.30
Payables on purchase of fixed assets	274.91	818.75
Unpaid dividend*	26.95	26.89
Other payables	329.75	148.31
Employee related liabilities	1,512.14	1,611.76
Retention payable	453.67	505.95
	9,469.47	13,939.95

* Not due for deposit 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	410.16	289.53
Compensated absences	435.79	573.42
Others provisions		
Provision for membership programme	155.29	141.01
	1,001.24	1,003.96

Note 28 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Deferred revenue of membership programme	459.55	514.76
Deferred lease rent	69.41	81.60
Advances from customers	1,719.22	1,377.96
Other Payable	14.71	-
Statutory dues payable	900.93	1,519.36
Deferred government grant (refer note 39)	101.09	159.92
	3,264.91	3,653.60

Note 29 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Sale of services and products		
- Room and apartment	33,356.21	34,772.07
- Food and beverage	22,953.38	26,606.91
- Liquor and wine	5,381.57	6,288.03
- Banquet and equipment rentals	2,319.90	2,318.68
- Other services	3,784.12	4,500.42
- Membership programme revenue	1,076.86	1,031.76
- Traded goods	101.28	118.51
Other operating revenues		
- Rent and maintenance income	1,984.38	1,927.62
- Consultancy/management fee	94.83	98.33
- Aircraft charter hire charges	475.86	635.76
- Tuition and application fees	245.05	113.66
	71,773.44	78,411.75

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 30 : OTHER INCOME*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Excess provision/ credit balances written back	117.09	361.34
Amortisation of deferred lease rental	37.12	37.20
Donation income	7.00	1,031.00
Government grant income (refer note 39)*	538.58	962.75
Miscellaneous income	448.02	303.42
	1,147.81	2,695.71

* Previous year income of FY 2018-19 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 or existing enterprise for making investment for expansion.

Note 31 : CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	290.99	296.08
Add: Purchases	6,665.07	8,158.35
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(334.78)	(290.99)
Cost of food and beverage consumed (excluding liquor and wine)	**6,621.28**	**8,163.44**
Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	828.21	659.57
Add: Purchases	1,697.12	1,787.55
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(960.61)	(828.21)
Cost of liquor and wine consumed	**1,564.72**	**1,618.91**
Consumption of food and beverages (including liquor and wine)	**8,186.00**	**9,782.35**

NOTE 32 : CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Traded goods		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	123.26	127.81
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	126.67	123.26
	(3.41)	4.55

Note 33 : EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and allowances (refer note 38)	11,384.65	12,296.91
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	863.26	936.99
Gratuity expense (refer note 46)	180.13	173.18
Compensated absences expenses	(49.07)	187.35
Staff welfare expenses (refer note 38)	159.55	236.65
Staff recruitment and training	29.17	43.12
Employee stock option expense	31.10	80.44
	12,598.79	13,954.64

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 34 : OTHER EXPENSES*	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	2,243.53	2,641.47
Lease rent (refer note 53)	837.51	2,369.33
Power and fuel	7,699.58	8,157.93
Aircraft fuel	27.53	64.97
Banquet and decoration expenses	1,671.16	2,032.04
Membership programme expenses	18.02	34.71
Repairs		
- Buildings	781.99	762.77
- Plant and machinery	1,828.91	1,966.73
- Aircraft	454.06	237.98
- Others	548.27	597.86
Rates and taxes	1,650.13	1,254.72
Insurance	348.00	257.63
Communication costs	408.54	554.13
Printing and stationery	353.42	437.62
Travelling and conveyance	1,736.41	1,913.33
Advertisement and business promotion	1,128.60	1,598.73
Commission -other than sole selling agent	2,439.30	2,083.40
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)	2,388.26	2,692.93
Membership and subscriptions	173.89	174.83
Professional fees	718.66	713.23
Legal charges	198.92	168.42
Advances written off	286.35	1.71
Freight and cartage	100.41	110.66
Exchange differences (net)	364.94	44.81
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	39.85	57.78
Donations (includes CSR expenditure of Rs. 67.14 lacs (31 March 2019 : Rs. 141.98 lacs) (refer note 52)	21.01	152.80
Bad debts written off	11.96	9.19
Provision for doubtful advances	-	6.56
Provision for doubtful debts	542.65	263.57
Directors fees and commission	23.30	27.10
Bank charges	507.55	525.82
Payment to auditors	74.39	83.97
Miscellaneous expenses	325.55	259.50
	29,952.65	32,258.23

* Refer note 38

Payment to Auditor		
As Auditor:		
- Audit fee	50.00	58.00
- Out of pocket expenses	1.94	5.45
- Other services	3.81	1.78
Total	55.75	65.23

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 35 : FINANCE INCOME	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	182.83	160.99
- others	545.71	340.99
Finance lease income	110.79	109.23
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	44.01	39.28
	883.34	650.49

Note 36 : FINANCE COSTS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest on:		
- on loan from related parties	193.97	43.99
-loans from banks	14,466.92	13,587.42
- loans from financial institutions	0.99	12.88
- credit facilities from banks	349.38	407.69
- others	18.93	103.94
Bank charges (refer note 38)	41.29	34.56
Unwinding of finance cost from financial instruments at amortised cost	37.09	35.11
Interest on defined benefit plans (refer note 46)	85.42	84.15
Finance charges payable under finance lease	1,170.84	188.61
Exchange difference on foreign currency borrowings	280.98	435.34
	16,645.81	14,933.69

Note 37 : DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9,023.13	8,686.45
Amortisation of intangible assets	96.08	92.23
	9,119.21	8,778.68
Less: Transferred to pre-operative expenditure (refer note 38)	-	(0.10)
	9,119.21	8,778.58

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 38 : PREOPERATIVE EXPENDITURE PENDING ALLOCATION	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance as per last account	14,315.04	13,618.46
Additions during the year:		
Personnel expenses		
Salaries, wages and allowances	139.44	185.34
Contribution to provident and other funds	-	1.52
Depreciation/ amortization	-	25.39
Operating and other expenses		
Lease rent	-	25.42
Power and fuel	36.00	42.86
Repairs		
- Others	0.04	0.04
Rates and taxes	-	0.35
Insurance	2.36	7.57
Travelling and conveyance	0.21	4.53
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)	8.20	54.67
Legal charges	30.63	30.63
Professional fees	5.92	116.32
Freight and cartage	0.65	12.87
Exchange difference (net)	-	95.56
Miscellaneous expenses	0.07	3.96
Financial expenses		
Interest on term loan	713.95	1,000.24
Bank charges	1.17	1.47
	15,253.68	15,227.20
Less : Expenditure transferred to fixed assets	-	912.16
Closing balance	**15,253.68**	**14,315.04**

Note 39 : GOVERNMENT GRANT *	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
At the beginning of the year	472.46	629.48
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(159.92)	(157.02)
At the end of the year	**312.54**	**472.46**
Current	101.09	159.92
Non current	211.45	312.54
	312.54	**472.46**

* 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	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
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)	207.95	547.86
	Less: MAT credit entitlement	1,480.22	(945.94)
	Deferred tax:		
	Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(294.03)	(470.94)
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**1,394.14**	**(869.02)**
	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	71.83	153.18
	Income tax charged to OCI	**(24.69)**	**(52.96)**
b.	**Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019**		
	Accounting profit before tax	(5,985.73)	1,974.24
	India' statutory income tax rate	34.94%	34.94%
	At India' statutory income tax	(2,091.41)	689.80
	Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years		
	Affect of change in indexation base	(146.74)	(86.97)
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss before losses of Subsidiaries for which no DTA has been recognised	1,760.90	(2,053.78)
	Reversal of deferred tax assets on temporary differences	-	292.47
	Adjustment due to difference in tax rates	241.33	160.67
	Reversal of deferred tax on uncertain tax positions	1,675.98	-
	Other permanent differences	17.26	50.29
	Other adjustments	(63.19)	78.50
	Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**1,394.13**	**(869.02)**
c.	**Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)**		
	Opening balance	2,361.06	3,724.95
	Tax Expense recognized in retained earning	(1,691.61)	-
	Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss (net of MAT credit)	1,186.19	(1,416.85)
	Tax (income)/ expenses recognised in OCI	24.69	52.96
	Closing balance	**1,880.33**	**2,361.06**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 40 : CURRENT TAX ASSETS	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
d. MAT credit entitlement		
Opening balance	5,205.24	4,259.30
Add: MAT credit entitlement for the current year	(1,480.22)	945.94
Closing balance	**3,725.02**	**5,205.24**

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 losss 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/(loss) 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 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 EPS computations:

Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(Loss)/profit attributable to equity share holders of continuing operations for basic and diluted earnings	(4,984.44)	4,339.97
(Loss) attributable to equity share holders of discontinuing operations for basic and diluted earnings	(1,355.75)	(334.28)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	75,991,199	75,991,199
Basic and diluted earnings per share from continuing operation- Rupees	**(6.56)**	**5.71**
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinuing operation- Rupees	**(1.78)**	**(0.44)**
Total Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinuing operation- Rupees	**(8.34)**	**5.27**

The EPS would have decreased if holders of the ESOP had exercised their right to convert their options into equity. This would have an anti-dilutive impact on the number of shares and earnings/loss and thus diluted EPS is considered the same as Basic EPS.

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:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Company included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land. The Company typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on operations if a replacement asset is not readily available. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Property lease classification – Company as lessor

The company has entered into commercial property leases on its corporate office. 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 of the commercial property and the present value of the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

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 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 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Borrowings (note 19, 24 and 26)	140,229.97	142,971.83
Trade payables (note 25)	8,277.90	8,465.66
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 11)	(3,405.26)	(2,246.06)
Net debt	145,102.61	149,191.43
Equity (refer note 17 and 18)	92,125.08	102,436.38
Capital and Net Debts	**237,227.69**	**251,627.81**
Gearing Ratio	61.17%	59.29%

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 2020. 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 2020 and 31 March 2019.

Note 44 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

a. Financial instruments by category

(All amounts Rs. In lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments in equity instruments	3.60	-	3.60	-
Trade receivables	-	4,827.32	-	5,758.58
Loans	-	442.82	-	-
Security deposits	-	847.65	-	799.48
Margin money deposits	-	2,686.04	-	1,784.38
Interest accrued	-	249.01	-	201.30
Finance lease receivable	-	953.83	-	954.30
Cash and cash equivalents	-	3,405.26	-	2,246.06
Subsidy receivable	-	548.92	-	928.91
Others	-	258.19	-	689.91
Total financial assets	**3.60**	**14,219.04**	**3.60**	**13,362.92**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	140,229.97	-	142,971.83
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	1,146.77	-	1,152.01
Trade payables	-	8,277.90	-	8,409.56
Other current financial liabilities	-	3,451.11	-	3,621.09
Other non current financial liabilities	-	-	-	60.43
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**153,105.75**	**-**	**156,214.92**

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 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	-	-	3.60	3.60

	31 March 2019			
	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 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans			442.82	442.82
Security deposits	-	-	847.65	847.65
Finance lease receivable	-	-	953.83	953.83
	-	-	2,244.30	2,244.30
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings including lease liabilities	-	-	140,229.97	140,229.97
Deposits (including retention payable)	-	-	1,146.77	1,146.77
	-	-	141,376.74	141,376.74

	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

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
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

c. **Fair value of Financial Assests 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.

(All amounts in INR lacs, unless stated otherwise)

Note 45(i) EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Exceptional item for the year ended 31 March 2020 includes the following:

1. Provision written back on the loan given to its subsidiary company, Prima Hospitality Private Limited amounting to Rs. 443 lacs.
2. Rate and taxes
   a. Charges accrued by the Company payable to NDMC against the license fee in lieu of the interim order of Rs.130 lacs, issued by the Hon'ble High court of Delhi.
   b. GST payable of Rs 473.06 lacs.*
3. Impairment on Hotel situated at Mangar of Rs 1341 lacs.
4. Initial Public Offer expense has been written off with amounting of Rs 969 lacs.

* The company has reversed a sum of Rs. 473.06 lacs towards GST input pertaining to previous years in respect of input with respect to the exempted sales considering the prudent accounting principles. The management is in process of evaluating various options and basis which relevant filling with the regulators would be revised accordingly.

Note 45(ii) DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Non-current assets held for sale

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Freehold land	3,019.72	-
Plant and Machinery	21.39	21.39
Aircraft (refer note A below)	2,684.13	-
Total	5,725.24	21.39

A. During the year ended 31 March 2020, management had decided to sell a piece of lands situated in India at multiple place and accordingly has initiated the process of identifying a potential buyer. Based on market survey, the management expected to sell it at a value more than its carrying value. Hence, the aforementioned piece of land, has been accordingly disclosed as an asset held for sale at its carrying amount of Rs. 3,019.72 lacs.

B. Impairment losses related to the disposal group

Impairment losses of Rs 7,678.54 lacs for write down of the disposal group to the lower of its carrying amount and its fair value less cost to sell have been included in exceptional item.(refer below).The Impairment losses have been applied to reduce the carrying amount of property,plant and equipment within the disposal group.

During the current year, the Company has discontinued the business operations of Aircraft. This divisions represent a separate line of business accounting to nearly 0.76% of Company's revenue and has been qualified as discontinuing operations under Ind AS 105 - "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

B. Assets and Liabilities of Disposal Group for Sale

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Balance Sheet	**31 March 2020**	**31 March 2019**
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2,684.13	3,776.69
Debtors	173.90	187.12
Assets held for sale	**2,858.03**	**3,963.81**
Liabilities		
Advance received against sale of property	200.00	-
Creditors	53.63	56.10
Liabilities held for sale	**253.63**	**56.10**

C. Revenue and expenses

Statement of Profit and Loss*		
Revenue from operations		
Sale of services	475.86	635.76
Total revenue from operations		
Expenses		
Power & Fuel	27.53	64.97
Employee benefits expense	165.58	246.94
Repair & Maintenance	454.06	237.98
Depreciation and amortisation	324.70	324.69
Other expenses	91.89	95.46
Total expenses	**1,063.76**	**970.04**
Exceptional Items	767.85	-
Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations	**(1,355.75)**	**(334.28)**

***Revenue and expenses, gains and losses (as given below) relating to the discontinuation of this group are shown as a single line item on the face of the statement of profit or loss.**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Cash flow information

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	(1,020.31)	231.50
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	-	(7.85)
Net cash inflow from financing activities	-	-
Net cash inflow from discontinuing operations	**(1,020.31)**	**223.65**

Note 46 : GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Gratuity Plan	1,381.99	1,339.77
Total	**1,381.99**	**1,339.77**

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 2020:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening defined benefit obligations	1,339.77	1,346.02
Service cost	180.13	173.18
Net interest expense	85.42	84.15
Gratuity cost charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss	**265.55**	**257.33**
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	10.67	55.54
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	34.77	(175.31)
Experience adjustments	(117.27)	(33.41)
Remeasurement gain in other comprehensive income	**(71.83)**	**(153.18)**
Benefits paid	(151.50)	(110.40)
Closing defined benefit obligations	1,381.99	1,339.77

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

Description	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current service cost	180.13	173.18
Net interest expense	85.42	84.15
Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss	265.55	257.33

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income is as under:

Description	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Actuarial loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	10.67	55.54
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	34.77	(175.31)
Experience adjustments	(117.27)	(33.41)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(71.83)**	**(153.18)**

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

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount rate	5.55%	7.20%
Future salary increase	5.00%	6.00%

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Impact of the change in Discount rate		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,348.11	1,258.41
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,405.27	1,338.59
Impact of the change in Salary increase		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,405.28	1,338.87
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,347.84	1,257.80

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 **7.23 years** (31 March 2019 : 7.83 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 Group 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 2020	31 March 2019
Variable rate borrowings	134,354.66	136,764.04
Fixed rate borrowings	7,381.28	6,207.79

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 2020	31 March 2019
Increase by 50 basis points	(671.77)	(683.82)
Decrease by 50 basis points	671.77	683.82

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.

Particulars	Currency	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade creditors			
	USD	0.57	0.20
	EUR	0.02	0.02
Advances			
	USD	-	0.24
Trade receivables			
	GBP	0.99	0.45
FDR			
	USD	3.27	3.27
EEFC Bank Balance			
	USD	51.22	0.54
Unsecured loans			
	USD	56.00	76.00
Secured loans			
	USD	44.94	130.40

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 2019: 5%), EUR by 5% (31 March 2019: 5%) and GBP by 5% (31 March 2019: 5%) respectively, then this would have had the following impact:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Effect on profit before tax*	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
USD Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	(177.25)	(700.52)
Decrease by 5%	177.25	700.52
EUR Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	(0.09)	(0.06)
Decrease by 5%	0.09	0.06
GBP Sensitivity		
Increase by 5%	4.62	2.04
Decrease by 5%	(4.62)	(2.04)

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.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Gross carrying amount of trade receivables

Ageing	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Not due	28.39	336.29
0-60 days past due	2,436.70	3,615.51
61-120 days past due	784.33	965.76
121-180 days past due	1,021.68	328.24
180-365 days past due	610.56	410.09
More than 365 days	1,639.55	1,270.56
	6,521.21	6,926.45

Provision for doubtful debts

Ageing		
121-180 days past due	-	18.90
180-365 days past due	217.76	11.78
More than 365 days	1,476.13	1,137.19
	1,693.89	1,167.87

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Trade receivables

Provision at beginning	1,167.87	968.76
Addition during the year	556.19	263.57
Reversal during the year	(12.81)	(64.46)
Utilised during the year	(17.36)	-
Provision at closing	**1,693.89**	**1,167.87**

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

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Provision at beginning	706.40	700.80
Addition during the year	-	6.56
Reversal during the year	(442.82)	(0.96)
Provision at closing	**263.58**	**706.40**

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 -

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Floating rate	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
(a) Expiring within one year (Bank overdraft and other facilities)		
Secured		
- Cash credit facilities	3,624.37	3,004.57
- Short term loans	-	29.20
(b) Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)		
Secured		
- Rupees term loan from banks	-	-

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

Contractual maturities of borrowings	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Upto one year	31,160.91	34,126.23
Between 1 and 2 years	25,319.42	26,647.38
Between 2 and 5 years	76,833.50	71,213.29
More than 5 years	90,275.77	83,037.78

Contractual maturities of trade payables	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Upto one year	8,277.90	8,465.66

Contractual maturities of security deposit received	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Upto one year	160.97	485.59
Between 1 and 2 years	44.68	1.10
Between 2 and 5 years	285.38	18.05
More than 5 years	4,888.03	4,891.15

Contractual maturities of other financials payable	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Upto one year	2,597.42	3,111.66

Note 48 : LALIT LOYALTY AND MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMME

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

(a) Points for Lalit Connect	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accrued points	2.34	3.40
Redeemed points	0.68	0.58
Redemption percentage	29.21%	16.98%
Unexpired points	1.66	2.82

(b) Points for Lalit Plus	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accrued points	5.68	8.58
Redeemed points	(5.90)	0.67
Redemption percentage	-103.94%	7.79%
Unexpired points	11.59	7.91

(c) Points for Lalit Engage	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accrued points	2.14	2.51
Redeemed points	0.34	0.93
Redemption percentage	15.89%	37.16%
Unexpired points	1.80	1.58

(d) Movement in provision	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
At the beginning of the year	141.01	65.80
Arising during the year	(107.70)	129.71
Utilised during the year	(121.98)	54.50
At the end of the year	155.29	141.01

(e) Movement in membership programme	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
At the beginning of the year	514.76	457.40
Arising during the year	1,076.86	1,031.76
Utilised during the year	1,132.07	974.40
At the end of the year	459.55	514.76

Note 49: DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AS PER MSMED ACT, 2006 TO THE EXTENT OF CONFIRMATION RECEIVED:

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
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	283.69	95.84

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
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.	5.81	2.61
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	5.81	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 2020	31 March 2019
Final dividend for the year ended on 31 Mar 2020: Rs. 1 per share (31 March 2019: Rs. 1 per share)	759.91	759.91
Dividend distribution tax on final dividend	156.20	156.20
	916.11	916.11
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on 31 Mar 2020: Nil per share (31 March 2019: Rs. 1 per share)	-	759.91
Dividend distribution tax on final dividend	-	156.20
	-	916.11

* In view of the lockdown and the present business conditions and to conserve cash and maintain liquidity for future, the Board of Directors of Bharat Hotels Limited have decided not to recommmend dividend for the Financial Year 2019-20.

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, till 7 February 2020)
	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. 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)
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
	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)
	Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as 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 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 2020	31 March 2019
Key Management Personnel:		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri		
- Salary and Wages	77.00	84.00
- Post employment benefits	3.14	3.14
- Lease rent paid	30.00	30.00
- Interest paid on deposits	142.28	102.56
- Guarantee/ Undertaking (received)	261.59	2,760.13
- Loan (received)	(1,495.00)	(1,472.00)
- Loan repaid	775.00	1,050.00
- Sale of goods/services	-	29.64
- Sitting Fees	1.00	1.25
- Donation Received	-	555.00
Ms. Divya Suri Singh		
- Salary and Wages	66.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	4.55	-
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
- Donation received	-	140.00
Ms. Deeksha Suri		
- Salary and wages	66.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	5.52	-
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Mr. Keshav Suri		
- Salary and Wages	66.00	72.00
- Post employment benefits	4.72	-
- Sitting Fees	1.50	1.05
Ms. Urmila Khurana		
- Salary and wages	-	24.40
- Employee stock option expense	-	0.57
Mr. Arvind Kumar Sharma		
- Salary and wages	50.08	4.33
Mr. Himanshu Pandey		
- Salary and wages	23.94	22.80
- Employee stock option expense	0.86	0.89
- Post employment benefits	0.43	2.10
Mr. Ramesh Suri		
- Sale of goods/services	-	6.37
- Sitting fees	4.20	4.75
Dr. M.Y. Khan		
- Sitting fees	3.10	4.10
Mr. Dhruv Prakash		
- Sitting fees	3.10	4.30
Mr. Ranjan Mathai		
- Sitting fees	2.10	2.70
Mr. Vivek Mehra		
- Sitting fees	2.60	3.30
Ms. Shovana Narayan		
- Sitting fees	2.10	1.70

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Mr. D.V. Batra		
- Sitting fees	0.25	0.25
Mr. Jayant Nanda		
- Donation Received	-	0.80

Transactions with Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deeksha Holding Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	39.10	116.45
- Purchase of goods	7.40	5.53
- Commission paid on corporate guarantee	84.86	-
- Lease rent paid	148.02	148.02
- Maintenance charges received	8.97	8.32
- Expenditure incurred for BHL, reimbursement paid by BHL	-	0.94
- Loan (received)	(1,105.00)	(2,200.00)
- Loan paid	700.00	1,100.00
- Interest paid on deposits	99.96	25.36
- Donation received	(20,500.00)	200.00
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	**22.81**	**12.00**
- Lease rent paid	-	-
- Loan received	(30.00)	(80.00)
- Interest paid on Deposits	6.86	3.26
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	1.04	0.98
Prima Telecom Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	5.06	1.59
Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as Responsible Builders Private Limited)		
- Maintenance charges received	4.77	4.71
- Loan (received)	(70.00)	71.00

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
- Sale of goods / services	-	0.10
- Interest paid on deposits	11.90	11.94
- Donation received	0.44	-
Rohan Motors Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	16.02	20.53
- Services received	1.08	1.57
- Maintenance charges received	1.78	1.78
Subros Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	65.23	98.73
- Maintenance charges received	18.91	17.36
FIBCOM India Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	1.75	0.23
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited		
- Consultancy services provided	6.46	6.13
- Services received	-	0.09
Global Autotech Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	0.58	-
Cargo Hospitality Private Limited		
- Loan (received)	(85.00)	(85.00)
- Loan paid	385.00	385.00
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited		
- Purchase of goods	1.94	-
balance write off	2.50	-
Balance Write off	2.50	-
Cargo Motors Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	5.74	9.23
Balance write off	-	11.00
Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited)		
- Loan paid	40.50	20.91
- Interest paid on deposits	11.68	10.72

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.22	0.22
- Purchase of goods	91.62	127.20
Tempo Automobile Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.08	0.95
- Services received	0.38	0.18
Godawari Motors Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	-	0.53
- Maintenance charges received	2.23	2.19
Ramesh Suri (HUF)		
- Maintenance charges received	-	0.91
St. Olave's Limited		
- Consultancy Services provided	89.36	83.23
- Expenditure incurred by BHL and reimbursed received by BHL	-	38.92
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.15	-

(g) Balance outstanding as at year end

Balance receivable from Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	106.44	106.18
Cargo Motors Private Limited	36.27	36.17
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	7.75	7.75
Deeksha Holding Limited	26.17	169.53
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	0.00	-
FIBCOM India Limited	11.31	9.56
Global Autotech Limited	-	0.42
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	53.65	53.65
L. P. Hospitality Private Limited	1.49	1.89
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	0.20	0.16
Prima Telecom Limited	3.95	0.63
Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as Responsible Builders Private Limited)	0.14	0.21

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Rohan Motors Limited	5.58	3.65
Subros Limited	31.27	42.51
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	0.43	0.22
Godawari Motors Private Limited	1.22	-
St. Olave's Limited	130.91	79.45
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	-	0.02
Balance payable to Key Management Personnel:		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	2,227.90	1,520.12
Ms. Divya Suri	9.18	10.66
Ms. Deeksha Suri	9.18	10.66
Mr. Keshav Suri	5.58	8.86
Mr. Ramesh Suri	0.45	-
Dr. M.Y. Khan	0.81	-
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	0.81	-
Mr. Vivek Mehra	0.63	-
Balance payable to Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:		
Deeksha Holding Limited	2,352.10	1,487.25
Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited)	104.12	134.11
Global Autotech Limited	0.27	0.03
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	112.55	82.93
Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as Responsible Builders Private Limited)	196.98	129.02
Rohan Motors Limited	0.19	0.33
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	14.68	25.99
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	0.10	-
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	0.04
Guarantees / Undertaking received:		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	(7,608.11)	(7,346.52)
Premium Holdings Limited	(4,221.61)	(5,257.02)

Note 51: (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 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Receivables										
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	-	-	-	-	24.90	-	-	-	24.90
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.44	106.18	106.44	106.18
Cargo Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.27	41.38	36.27	41.38
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.75	9.28	7.75	9.28
Deeksha Holding Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	169.53	169.53	169.53	169.53
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.93
FIBCOM India Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.31	12.21	11.31	12.21
Global Autotech Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.65	53.65	53.65	53.65
Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.97	-	12.97
L. P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.16	0.20	0.16
Prima Telecom Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.95	1.00	3.95	1.00
Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as Responsible Builders Private Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.63	0.21	0.63
Rohan Motors Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.58	3.65	5.58	3.65
Subros Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.51	42.51	42.51	42.51
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.22	0.43	0.22
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.13
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.22	2.67	1.22	2.67
St. Olave's Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.91	139.08	130.91	139.08
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.31	0.02	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 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Payables										
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	-	-	-	-	2,227.90	1,520.12	-	-	**2,227.90**	**1,520.12**
Ms. Divya Suri	-	-	-	-	10.66	10.66	-	-	**10.66**	**10.66**
Ms. Deeksha Suri	-	-	-	-	10.66	10.66	-	-	**10.66**	**10.66**
Mr. Keshav Suri	-	-	-	-	8.86	8.86	-	-	**8.86**	**8.86**
Mr. Ramesh Suri	-	-	-	-	0.45	-	-	-	**0.45**	-
Dr. M.Y. Khan	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	**0.81**	-
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	-	-	-	-	0.81	-	-	-	**0.81**	-
Mr. Vivek Mehra	-	-	-	-	0.63	-	-	-	**0.63**	-
Deeksha Holding Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,352.10	1,487.25	**2,352.10**	**1,487.25**
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.84	-	**4.84**
Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.11	145.39	**134.11**	**145.39**
Global Autotech Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.13	**0.27**	**0.13**
IT Sounds Chics Pvt Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.21	1.21	**1.21**	**1.21**
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	112.55	82.93	**112.55**	**82.93**
Kronokare Cosmetics Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	-	**1.18**
L.P. Hospitality Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	**0.08**
Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as Responsible Builders Private Limited)	-	-	-	-	-	-	196.98	129.02	**196.98**	**129.02**
Rohan Motors Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.33	0.33	**0.33**	**0.33**
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.99	42.29	**25.99**	**42.29**
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.12	**0.10**	**0.12**
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04	**0.04**	**0.04**

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Note 52 : DETAILS OF CSR EXPENDITURE:	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	75.60	82.31
(b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2020:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	50.00	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	17.14	-
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

Note 53(i): CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

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

	As at 31 March 20	As at 31 March 19
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	**5,009.10**	**6,888.14**

Note 53(ii): LEASES

A	**Right of use asset**	As at 31 March 2020
	As at 1 April 2019	-
	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS 116 'Leases'	8,423.81
	Less: Amortisation expense for the year	340.78
	As at 31 March 2020	**8,083.03**

B Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Non-current	9,479.38
Current	845.74
Total	**10,325.12**

The lease liabilities are secured by the related assets/land taken on lease.

C The following are amounts recognised in profit or loss with respect to leasing arrangements:

Amortisation expense on right-of-use assets	340.78
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,170.84
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	581.51
Expense relating to leases of low-value asset and short-term leases	256.00
Total cash outflow in respect of leases	**2,349.13**

Total lease payments considered for accounting of IND AS 116 is Rs 832.25 lacs.

D Details about arrangement entered as a lessor

Operating lease

The Company gives shops located at various hotels an other space on operating lease arrangements. These leases are generally cancellable in nature and may generally be terminated by either party by serving notice. The future minimum lease payments recoverable by the company are as under

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 20	As at 31 March 19
(a) Not later than one year	9.96	27.96
(b) Later than one year and not later than five years	10.55	8.44
(c) Later than five years	136.57	142.90

Finance lease

The Company had entered into various sub licensing agreements for commercial space which are based on identical terms vis a vis its land lease arrangement, therefore these sublicensing agreements are accounted for as finance leases on adoption of Ind AS 116 with respect to corresponding right-of-use asset. The following table represents maturity analysis of future cashflows to be received from such agreements by the Company over the sub license term ending on 10 March 2080:

Particulars	As at 31 March 20	As at 31 March 19
(a) Not later than one year	296.94	296.94
(b) Later than one year and not later than five years	1,187.76	1,187.76
(c) Later than five years	21,559.35	21,856.29

E Disclosure under Ind AS 17 for the year ended 31 March 2019:

Operating leases - Land and building taken on lease

Minimum lease payments in relation to non- cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:	As at 31 March 2020
Within one year	1,246.85
Later than one year but not later than five years	5,357.85
Later than five years	21,415.27
Total	**28,019.97**

Total lease payments recognised in the statement of profit and loss is Rs 2,417.31 lakhs.

F Adoption of Ind AS 116 Leases

Effective 1 April 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases” and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on 1 April 2019, except for those identified as having a remaining lease term of less than 12 months from the date of initial application. using the modified retrospective approach, comparative figures are not restated and the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard is recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included as part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

On transition to Ind AS 116 the average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised under Ind AS 116 was 11.50 % for all leases.

Practical expedients

In applying Ind-AS 116 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous and thereby no impairment review of right-of-use assets has been performed on the 1 April 2019 (transition date to Ind AS 116)
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 April 2019 as short-term leases
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application, and
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The Company has also elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date the Company relied on its assessment made applying Ind-AS 17 and Appendix C of Ind-AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

I The following is a reconciliation of total operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019 (as disclosed in the financial statements to 31 March 2019) to the lease liabilities recognised as at 1 April 2019:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 1 April 2019
Total operating lease commitments disclosed at 31 March 2019 (refer sub point "E" above)*	28,019.97
Total lease obligation as on 1 April 2019	**28,019.97**
Discounted using incremental borrowing rate	18,949.91
Total lease liabilities recognised under Ind AS 116 at 1 April 2019	**9,070.06**

*Including reasonabily certain extension options taken.

G Lease liabilities

I The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at 31 March 2020:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020
Current lease liabilities	845.74
Non-current lease liabilities	9,479.38
Total lease liabilities	**10,325.12**

H I The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019
Balance as of 1 April 2019	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	9,070.06
Finance cost accrued during the year	1,170.84
Payment of Lease liabilities	832.26
Balance as of 31 March 2020	**9,408.64**

Note 54: 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 (chief financial officer and chairman) 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 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue								
External sales	69,068.15	75,734.71	475.86	635.76	2,229.43	2,041.28	71,773.44	78,411.75
Other income	925.60	1,496.89	-	-	222.20	1,198.82	1,147.80	2,695.71
Finance income	109.15	460.75	-	-	110.81	109.23	219.96	569.98
Unallocated corporate income	-	-	-	-	-	-	663.38	80.51
Total	70,102.90	77,692.35	475.86	635.76	2,562.44	3,349.33	73,804.58	81,757.95
Segment result	17,962.14	18,546.09	(587.92)	(334.27)	322.63	2,388.50	17,696.85	20,600.32
Unallocated corporate expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,952.59)	(18,626.08)
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,394.14	(869.02)
Profit for the year							(6,649.88)	2,843.26

Particulars	Hotel operations		Aircraft charter operations		Other activities		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Segment assets	228,765.90	230,043.85	173.92	3,963.93	13,404.16	14,983.53	242,343.98	248,991.31
Unallocated corporate assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,419.99	17,324.09
Total	228,765.90	230,043.85	173.92	3,963.93	13,404.16	14,983.53	261,763.97	266,315.40
Segment liabilities	14,177.38	14,944.11	53.63	56.10	5,019.17	4,042.57	19,250.18	19,042.78
Unallocated corporate liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,821.33	148,959.09
Total	14,177.38	14,944.11	53.63	56.10	5,019.17	4,042.57	174,071.51	168,001.87
Capital expenditure towards acquisition of fixed assets	2,156.12	5,954.94	-	7.85	1,804.77	2,670.06	3,960.89	8,632.85
Depreciation / amortization	7,560.65	8,266.57	324.71	324.69	1,143.03	70.70	9,028.39	8,661.96
Non cash (income)/expenses other than depreciation and amortization	1,498.70	829.96	-	-	-	-	1,498.70	829.96

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 55: 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:

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co.	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Total current assets	2,512.74	2,311.52
Total non-current assets	5,647.40	5,194.56
Total current liabilities	(2,454.64)	(2,257.82)
Total non-current liabilities	192,329.29	(6,672.76)
Equity share capital	(65.20)	(65.20)
Surplus	**197,969.58**	**(1,489.70)**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	16.67%	16.67%
Group's share of loss*	33,001.53	(248.33)

*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 2020	31 March 2019
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

	Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co.	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Revenue	-	-
Interest and other income	-	-
	-	-
Cost of material consumed	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation	-	-
Other expenses	0.29	0.27

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

	Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co.	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Finance cost	-	-
Loss before tax	(0.29)	(0.27)
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss for the year	(0.29)	(0.27)
Group's share of loss for the year*	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(0.29)	(0.27)
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 56: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SCHEDULDE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 OF ENTERPRISES:

31 March 2020

(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	101,705.86	36%	(6,635.99)	105%	43.04	91%	(6,592.95)	104.77%
Subsidiaries								
Apollo Zipper India Limited	17,115.45	6%	(490.90)	8%	1.38	3%	(489.52)	8%
Jyoti Limited	192,810.28	69%	22.92	0%	-	0%	22.92	0%
Prima Buildwell Private Limited	(546.20)	0%	(7.34)	0%	-	0%	(7.34)	0%
Prime Cellular Limited	(464.82)	0%	(3,976.90)	63%	-	0%	(3,976.90)	63%
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	3,920.58	1%	(1,055.55)	17%	-	0%	(1,055.55)	17%
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	17,337.34	6%	(2,082.05)	33%	2.72	6%	(2,079.33)	33%
Non controlling interest	(5,162.52)	-2%	1,039.67	-16%	-	0%	1,039.67	-17%
Consolidation Adjustment/ Elimination	(46,214.30)	-16%	6,845.96	-108%	-	0%	6,845.96	-109%
TOTAL	**280,501.67**	**100%**	**(6,340.18)**	**100%**	**47.14**	**100%**	**(6,293.04)**	**100%**

31 March 2019

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%
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	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%**

Note 57: 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

Particulars (All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Non-Controlling Interests (NCI)

Summarised Balance Sheet	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current assets	925.87	1,038.37
Current liabilities	1,439.41	1,721.89
Net current assets/(liabilities)	**(513.54)**	**(683.52)**
Non current assets	37,866.94	40,044.57
Non current liabilities	20,016.06	20,311.37
Net non current assets/(liabilities)	**17,850.88**	**19,733.20**
Net assets/(liabilities)	**17,337.34**	**19,049.68**
Adjustment pertaining to interest free loan*	14,164.59	15,143.28
Accumulated non controlling interest	(5,495.92)	(5,618.44)

Summarised Statement of Profit and Loss	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Revenue	4,561.37	4,644.47
Profit for the year	(2,082.05)	(2,327.62)
Other comprehensive income	2.71	3.25
Total comprehensive income	**(2,079.34)**	**(2,324.37)**
Profit allocated to NCI	**(1,039.67)**	**(1,162.19)**
Summarised cash flows		
Cash flow from operating activities	1,841.45	469.64
Cash flow from financing activities	(25.10)	(50.77)
Cash flow from investing activities	(1,825.56)	(497.33)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(9.21)	(78.46)

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 2019: Rs. 597 lacs) towards non-controlling interest on a conservative basis.

Note 58: 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)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
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 2020	31 March 2019
Discount Rate	12.00	10.63
Average Room revenue (ARR) growth rate	7	7
Occupancy Rate	6	7
EBITDA growth rate	25.00	5

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 six 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. 5,439.50 lacs (31 March 2019 : Rs.5,213.10 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.

(in percent)	Changes required for recoverable amount to equal carrying amount 31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount Rate	0.28	1.77
Occupancy rate growth rate	(0.35)	(3.30)
Average Room revenue (ARR) growth rate	(0.35)	(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 59: EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN DISCLOSURE

The Company has granted Nil option (previous period 700,600 options) to the employees during the year ended 31 March 2020. 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Scheme Name	ESOP 2017	
Year in which scheme was established	2017-18	
Number of options authorised and granted	700,600	700,600
Exercise price	383.28	383.28
Fair value of option- Weighted average option value	33.65	33.65
Vesting requirement	Over 4 years service from the date of grant of option as under -	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 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 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 3 years from the grant date - 30%
	-At the end of a period of 4 years from the grant date - 40%	-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	600,200	-
Granted during the year	-	700,600
Vested during the year	42,685	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Forfeited/(lapsed) during the year	173,350	100,400
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the year end	426,850	600,200
Options exercisable at the year end	-	-
Remaining contractual life (years) at the year end	-	-

Effect of Share based payment transaction on the Statement of Profit & Loss:

Amount in Lacs

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	31.10	80.44

Effect of Share based payment transaction on the balance sheet:

Amount in Lacs

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	111.54	80.44

The following table list the inputs to the models used for the ESOP plan for the year ended 31 March 2020

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	1.50 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 60: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES NOT PROVIDED FOR:

Holding Company:

a) Income-tax matters

Assessment year	Amounts disputed (Rupees in lacs)	
	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1997-98 to 2009-10	714.92	806.47
2011 - 12 to 2014-15	67.00	84.71
2015-16	120.66	120.66
2016-17	122.91	122.91
2017-18	66.67	-
Total	1,092.16	1,134.75

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.

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

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees (note (ii))	52.28	52.28
Demand for cumulative interest (note (iii))	1,187.83	1,187.83
Demand by Custom Authorities (note(iv))	968.05	968.05
Demand of service tax (note (v))	293.26	293.26
Demand of Urban Development Tax (note (vi))	212.00	190.59
Demand of stamp duty (note vii)	908.20	908.20
Demand of annual room fees (note viii)	63.22	63.22
Other claims not acknowledged as debt	180.85	159.53

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. 35.00 lacs (31 March 2019: Rs. 30.00 lacs) for the said period. Based upon expert analysis, believes that no further provision is necessary at this stage.

vii) 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.

viii) 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. The Company during the year, has received notice of demand of Rs 53.22 lacs (after adjusting of RS 10 lacs paid by Company as security deposits) vide their letter date 13 January 2020. Against the demand order, the Company has filled writ petition with Hon'ble High Court of Bombay at Goa and accordingly, the court vide their order dated 9 March 2020 has ordered that the said demand letter will not be enforced and the earlier issued Show Cause notice dated 16 November 2015 is to be freshly disposed of. 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.

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 company has deposited the differential property tax,however the same is contested by the management in the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. Thus, no liability is expected to arise on this account.

Subsidiary Company

Jyoti Limited

For the assessment years from 2005-06 to 2014-15, demand orders amounting to Rs. 1,921.57 lacs (31 March 2019: 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

Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Ltd. (All amounts Rs in Lacs)

i. Contingent liabilities not provided for:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Export commitment against EPCG licenses	5,646.99	6,338.25
Duty payable if export commitment not met	750.40	837.68
Service tax and VAT	2.33	53.49

ii. Demand of service tax amounting to Rs. 2.33 lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs 2.33 lakhs) on account of disallowance of service tax input credit for the financial year 2016-17. Demand of Value added tax is Rs. Nil (31 March 2019: Rs 51.16 lakhs) relating to financial year 2010-11. The Company has filed appeal before the appellate authorities against the demand order received from department. Based on internal evaluation, the management is confident that there would not be any probable outflow of resources in these matters and hence no provision is considered necessary at this stage.

iii. In 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. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 20 April 2018, had directed the tenant i.e. M/s 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')

Contingent liabilities not provided for: (All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Export commitment against EPCG licenses obtained	5,239.34	5,239.34
Duty payable if export commitment not met	678.97	678.97
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
- Estate Office , Chandigarh for delay in commencement of operations *(refer note ii)	1,875.00	1,403.00
- Municipal Corporation , Chandigarh * (refer note iv)	59.08	59.08
- District Court , Chandigarh (refer note iii)	50.00	50.00
- Service tax demand * (refer note v)	135.49	135.49

i. The company has obtained the EPCG License to save Custom duty (net of licenses surrendered) of Rs.823.29 lacs corresponding obligation imposed was Rs.6310.06 lacs

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. In the financial year ended 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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
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

Note 61. (a) The Company had obtained land on license of 99 years from New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) with effect from 11 March 1981. The Company had constructed a hotel and commercial tower on the aforementioned land. The Company is paying 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 the 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. 19,887.73 lacs vide provisional bills towards the increase in license fee from the date expiry of the first term of 33 years. The Company filed the 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 recomputed the demand, if any, and issue final bills with the basis of calculation specifically spelt out. During the current year, the Company has received a demand notice amounting to Rs. 1063.74 lacs. The Company has filed a writ with the Hon'ble high Court of Delhi and subsequent to the year end Court has directed the Company to pay license fee calculated at 100% increase on immediately preceding license fee with effect from 2014 along with interest aggregating to Rs. 1000 lacs, which have been paid and recorded in the financial statement by the Company. The management based upon legal analysis, believes that no liability would devolve on the Company in respect of this matter.

b) During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company had received a Show Cause Notice (SCN) from NDMC regarding alleged unauthorized construction at New Delhi Hotel and its Commercial towers (Collectively referred as New Delhi Property). The management has filed its response to the observation in the notice and sought documents/information to access the unauthorized construction if any. Subsequently, NDMC has issued an order to the Company for demolition of alleged unauthorized construction. The Company has filed a writ against aforesaid with the Hon'ble of High court of Delhi. The Court stayed the demolition order. The management has without prejudice removed certain part of the alleged area which do not significantly affects its business. The Management based upon legal analysis, believes that no liability would devolve over the company.

c) 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.

d) 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 Company has obtained a stay on the said demand from Hon'ble High Court of Delhi 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.

e) During the year, NDMC has considering the matter referred above, issued a termination notice for above license arrangement against which the Company has filed a writ with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and vide order dated 4 March 2020, the Hon'ble High court of Delhi directed NDMC not to take any coercive action against the Company. As explained in notes above and based upon the legal analysis, no liability should be devolved as management firmly believes that the notice of termination should be quashed by the Court/concerned authority.

Note 62: COVID-19 pandemic has impacted and continues to impact business operations of the Company due to lockdown, travel bans, quarantines and other emergency measures. With respect to operations of the Company, it has impacted its business by way of reduction in occupancy rate of hotel and average realization rate per room starting from the month of March 2020 and management has undertaken/ in undertaking various cost savings initiatives to conserve cash. Subsequent to the year end, the hotel was operational at 60% occupancy rate mainly due to accommodation taken by long staying guests and paid quarantine guests/doctors as per the government orders.

In evaluating the impact of COVID-19 on its ability to continue as a going concern and the possible impact on its financial position, the management has assessed the impact of macro-economic conditions on its business and the carrying value of its major assets comprising of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) as at the balance sheet date. In this regard, the management has carefully considered the circumstances and risk exposures arising from the COVID-19 situation for developing estimates on the basis of all available information in its assessment of impact thereof in its financial statements.

While assessing the recoverable amount of PPE of specific hotels, the Company has used significant assumptions such as hotel occupancy rates, average room rate per hotel, terminal growth hotel and weighted average cost of capital. The Company appointed independent valuer to assess fair value of the property, plant and equipment and its investment. Further, the Company has undergone an agreement to identify the buyer for few of its assets identified to sell at the balance sheet date. Based on aforesaid assessment, management believes that the Company will be able to meet all the of its obligations as well as recover the carrying amount of its aforesaid assets as on 31 March 2020.

Management believes that it has taken into account all the possible impact of known events arising from COVID-19 pandemic in the preparation of these financial statements. The associated economic impact of the pandemic is highly dependent on variables that are difficult to predict. The impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and actual results may differ materially from these estimates. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions and any significant impact of these changes would be recognized in the financial statements as and when these material changes to economic conditions arise.

Note 63: 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 2022. The management does not anticipate any concern in obtaining extension of the completion deadline for the project.

Note 64: (a) During the year a search under section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was conducted by the Investigation Wing of the Income Tax Department at the business premises of the company and Group Company and residential premises of the Chairperson cum Managing Director and executive directors of the company. As per information available with the Company, no appraisal report is forwarded by the Authorized Officers of the Investigation Wing of the Income Tax Department to the concerned Assessing officer. The management believes on the conclusion of the proceeding, that no liability would devolve on the Company in respect of this matter.

(b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (the -CBI) registered a First Information Report (-FIR) on 13August 2014 against certain entities, including our Company and its authorized signatory and the former Secretary of the Department of Disinvestment, GoI (the -Secretary, DoD), in relation to the acquisition of The Lalit Laxmi Vilas Palace Udaipur from the GoI by our Company on 26 February 2002. Pursuant to the FIR, the CBI issued letters directing our Company to provide relevant information in relation to the acquisition and also directed certain officials and former officials of our Company to appear before the CBI for examination. Company responded to the information requests made by the CBI on 6 May 2015 and arranged for the appearances of its officials before the CBI. No further correspondence from the CBI has received on the said 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.

Note 65: 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 and services

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
(A) Sale of services and product		
Revenue from hospitality services	67,795.18	74,486.11
Revenue from membership programme	1,076.86	1,031.76
Revenue from sale of traded goods	101.28	118.51
(B) Other ancillary revenue		
Rent and maintenance	1,984.38	1,927.62
Consultancy/management fee	94.83	98.33
Aircraft charter hire	475.86	635.76
Tuition and application fees	245.05	113.66

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Description	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
	71,773.44	78,411.75
II. Based on segment		
Hotel operations	69,068.15	75,734.71
Aircraft charter operations	475.86	635.76
Other activities	2,229.43	2,041.28
	71,773.44	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:

Description	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade receivables (refer note 10)	4,827.32	5,758.58
Contract assets (unbilled revenue) (refer note 14)	42.35	260.28
Contract liabilities		
Provision for membership programme (refer note 27)	155.29	141.01
Advance from customers (refer note 28)	1,719.22	1,377.96
Deferred revenue of membership programme (refer note 28)	459.55	514.76

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	260.28	386.84
Add : Increase in unbilled revenue during the year	-	-
Less : Recognised as revenue	217.93	126.56
Closing balance	**42.35**	**260.28**
Current	42.35	260.28
Non current	-	-
Total	**42.35**	**260.28**

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.

(All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Description	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	1,377.96	1,773.29
Add : Increase in advance from customer during the year	-	-
Less : Recognised as revenue	(341.26)	395.33
Closing balance	**1,719.22**	**1,377.96**
Current	1,719.22	1,377.96
Non current	-	-
Total	**1,719.22**	**1,377.96**

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 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	655.77	523.20
Add : Increase in deferred revenue during the year	(40.93)	132.57
Closing balance	**614.84**	**655.77**

C. Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

There has been no significant changes in contact assets/contract liabilities during the year.

Note 66: 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: 29 August 2020

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/-
Gopal Jagwan
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head - Legal

Place : New Delhi
Date: 29 August 2020

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

Sr. No.	Particulars	Name of Subsidiary				
		Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	Jyoti Limited	Prime Hospitality Pvt. Limited	PCL Hotels Limited	Kujjal Hotels Pvt. Ltd.*
1	Reporting Period	1-4-2019 to 31-3-2020	1-4-2019 to 31-3-2020	1-4-2019 to 31-3-2020	1-4-2019 to 31-3-2020	1-4-2019 to 31-3-2020
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	(429,632,522)	(78,222,095)	(84,721,201)	(446,482,080)	(1,954,776,978)
5	Total Assets	4,097,371,000	12,250,411	798,298	14,116,662	3,879,284,000
6	Total Liabilities	4,097,371,000	12,250,411	798,298	14,116,662	3,879,284,000
7	Investments	-	-	-	10,000,000	-
8	Turnover	573,494,797	5,000,000	-	203,185	456,138,183
9	Profit/(Loss) before Taxation	(69,957,274)	3,507,427	(1,101,148)	(397,696,127)	(268,996,237)
10	Provision for Taxation	(20,867,593)	1,220,206	-	-	(60,789,985)
11	Profit/(Loss) after Taxation	(49,089,681)	2,287,221	(1,101,148)	(397,696,127)	(208,206,252)
12	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
13	% of Shareholding	90.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.60%	*

PART "B": ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Sr. No.	Particulars	Name of Joint Ventures Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZCo. **
1	Latest Audited Balance Sheet date	1-4-2019 to 31-3-2020
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 Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.
4	Reason why not consolidated	NA
5	Net worth attributable to shareholding	(154,897,174)
6	Loss for the year	
i	Considered in Consolidation	-
ii	Not Considered in Consolidation	(28,935)

* 50.00 % shares held by PCL Hotels Ltd. (subsidiary of the Company)

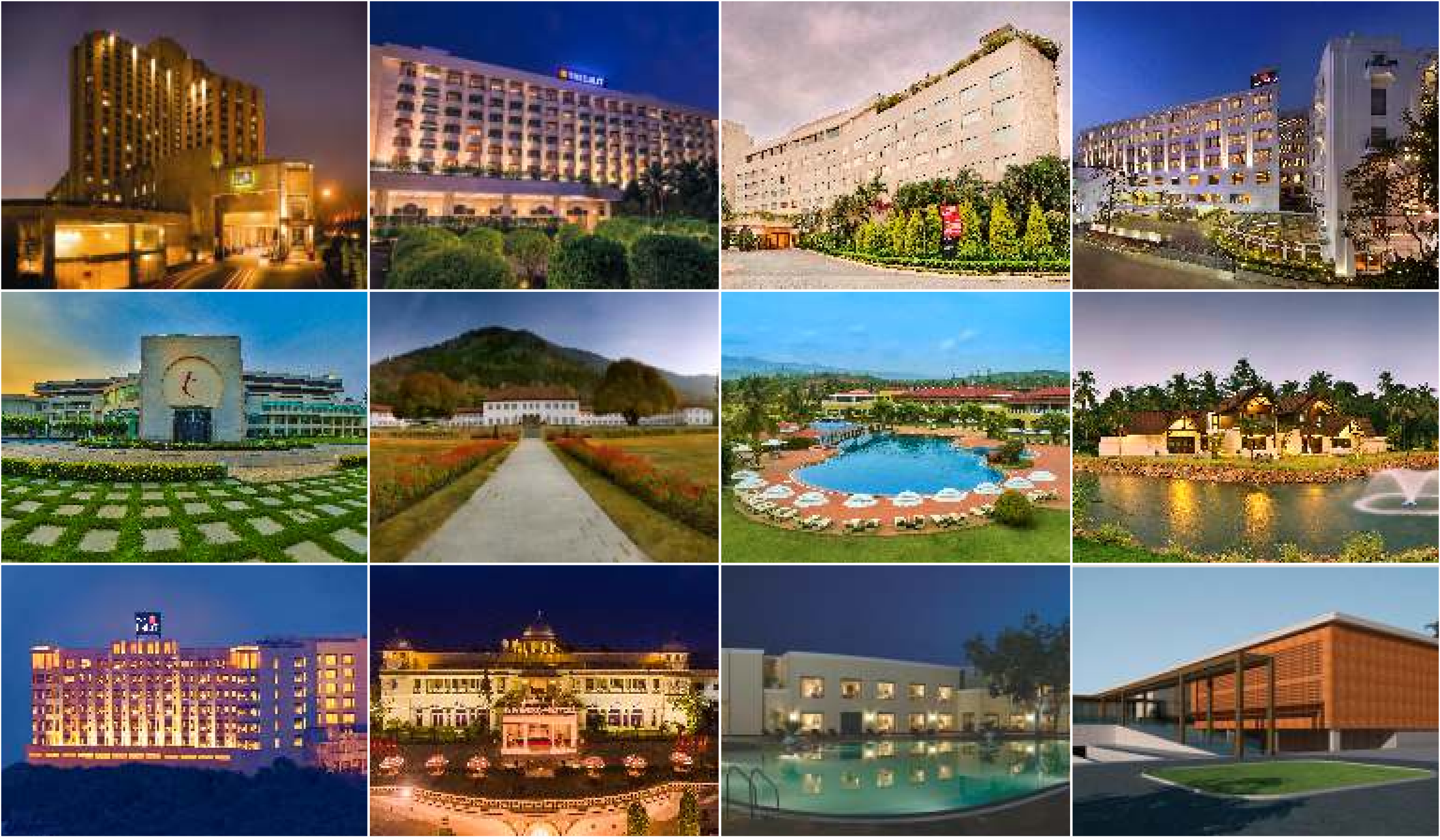
** 16.67 % shares held by Prima Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.(wholly owned subsidiary of the Company)

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	Gopal Jagwan	Himanshu Pandey
Chairperson and Managing Director	Executive Director	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary and Head - Legal
DIN:00004603	DIN:00004559		

Place: New Delhi
Date: August 29, 2020



BHARAT HOTELS LIMITED

(The Lalit® is a brand owned by Bharat Hotels Limited)

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