ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022

BHARAT HOTELS LIMITED

Lalit Suri

(November 19, 1946 - October 10, 2006)

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Bharat Hotels Limited

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Corporate Information

Board of Director:

Chairperson and Managing Director
- Dr. Jyotsna Suri

Executive Director
- Ms. Divya Suri Singh
- Ms. Deeksha Suri
- Mr. Keshav Suri

Non Executive Director

- Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan	- Non-Independent
- Mr. Dhruv Prakash	- Independent
- Mr. Vivek Mehra	- Independent
- Ms. Shovana Narayan	- Independent

Chief Financial Officer
- Mr. Amit Gupta

Company Secretary & Head Legal
- Mr. Himanshu Pandey

Bankers:

Yes Bank Limited
ICICI Bank Limited
Axis Bank Limited
The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited
Standard Chartered Bank
Tamilnad Marchantile Bank Limited

Registered Office:

Bharat Hotels Limited
(CIN: U74899DL1981PLC011274)
Barakhamba Lane,
New Delhi 110001, India
Email:corporate@thelalit.com
Website:thelalit.com

Statutory Auditors:

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

Secretarial Auditor:

RSM & Co.,
Company Secretaries
2E/207, Caxton House,
Jhandewalan Extension
New Delhi-110055

Registrar & Transfer Agent:

KFin Technologies Limited
305, New Delhi House,
27, Barakhamba Road,
New Delhi-110 001.
Email: einward.ris@kfintech.com

BOARD'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS,

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 41st Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company together with the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The key financial highlights of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 on standalone and consolidated basis are as under:

(Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
Revenue from Operations	26,057.36	12,461.83	30,962.25	14,992.54
Other Income	307.63	1,948.40	576.79	2,198.18
Total Income	**26,364.99**	**14,410.23**	**31,539.04**	**17,190.72**
Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, and Amortization (EBITDA)	**9,585.26**	**2,568.62**	**11,581.56**	**2,948.28**
Add: Finance Income	2,392.79	5,210.68	709.04	3,834.16
Less: Finance Costs	15,641.88	13,890.41	18,305.65	15,632.11
Less: Depreciation & Amortization expenses	3,172.76	3,414.05	6,494.02	7,473.63
Loss before Tax & Exceptional Items	**(6,836.59)**	**(9,525.16)**	**(12,509.07)**	**(16,323.30)**
Less: Exceptional Items	15,950.41	6,050.00	-	-
Loss after Exceptional Items for continuing operation	**(22,787.02)**	**(15,575.16)**	**(12,509.07)**	**(16,323.30)**
(Loss)/Profit from discontinued operation after Exceptional Items	**2,185.09**	**(230.65)**	**2,185.09**	**(230.65)**
Less: Tax Expenses	(6,890.28)	(5,254.34)	(4,426.16)	(7,500.70)
Loss for the Year	**(13,711.63)**	**(10,551.47)**	**(5,897.82)**	**(9,053.25)**
Less: Share of non-controlling Interest	-	-	(1031.63)	(1,369.19)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)	86.17	30.68	96.12	43.90
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	**(13,625.46)**	**(10,520.79)**	**(4,770.07)**	**(7,640.16)**
Tax on above	-	-		-
Add: Retained Earnings brought forward from the previous year	33,921.07	44,441.86	28,165.08	35,805.24
Less: Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-
Less: Tax on distribution of Equity Dividend	-	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	**20,295.61**	**33,921.07**	**23,395.01**	**28,165.08**

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE & STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

In the last financial year 2021-22, the Company saw revival of business which is reflected in increase in revenue and EBIDTA numbers. In Financial Year 2020-21, the business of the Company had plummeted due to COVID-19 pandemic and resultant lock-down. After slow revival of business, the first quarter of 2021-22 again witnessed steep decline due to another COVID wave and lockdown, travel restrictions and control measures re-imposed by the Government to contain the spread.

The reoccurring of COVID surge and resultant restrictions has impacted the cash flows and the liquidity of the Company. Management undertook various cost saving initiatives to conserve the cash which resulted in positive EBIDTA despite substantial downfall in the revenue.

The Company restructured its loans under the RBI guidelines on "Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related Stress". The Company is exploring various options to deleverage the Company by way of monetization of its certain assets or restructuring of the existing debts. The Company is also in discussions infuse funds in the form of Non-Convertible/ Compulsorily Convertible Debentures, Private Equity etc. to bring the existing debt of the Company.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

During the year domestic travel, weddings, social and leisure sector started to pick up. Corporate segment was low in pick up amid constant lock downs and a culture of work from home. Corporate business has also picked up and is generating revenues for the group. The Company's business has rebound by way of increase in occupancy rate of hotels and average realization rate per room. As had been expected it is seen that hotel industry in the Asia Pacific region has rebound faster than any other region. With the ongoing trends it seems that the industry is poised for the growth.

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 provides positive assurance.

DIVIDEND

In view of business losses and necessity to conserve cash, the Board of Directors has decided not to recommend any dividend to the shareholders for the Financial Year 2021-22**.**

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

During the financial year 2021-22, no amount has been transferred to the 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 2014, 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 transferred to 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 at https://www.thelalit.com/investors-relations/. In the year 2021-22, the Company has transferred the unclaimed dividend of Rs. 283,577/- for the financial year 2013-14 and 14,054 equity shares to IEPF.

In the present financial year 2022-23, the unclaimed dividend for the financial year 2014-15 and the equity shares for which the dividend has not been claimed for 7 (seven) consecutive financial years from 2014-15 onwards (with reference to dividend declared for five years from 2014-15 to 2018-19) is being transferred to IEPF.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The business of the Company is returning to normal in the current Financial Year. Measures are in progress to optimize costs and improve operational performance. The Company is recovering ground and expects to reach revenues of pre COVID level.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year, there has been no change in the Nature of Business of the Company.

SUBSIDIARIES/ ASSOCIATES

The consolidated accounts of the Company and its following subsidiaries/ 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. The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust (an entity controlled by the Company)

A statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of all subsidiaries/ associate companies 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/ associate Companies.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors comprises of eight directors as on 31st March, 2022 namely:

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

Mr. Ramesh Suri, Non-Executive Director of the Company passed away on 12th May, 2021. He was the promoter director of the Company. The Board places on record appreciation towards his significant contribution in the growth and progress of the Company.

The Members at the 40th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 22nd December, 2021, reappointed Ms. Deeksha Suri, as Director liable to retire by rotation. She holds the position of Executive Director of the Company.

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan completed two terms as Independent Director of the Company on 26th September, 2021. The Board appointed Dr. Khan as an Additional Director w.e.f. 27th September, 2021. In the 40th AGM held on 22nd December, 2021, the Members of the Company appointed him as a Non-Executive Non-Independent Director of the Company liable to retire by rotation.

Dr. Jyotsna Suri (DIN: 00004603), Chairperson & Managing Director of the Company attained the age of 70 years on 20th July, 2022. On recommendation of Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, the Members of the Company approved her continuation as Managing Director of the Company post attaining the age of 70 years for the remaining period of her appointment term (till 15th October, 2023) on the same terms and conditions of appointment.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director of the Company, is liable to retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment subject to the approval of members of the Company.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent Directors in Board of the Company as on 31st March, 2022 are:

- Mr. Dhruv Prakash,
- Mr. Vivek Mehra 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.

The tenure of Independent Directors Mr. Vivek Mehra, Mr. Dhruv Prakash came to an end on 20th July, 2022 whereas the tenure of Ms. Shovana Narayan is coming to end on 15th October, 2022. Based on the recommendation of the

Nomination and Remuneration Committee after taking into account the performance evaluation of their first term of five years and considering the knowledge, acumen, expertise, experience the Board of Directors of your Company at its meeting held on May 30, 2022, approved and recommended the re-appointment of Mr. Vivek Mehra, Mr. Dhruv Prakash and Ms. Shovana Narayan for a second term of five years.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149(10) and (11) of the Companies Act, 2013, the shareholder's accorded their consent through postal ballot for their reappointment as Independent Directors of the Company for a second and final term of five years.

KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 203 of the Act, the Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP") of your Company as on 31st March, 2022 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.

During the year under review, Mr. Gopal Jagwan ceased to be Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from 1st November, 2021. The Company has appointed Mr. Amit Gupta as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors of the Company met three (3) times during the Financial Year 2021-22, ensuring that the intervening gap between the meetings did not exceed the period prescribed under the Act as extended in view of COVID-19 pandemic by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Circular No. 08/2021 dated 3rd May, 2021 increasing the time gap between two meetings held during quarter ended June 2021 and September 2021 to 180 days, against the requirement of 120 days.

The number and dates of meetings of the Board and the various committees of the Company during the Financial Year 2021-22 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

During the Financial Year under review, the Company's Audit Committee comprised of three Independent Directors and one Executive Director. The members of the Committee were:

- Dr. Mohammad Yousuf 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 once during the period under review. The details of meeting and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee are given in Annexure I. The Committee invited executives of the Company as it may consider appropriate. Audit Committee meeting is attended by Chief Financial Officer, Internal Auditor and the Statutory Auditors.

The Auditors of the Company discuss their audit findings with the Committee. The Committee reviews the effectiveness of audit process, internal controls and related party transactions in the Company. The recommendations of the Audit Committee were accepted by the Board in the Financial Year 2021-22.

Since Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan's second term as Independent Director got over last year and therefore, he ceased to be Independent Director of the Company. He was inducted in the Board of the Company as Non-Executive Director. Since it is necessary to have majority Independent Directors in the Audit Committee, the Committee was re-constituted with effect from 25th September, 2021. Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director ceased to be part of Audit Committee after the aforesaid reconstitution.

The present members of the Committee are:

- Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan - Chairman (Non-Executive Director)
- Mr. Vivek Mehra (Independent Director)
- Mr. Dhruv Prakash (Independent Director)

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 (Independent Director)
- Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan (Non-Executive Director)

- Ms. Shovana Narayan (Independent Director)

Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan's second term as Independent Director got over last year and therefore, he ceased to be Independent Director of the Company. He was inducted in the Board of the Company as Non-Executive Director.

The Committee met once during the period under review. The details of meetings and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee are given in Annexure I. The Committee invites executives of the Company as it may consider appropriate. Nomination and Remuneration Committee meetings are attended by Chief Financial Officer, General Manager-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

During the financial year 2021-22, the Company's Stakeholders Relationship Committee comprised of:

- Mr. Ramesh Suri - Chairman (Non-Executive Director)
- Dr. Jyotsna Suri (Chairperson & Managing Director)
- Ms. Divya Suri Singh (Executive Director)

Due to the death of Mr. Ramesh Suri, the Stakeholders Relationship Committee was reconstituted w.e.f. 30th June, 2021 and presently comprises of the following members:

- Mr. Dhruv Prakash - Chairman (Independent Director)
- Dr. Jyotsna Suri (Chairperson & Managing Director)
- Ms. Divya Suri Singh (Executive Director)

The Committee met two times during the period under review. The details of meetings and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee are 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 – Chairperson (Chairperson & Managing Director)
- Ms. Divya Suri Singh (Executive Director)
- Ms. Shovana Narayan (Independent Director)

The details of meetings and the number of meetings attended by each member of the Committee are given in Annexure I.

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 part of its CSR initiatives, the Company has undertaken various CSR activities under its Corporate Social Responsibility policy. During the period under review, the Company also contributed through distribution of food, ration, clothes, medicines, etc. to the economically weaker section of the community.

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 the following awards and recognitions during the Financial Year 2021-22:

- The Lalit Bekal
  - Best Wellness Retreat" by Travel & Leisure Awards 2021
  - Best Ayurvedic Spa by Global Spa Awards, 2022
- The Lalit Kolkata
  - "The Rising Foodpreneurs 2nd Edition - Iconic Bakery" by The Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry
  - "The Bakery" by Intach Culinary Heritage Award
- The Lalit Suri Hospitality Group -"LGBTQ+ Friendly Organization" by The Global DEI Summit 5.0

VIGIL MECHANISM POLICY

Pursuant to the provisions of 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/2021/07/Vigil-Mechanism-Policy-2021.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 Company has adopted policy regulating appointment and remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Managerial Personnel. 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 Financial 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 2021-22, as required under Section 143 of the Act, the Statutory Auditors have evaluated and expressed an opinion on the internal financial controls based on their 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 31st March, 2022.

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 35,950 stock options have expired and 87,030 stock options are vested during the year. Accordingly as on 31st March, 2022 a total 103,712 stock options are outstanding. The Auditor of the Company has 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.

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 139(2) 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 and are eligible for re-appointment.

The Company has received confirmation from the Auditors to the effect that their appointment, if made, will be in accordance with the limits specified under the Companies Act, 2013 and the firm satisfies the criteria specified in Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 4 of Companies (Audit & Auditors) Rules 2014.

The Board of Directors of the Company, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, at its meeting held on September 24, 2022, recommended re-appointment M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, as the statutory Auditors of the Company for a second and final term of five consecutive years, from the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of Annual General Meeting to be held in the calendar year 2027, at such remuneration mutually agreed and approved by the Board.

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.

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 under review, 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 2021-22, as required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 forms part of this report as Annexure III.

The Auditor has highlighted that Chief Financial Officer of the Company has resigned in November 2021 whereas the vacancy has been filled in September 2022.

ANNUAL RETURN

In terms of provisions of Section 92, 134(3)(a) of the Act read with Rule 12 of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and amendments thereto, the Annual Return of the Company is available at the website of the Company at www.thelalit.com

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 the 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 under review the Committee did not receive any complaint. There is no complaint outstanding as on 31st March, 2022 for redressal.

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.

LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees and securities provided by the Company are given in the note no. 3 and 4 forming part of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2021-22.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, all the transactions entered by the Company with Related Parties were in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis for the financial year 2021-22. No details are required to be given pursuant to the provisions of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2. Particulars of all Related Parties transactions entered during the Financial Year 2021-22, are given in note 44 forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements 2021-22.

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 the 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 IV, 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 V, 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.
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.
8. During the period under review, the company has neither made any application nor is any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors acknowledge with gratitude the whole-hearted support and the co-operation extended by all associated with the operational 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

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

Dated: 24th September, 2022
Place: New Delhi

Annexure-I

Meetings of the Board and Committees held during the Financial Year 2021-22

Name of the Directors	No. of meetings attended by each Director/ Member					
	Board Meeting			Stakeholders Relationship Committee		Nomination and Remuneration Committee
	June 30, 21	Oct. 8, 2021	Feb. 5, 2022	May 25, 2021	Sept.13, 2021	Sept. 24, 2021
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Not Member
Ms. Divya Suri Singh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Not Member
Ms. Deeksha Suri	✓	✓	✓	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member
Mr. Keshav Suri	✓	✓	✓	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member
Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan	✓	✓	✓	Not Member	Not Member	✓
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	✓	✓	✓	Not Member	✓	✓
Mr. Vivek Mehra	✓	✓	✓	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member
Ms. Shovana Narayan	✓	✓	✓	Not Member	Not Member	✓

Name of the Directors	No. of meetings attended by each Director/ Member				
	Audit Committee	CSR Committee	Management Committee		
	October 8, 2021	March 22, 2022	May 21, 2021	July 17, 2021	Nov. 30, 2021
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	Not Member	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. Divya Suri Singh	Not Member	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ms. Deeksha Suri	Not Member	Not Member	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Keshav Suri	Not Member	Not Member	✓	✓	✓
Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan	✓	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	✓	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member
Mr. Vivek Mehra	✓	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member
Ms. Shovana Narayan	Not Member	✓	Not Member	Not Member	Not Member

ANNEXURE II

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

[Pursuant to Section 134(3)(o) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014]

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company.

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. Composition of CSR Committee:

S. N.	Name of Director	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	Chairperson, Non-Independent, Executive Director	1	1
2.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	Member, Non-Independent, Executive Director	1	1
3.	Ms. Shovana Narayan	Member, Independent, Non-Executive Director	1	1

3. Web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the Board is disclosed.
https://www.thelalit.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/CSR-Policy.pdf

4. Details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of Companies(CSR Policy) Rules, 2014)
Not Applicable

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year.

S. N.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs)	Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any (in Rs)
Not Applicable			

6. Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5) : **(Rs. 64.83 Crores)**

7.

(a) Two percent of Average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5) **: Nil**

(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects/ programmes or activities of the previous financial year **: Nil**

(c) Amount required to be set on/ set off for the financial year, if any **: Nil**

Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b+7c) : Nil

9. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ₹)	Amount Unspent (in ₹)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
Rs. 16.69 Lacs	Not Applicable				

(b) **Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:**

S. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (₹ In Lacs)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation - Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration Number
NIL												

(c) **Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:**

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	Local Area (Yes/No)	Location of the Project		Amount Spent for the project (in ₹)	Mode of Implementation Direct (Yes/No)	Mode of Implementation Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR registration number
1	Horticulture & housekeeping services at structures of National Importance	Protection of Natural Heritage, Art & Culture	Yes	Rajasthan	Jaipur	12.52	Yes	NA	NA
2	Food distribution	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	Yes	Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Madhya Prasdesh and Kerala	Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Goa, Khajuraho and Bekal	4.17	Yes	NA	NA
	TOTAL					**16.69**			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads : Nil

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable : Not Applicable

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) : Rs. 16.69 Lakh

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any : Rs. 16.69 Lakh

S. No.	**Particular**	**Amount (in ₹)**
i.	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per section 135(5)	Nil
ii.	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	Rs. 16.69 Lakh
iii.	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	Rs. 16.69 Lakh
iv.	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
v.	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	Rs. 16.69 Lacs

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

SI. No	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6)	Amount Spent in the Current Financial Year(in ₹)	Amount transferred to any CSR Fund as per second proviso to Section 135(5), if any		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years
				Amount (in ₹)	Date of Transfer	
Nil						

(b) **Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):**

S. No	Project ID	Name of the Project	Financial Year in which the project was commenced	Project duration	Total amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Cumulative Amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year (in ₹)	Status of the project - Completed /Ongoing
Not Applicable								

In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details):

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s). : **Nil**

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc. : **Nil**

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset). : **Nil**

11. Specify the reason(s), if the Company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5). : **Not Applicable**

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

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

Date: 24th September, 2022
Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE-III

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2022

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-110001

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, 2022 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, 2022 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.
6. We further report that, on the representation made by the Company and its officers and having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the Company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof on test check basis, the Company has complied with the following laws as applicable specifically to the Company based on their sector/industry are:
   i) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011; and
   ii) Food Safety and Standards (Packing & Labeling) Regulations, 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).

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, however CFO of the Company has resigned w.e.f November 2021 whereas the vacancy has been filled w.e.f. September 2022.

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.

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.

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

The revision petition filed by the Company with Hon'ble Court of Jodhpur against the order passed by the CBI court, Udaipur and the Writ Petitions filed by the Company with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi against the notices issued by NDMC for cancellation of license arrangement and increase in annual license fees, as reported, remains pending.

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
Peer Review No. 978/2020
UDIN : F004468D001053296

Date : 24.09.2022
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
Peer Review No. 978/2020
UDIN : F004468D001053296

Date : 24.09.2022
Place : Delhi

ANNEXURE-IV

Information as per Rules 5(2) & (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

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 2021-22:**										
1	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	Chairperson & Managing Director	15,304,000	Contractual	English Honours from Miranda House College, Delhi University	33 years	02-Nov-89	70 yrs.	-	9.54%	Related to Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri.
2	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	Executive -Director	12,054,000	Contractual	Master in Law from Kings College , London.	25 years	26-Aug-09	48 yrs.	Practicing Lawyer	0.00%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri.
3	Ms. Deeksha Suri	Executive -Director	12,054,000	Contractual	Post Graduation in Business Management from the London School of Economics.	19 years	01-Sep-02	43 yrs.	-	0.00%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Divya Suri Singh and Mr. Keshav Suri.
4	Mr. Keshav Suri	Executive -Director	12,054,000	Contractual	Graduation in Law and Business from University of Warwick, UK, Master's Degree in International Management from Kings College, London, Training in Management & Entrepreneurship at the London School of Economics, LLM Degree from School of African & Oriental Studies (SAOS), London.	14 years	01-Jul-07	37 yrs.	-	5.11%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Divya Suri Singh and Ms. Deeksha.
5	Mr. Vivek Shukla	Vice president-Operations	5,132,132	Service	Diploma in Hotel Management from IHM, Mumbai	29 years	13-Apr-05	51 yrs.	Hyatt International, Mumbai	-	-
6	Mr. Gopal Jagwan#	Chief Financial Officer	5,000,000	Service	Chartered Accountant	24 years	01-May-20	49 yrs.	Epack Durables Solution Pvt. Ltd	-	-
7	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	-	-
8	Ms. Nita Baluni##	General Manager – Corporate Human Resources	4,000,000	Service	Post Graduation in HR	32 years	03-Feb-20	51 yrs.	Sterling Holidays	-	-
9	Mr.Rocky Kalra	Vice President – Operations	3,902,604	Service	B.Com , Diploma in Restaurant & Counter Service.	32 years	16-Mar-09	56 yrs	Costa Coffee	-	-
10	Mr. Vinay Kumar Vasudev	General Manager – Technical Services	3,500,004	Service	Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	36 years	21-Dec-16	63 yrs.	Commonwealth Games Village Complex Project	-	-
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:

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

2. In the FY 2021-22, the actual amount received by the above employees was lesser than their actual remuneration as the employees voluntarily waived off a part of their remuneration in view of the financial difficulties faced by the Company during the COVID-19 pandemic.

 # Mr. Gopal Jagwan, CFO of the Company ceased to be in employment w.e.f. 1st November, 2021.

Ms. Nita Baluni, GM– Corporate HR of Company ceased to be in employment w.e.f. 30th November, 2021.

ANNEXURE – V

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, chillers were maintained at operated as per OEM direction, to contain operational cost.
- Conventional halogen bulbs, CFL are being replaced by energy efficient LED's fixtures.
- Replacement of analog thermostats with digital type for fan coil units for air conditioning.
- Installed low flow rate water fixtures in hotels, were maintained as per direction of OEM to contain water consumption.
- Overhauling/ Refurbishment, replacement of cooling towers on need base were carried out in different units. To improve input water parameters for Chillers, as per recommendations of OEM to maintain operational efficiency of Chillers.

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

- Tight control on electricity consumption, regular check up, upkeep of lightning systems and other equipments, control in temperature of air conditioning to adhere to Govt. Guidelines for Covid 19, optimization of laundry operation and boiler operating hour etc. are carried out regularly to conserve energy.
- Energy targets are set out to conserve energy and compared with last year's / last month consumption.
- Hotel associates are made aware of the initiatives taken by company to save energy and all members are encouraged 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) As a continual product up-gradation, the Company is upgrading installed electrical installations with state of the art technology switchgear etc on need base requirement across group, also to improve quality of power by maintaining higher power factor above 0.95 and on need base upgrading Automatic Power factor correction system.

ii) The Company is planning to upgrade existing Building Management System with State of the art technology Integrated Building Management System and exploring use of IOT for System integration.

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Financial Year**	
	2021-22	**2020-21**
CIF Value of Imports	-	-
Expenditure in Foreign Currency	20.79	23.07
Earnings in Foreign Exchange	1711.19	313.33

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 Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow and the Standalone 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 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, 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 Standalone 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 attention to following matters:

   (a) Note 50 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, which describes that the Company had received 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 had filed a writ petition with Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and vide order dated 4 March 2020, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi had 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) We draw attention to Note 56 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, with respect to COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and management's evaluation of its impact on the Company's operations and the accompanying financial statements of the Company.

   Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matters.

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

5. The Company's Board of Directors are 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 are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 standalone financial statements.

10. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and 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 standalone 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 Board of Directors' 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

13. 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.

14. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure 'A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

15. Further to our comments in Annexure A, 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) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
    c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
    e) 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;
    f) 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 2022 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 standalone financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2022 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; 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:

i. the Company, as detailed in note 49 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2022;

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 2022;

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 2022;

iv.

a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 53 (i) (j) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 53 (i) (k) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2022.

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774

UDIN: 22504774AURVBY1838

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 14 of 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 2022

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

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

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in Note 2(i) to the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company. For title deeds of immovable properties in the nature of land situated at Mumbai, Udaipur, Khajuraho and Ahmedabad locations with gross carrying values of Rs 23,382.56 lacs, Rs. 10,162.92 lacs, Rs.208.51 lacs and Rs 1,039.94 lacs respectively, which have been mortgaged as security for loans or borrowings taken by the Company, confirmations with respect to title of the Company have been directly obtained by us from the respective lenders.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.

(b) The Company has a working capital limit in excess of Rs 5 crore sanctioned by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods which were not subject to audit, except for the following:

Name of the Bank	Working capital limit sanctioned (Rs. In lacs)	Nature of current assets offered as security	Quarter	Amount disclosed as per statement (Rs. In lacs)	Amount as per books of accounts (Rs. In lacs)	Difference (Rs. In lacs)	Remarks/ reason, if any
Yes Bank Limited	4,600.00	Inventories and trade receivables	30 September 2021	2,123.95	2,389.14	265.19	Refer note 53 (i) (c) of the standalone financial statements
			31 December 2021	2,662.86	2,814.77	151.91	
			31 March 2022	2,174.81	2,458.50	283.69	

The Company has not filed the quarterly statement with such banks as required by the sanction letter for the quarter ended 30 June 2021 and accordingly, we are unable to comment on discrepancies, if any, with the books of accounts of the Company for the respective quarter.

(iii) (a) The Company has made investments in and provided loans or guarantee to subsidiaries (including entity controlled by the Company) during the year as per details given below:

Particulars	Guarantees (Rs. In lacs)	Loans (Rs. In lacs)
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year: - Subsidiaries (including entity controlled by the Company)	-	714.87
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases: - Subsidiaries (including entity controlled by the Company)	22,032.00	88,812.06

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided and terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and guarantees provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the principal amount is not due for repayment currently. Further, no interest is receivable on such loans and advances in the nature of loans.

(d) There is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such companies or other parties.

(e) The Company has not granted any loan which has fallen during the year. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans/advances in nature of loan that existed as at the beginning of the year.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 of the Act. As the Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI of the Act, provisions of section 186 except sub-section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 186 in respect of investments, as applicable.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(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 and services. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross Amount (Rs. In lacs)	Amount paid under Protest (Rs. In lacs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	110.52	104.97	FY 2008-09 to FY 2013-14	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	30.03	15.01	FY 2008-09	Hon'ble Supreme Court
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	25.11	-	FY 2012-13 to FY 2014-15	Commissioner Appeals
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	345.16	-	FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17	Commissioner of Central GST Audit-II, Delhi
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	17.25	-	FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17	Commissioner Appeals
Maharashtra Value Added Tax, 2002	Value Added Tax	113.32	15.58	FY 2006-07 to FY 2010-11	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal, Mumbai bench
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Act	968.05	-	FY 2006-07	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Urban Development Act	Urban Development Tax	203.56	45.00	FY 2007-08 to FY 2015-16	Hon'ble High Court of Rajasthan, Jodhpur
Central Excise Act, 1994	Excise Duty	7.81	7.81	FY 2006-08	Commissioner of Central Excise (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	714.91	20.35	FY 1996-97 to FY 2007-08	Hon'ble High Court of Delhi
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	377.25	377.25	FY 2013-14 to FY 2016-17	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Luxury tax department	Luxury tax	107.12	10.71	FY 2015-16 to FY 2016-17	Luxury Tax Officer, Margao Ward

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, pursuant to receiving the approvals for rescheduling its loans from the lenders, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including confirmations received from banks and other lenders and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has only one CIC as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial years amounting to Rs. 1,411.77 lacs and Rs. 5,737.16 lacs respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions , nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774

UDIN: 22504774AURVBY1838

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

Annexure B to the 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 2022, 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 the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of 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 Standalone Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the 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 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone 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 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 Standalone Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774

UDIN: 22504774AURVBY1838

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	64,213.92	66,387.57
b) Right-of-use assets	2(ii)	7,336.52	7,658.73
c) Capital work-in-progress	2(iii)	18,418.08	18,918.98
d) Intangible assets	2(iv)	23.86	35.45
e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	61,445.21	76,973.35
(ii) Loans	4	16,899.22	15,107.85
(iii) Other financial assets	5	1,970.42	2,464.66
f) Deferred tax assets (net)	18	613.73	-
g) Income tax assets (net)		2,130.77	2,268.04
h) Other non-current assets	6	804.09	842.33
Total non-current assets		**173,855.82**	**190,656.96**
Current assets			
a) Inventories	7	1,451.83	1,507.50
b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	1,700.63	2,341.11
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	6,230.70	1,919.29
(iii) Other bank balances	10	4,131.84	1,630.86
(iv) Other financial assets	11	859.01	658.06
c) Other current assets	12	1,297.58	702.88
Total current assets		**15,671.59**	**8,759.70**
Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	39(ii)	41,041.19	43,875.98
Total assets		**230,568.60**	**243,292.64**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	13	7,599.12	7,599.12
b) Other equity	14	69,691.53	83,206.75
Total equity		**77,290.65**	**90,805.87**
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	125,977.70	119,407.76
(ii) Lease liabilities	46(ii)	7,634.76	8,006.87
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	1,767.44	1,600.20
b) Provisions	17	906.41	860.16
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	18	-	5,974.87
d) Other non-current liabilities	19	2,931.17	2,990.36
Total non-current liabilities		**139,217.48**	**138,840.22**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	1,343.99	726.32
(ii) Lease liabilities	46(ii)	460.94	261.11
(iii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	692.11	616.48
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	6,424.45	7,291.76
(iv) Other financial liabilities	22	1,808.37	1,122.39
b) Other current liabilities	23	2,761.68	1,764.56
c) Provisions	24	568.93	729.76
Total current liabilities		**14,060.47**	**12,512.38**
Liabilities directly associated with discontinued operations		-	1,134.17
Total equity and liabilities		**230,568.60**	**243,292.64**

The accompanying notes form 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

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/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President - Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

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

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from operations	25	26,057.36	12,461.83
Other income	26	307.63	1,948.40
Total income		**26,364.99**	**14,410.23**
Expenses from continuing operations			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	27	2,466.04	1,417.63
Purchase of traded goods		0.93	3.96
Change in inventories of traded goods	28	11.63	5.13
Employee benefits expense	29	4,154.91	3,629.77
Other expenses	30	10,146.22	6,785.12
Total expenses		**16,779.73**	**11,841.61**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), exceptional items from continuing operations		**9,585.26**	**2,568.62**
Finance income	31	2,392.79	5,210.68
Finance costs	32	15,641.88	13,890.41
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	33	3,172.76	3,414.05
Loss before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		**(6,836.59)**	**(9,525.16)**
Exceptional items	39(i)	15,950.41	6,050.00
Loss before tax from continuing operations		**(22,787.00)**	**(15,575.16)**
Tax expense:	34		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit		(7,653.75)	(3,894.91)
Minimum alternate tax credit		-	(1,285.60)
Total tax expense		**(7,653.75)**	**(5,180.51)**
Loss for the year from continuing operations	**A**	**(15,133.25)**	**(10,394.65)**
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax		**2,185.09**	**(230.65)**
Tax expense of discontinued operations		763.47	(73.83)
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations	**B**	**1,421.62**	**(156.82)**
Loss for the year	**A+B**	**(13,711.63)**	**(10,551.47)**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
Remeasurement gain of the defined benefit plans		132.45	47.16
Income tax effect on above		(46.28)	(16.48)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**86.17**	**30.68**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(13,625.46)**	**(10,520.79)**
Earning per equity share			
1) Earning per equity share - continuing operations (face value of Rs. 10 each)	35	(19.91)	(13.68)
Basic & diluted (in Rs.)			
2) Earning per equity share - discontinued operations (face value of Rs. 10 each)	35	1.87	(0.21)
Basic & diluted (in Rs.)			
3) Earning per equity share - continuing & discontinued operations (face value of Rs. 10 each)	35	(18.04)	(13.89)
Basic & diluted (in Rs.)			

The accompanying notes form 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

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/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President - Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax from continuing operations	(22,787.00)	(15,575.16)
	Profit before tax from discontinuing operations	2,185.09	(230.65)
	Loss before tax	**(20,601.91)**	**(15,805.81)**
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3,172.76	3,885.82
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	-	58.62
	Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	175.88	(11.00)
	Deemed investments in entity controlled by Company written off	66.97	33.97
	Rent concession	(60.00)	-
	Unwinding of interest on security deposits	(54.13)	(49.30)
	Interest income on bank deposits and others	(2,278.66)	(5,162.03)
	Finance costs	15,459.59	13,930.04
	Provision for doubtful debts and bad debts written off	39.44	313.07
	Amortization of deferred lease rentals	(13.03)	(37.93)
	Employee stock option (reversal)/expense	(18.36)	3.87
	Provision for impairment loss in investments and other assets	15,950.41	6,149.13
	Excess provision/credit balances written back	(181.38)	(1,137.92)
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	**11,657.57**	**2,170.53**
	Changes in working capital:		
	- trade receivables	601.04	1,375.34
	- inventories	55.67	366.47
	- trade payable	(639.54)	1,926.42
	- loans and other assets	(740.46)	404.75
	- provisions and other liabilities	1,061.28	2,803.74
	Cash flow generated from operations	**11,995.56**	**9,047.25**
	Income taxes refunds/paid	137.27	1,875.63
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**12,132.83**	**10,922.88**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Investments made in subsidiaries	(422.27)	(1,417.92)
	Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(317.91)	(152.74)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	38.78	37.59
	Investment/(realization) in/(from) bank deposits (net)	(1,950.40)	99.15
	Interest on bank deposits received	369.78	840.34
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(2,282.02)**	**(593.58)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	11,379.12	14,493.52
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(4,899.29)	(3,062.23)
	Payment of lease liabilities	(1,014.89)	(1,807.06)
	Payment of short term borrowings (net)	(726.32)	(7,746.88)
	Finance costs paid	(11,991.21)	(13,504.24)
	Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(7,252.59)**	**(11,626.89)**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations	2,598.22	(935.51)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,919.29	3,216.74
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	-	0.14
Cash flows from discontinued operations	1,713.19	(362.08)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**6,230.70**	**1,919.29**
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note no. 9)		
Balances with banks:-		
Current accounts	3,772.06	1,868.63
EEFC accounts	3.46	5.43
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	2,400.53	-
Cheques/drafts on hand	2.87	-
Cash on hand	51.78	45.23
	6,230.70	**1,919.29**

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 Standards (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash flow.

The accompanying notes form 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

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/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President - Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	No of shares	Amounts
As at 1 April 2020	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**

(Refer note 13)

B. Other Equity

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Equity component of compound financial instruments (Refer note 15)	Share based payment reserve (Refer note 48)	Total
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	General reserve	Capital reserve			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**29,034.73**	**44,441.86**	**8,503.61**	**11,285.05**	**-**	**111.54**	**93,376.79**
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-	346.88	3.87	**350.74**
Loss for the year	-	(10,551.47)	-	-		-	**(10,551.47)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	30.68	-	-		-	**30.68**
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(10,520.79)**	**-**	**-**	**346.88**	**3.87**	**(10,170.05)**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**29,034.73**	**33,921.07**	**8,503.61**	**11,285.05**	**346.88**	**115.41**	**83,206.75**
Changes during the year (net of tax)					128.62	(18.36)	110.26
Loss for the year	-	(13,711.63)	-	-	-	-	(13,711.63)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	86.17	-	-	-	--	86.17
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(13,625.46)**	**-**	**-**	**128.62**	**(18.36)**	**(13,515.21)**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**29,034.73**	**20,295.59**	**8,503.61**	**11,285.05**	**475.50**	**97.05**	**69,691.53**

The accompanying notes form 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

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/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President - Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 1 :

i) Corporate Information

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

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 24 September 2022.

ii) Basis of Preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared by the management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

These standalone financial statements have been prepared for the Company as 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), and
- 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 Indian National Rupees (Rs.), which is the Company's presentation currency as well as the functional currency for all its operations and all financial information are presented in Rs. in Lacs, unless stated otherwise.

iii) Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the standalone 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

Property, 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 and 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 and machinery	15	5-15
Furniture & fixtures	10	8
Vehicles	8	8
Office equipment's	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 Statement of profit and loss 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 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 and 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 or cash-generating unit (CGU) at 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 other comprehensive income ('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 assets 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 and loss.

e) Foreign Currencies

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.

The Company 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company 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 the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company 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.

Income from operations

- **Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets:**

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

- **Space and shop rentals:**

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

- **Other allied services (Minor Operating Departments):**

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

- **Management and Operating fees:**

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

- **Membership fees:**

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

- **Loyalty programme:**

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

- **Sale of traded goods**

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

  Contract balances

- **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) method.

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 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 Statement of profit and 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 OCI. However, the interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of profit and loss. 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 Statement of profit and loss, 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 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 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. borrowings, 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 ECL 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; or
- 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:

Borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing 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.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised 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 and 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 Statement of profit and loss.
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 Statement of profit and loss at the reclassification date.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off-set and the net amount is reported in the standalone 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 provident 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 10.50 % 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 re-measured 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 balance sheet 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; or
- 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; or
- 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) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Statement of profit and loss from discontinued operations comprise the post-tax Statement of profit and loss from discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss resulting from the measurement and disposal of assets classified as held for sale. Any Statement of profit and loss arising from sale or re-measurement of discontinued operations is presented as a part of single line item. Statement of profit and loss from discontinued operations separately in the Statement of profit and loss.

q) 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.

Traded 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.

r) 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.

s) Use of estimates

The preparation of the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements.

t) 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 standalone financial statements of the Company as a whole.

u) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent comprises 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.

v) 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.

w) 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.

iv) Recent accounting pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

a) **Ind AS 16-Property Plant and equipment-** The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The Company is evaluating the impact of Ind AS 16 and its effect on the financial statements.

b) **Ind AS 37-Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets-** The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the "costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of Ind AS 37 and its effect on the financial statements.

Note 2(i) : Property, Plant & Equipment

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Freehold land	Freehold building	Leasehold building	Plant and machinery	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	34,845.04	18,128.47	51,313.11	22,025.60	387.46	3,020.37	675.31	606.32	**131,001.68**
Additions for the year	-	-	156.25	131.68	7.46	0.36	8.51	-	**304.26**
Asset classified as held for sale and for discontinued operations	(23,382.56)	(15,423.90)	-	(1,526.34)	(59.81)	(388.47)	(102.67)	(45.86)	**(40,929.61)**
Disposals	-	-	-	(431.85)	(6.22)	(1.59)	(11.96)	-	**(451.62)**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**11,462.48**	**2,704.57**	**51,469.36**	**20,199.09**	**328.89**	**2,630.67**	**569.19**	**560.46**	**89,924.71**
Additions for the year	-	34.38	40.29	592.24	7.18	22.86	12.43	-	**709.38**
Adjustments	-	-	-	(23.50)	10.23	-	16.12	-	**2.85**
Disposals	-	(22.65)	-	(46.35)	(0.91)	(189.49)	(3.37)	(161.88)	**(424.65)**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**11,462.48**	**2,716.30**	**51,509.65**	**20,721.48**	**345.39**	**2,464.04**	**594.36**	**398.58**	**90,212.28**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	-	1,714.19	5,964.56	12,796.63	208.61	1,985.48	501.83	202.16	**23,373.46**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	344.71	1,141.90	1,647.90	44.54	180.60	71.45	88.46	**3,519.56**
Transferred to assets held for sale and discontinuing operation	-	(1,779.03)	-	(759.92)	(25.15)	(239.19)	(88.16)	(39.39)	**(2,930.84)**
Disposals	-	-	-	(406.19)	(5.93)	(1.51)	(11.40)	-	**(425.03)**
Closing accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**279.87**	**7,106.46**	**13,278.42**	**222.06**	**1,925.38**	**473.72**	**251.23**	**23,537.15**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	48.85	1,131.36	1,400.12	28.66	134.69	29.16	60.19	**2,833.03**
Disposals	-	(1.14)	-	(37.43)	(0.70)	(177.19)	(2.63)	(152.73)	**(371.82)**
Closing accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**327.58**	**8,237.82**	**14,641.11**	**250.03**	**1,882.88**	**500.25**	**158.69**	**25,998.35**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**11,462.48**	**2,388.72**	**43,271.83**	**6,080.37**	**95.36**	**581.17**	**94.11**	**239.89**	**64,213.92**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**11,462.48**	**2,424.70**	**44,362.90**	**6,920.67**	**106.83**	**705.29**	**95.47**	**309.23**	**66,387.57**

Notes :

1. Refer Note 15 and 20 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company against its borrowings.
2. Refer Note 46(i) for the contractual commitments for the acquisitions of property, plant and equipments.
3. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipments during the year.
4. All the immovable property are held in the name of the Company.

Note 2(ii) : Right-of-use Assets (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Land	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	5,326.27	2,977.65	8,303.92
Additions for the year	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**5,326.27**	**2,977.65**	**8,303.92**
Additions for the year	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**5,326.27**	**2,977.65**	**8,303.92**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2020	93.02	229.97	322.99
Amortisation for the year	92.86	229.34	322.20
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2021	**185.88**	**459.31**	**645.19**
Amortisation for the year	92.86	229.34	322.20
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2022	**278.74**	**688.65**	**967.40**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**5,047.53**	**2,289.00**	**7,336.52**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**5,140.39**	**2,518.34**	**7,658.73**

Notes:

1. The Company has availed rent concession in respect of leases by applying Ind AS 116 Amendment (Covid-19 Rent Concession) under the practical expedient and has recognised the gain in standalone statement of profit and loss.
2. The Company has not revalued its right-of-use assets during the year.
3. Refer note 44 for disclosure of related party transactions.

Note 2(iii) : Capital work-in-progress (All amounts Rs in Lacs)

Particluars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Capital work-in-progress*	18,418.08	18,918.98

Capital work in progress ageing is as given below:-

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	134.97	-	231.81	321.42	**688.20**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	17,967.95	**17,967.95**
Less: Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	81.24	81.24
Less: written off (Refer note no. 30)				156.83	156.83
Projects temporarily suspended from continuing operations	-	-	-	17,729.88	**17,729.88**

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	4.09	490.46	226.12	311.61	**1,032.28**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	17,967.94	**17,967.94**
Less: Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	81.24	81.24
Projects temporarily suspended from continuing operations	-	-	-	17,886.70	**17,886.70**

* Capital work in progress includes pre-operative expenses as given below pending allocation. Further, there has been some projects which are in progress for more than one year or have been temporarily suspended, which is on account of Covid-19 pandemic, as detailed in Note 56, had impacted the operations and expansion plans of the Company. However, considering the business in the hospitality industry has improved, the Company will resume the projects in the coming years.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Reconciliation of pre-operative expenses	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balances	9,946.01	9,945.38
Professional fees	-	0.56
Miscellenous expenses	-	0.07
Closing balances	**9,946.01**	**9,946.01**

Capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to their original plan:

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Hotel Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	17,690.36	17,690.36
Chitrakoot	-	-	-	39.52	39.52
Hotel Renovation	-	5.25	-	-	5.25

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Hotel Construction	-	-	-	-	-
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	17,690.36	17,690.36
Chitrakoot	-	-	-	39.52	39.52
Hotel Renovation	-	5.25	-	-	5.25

Note 2(iv) : Intangible Assets (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Softwares
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	643.46
Additions for the year	8.75
Assets classified as held for sale & discontinued operations	(39.63)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**612.58**
Additions for the year	5.94
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**618.52**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2020	566.75
Amortisation charge for the year	44.11
Transferred to assets held for sale and dicontinued operations	(33.73)
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2021	**577.13**
Amortisation charge for the year	17.53
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2022	**594.66**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**23.86**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**35.45**

The Company has not revalued its intangible assets during the year.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 3 : Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
A. Investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies		
(i) 727,832 (31 March 2021: 727,832) equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	5,213.08	5,213.08
(ii) 3,992,000 (31 March 2021: 3,984,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each of PCL Hotels Limited	3,992.00	3,984.00
(iii) 4,303,947 (31 March 2021: 3,010,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Prima Hospitality Private Limited	430.47	301.00
(iv) 63,001 (31 March 2021: 62,998) equity shares of Rs. 100 each of Jyoti Limited	3,108.03	3,107.89
	12,743.58	**12,605.97**
Less: Provision for impairment in value of investment in (i), (ii) and (iii) above	(9,635.55)	(4,285.00)
Total (A)	**3,108.03**	**8,320.97**
B. Deemed investment in subsidiary companies (in the form of interest free loan) to		
(i) Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	33,944.11	33,542.39
(ii) Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	40,348.54	40,348.54
(iii) Jyoti Limited	724.63	724.63
	75,017.28	**74,615.56**
Less: Provision for impairment in the value of deemed investment in (i) and (ii) above	(16,682.92)	(5,966.00)
Total (B)	**58,334.36**	**68,649.56**
C. Investments in unquoted equity shares measured at fair value through profit and loss		
28,200 (31 March 2021: 28,200) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	2.82	2.82
Total (C)	**2.82**	**2.82**
(A+B+C)	**61,445.21**	**76,973.35**
Notes:		
1. **Aggregate amount of unquoted investments**	**87,763.68**	**87,224.35**
2. **Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments**	**26,318.47**	**10,251.00**

3. Refer note 44 for disclosure for related party transactions
4. Refer note 39(i) for the amount of impairment losses recognised in statement of profit and loss during the year
5. Refer note 52 for the disclosure of assumptions used to determine recoverable amount of investments during the year

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 4 : Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
A. Loans to related parties		
Subsidiary companies		
- Loans to subsidiary companies	10,929.63	9,823.66
- Loan to subsidiary company - impaired	-	117.06
	10,929.63	**9,940.72**
Less: Provision for credit impairment	-	(117.06)
	10,929.63	**9,823.66**
B. Entity controlled by the Company		
- The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	5,969.59	5,284.19
Total (A+B)	**16,899.22**	**15,107.85**

1. Refer Note 44 for disclosures of related party transactions.
2. The Company has not given any loan to its promoters, directors, KMP's or related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms of repayment.
3. Refer note 52 for the disclosure of assumptions used to determine recoverable amount of loans during the year

Note 5 : Other non-current financials assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Bank deposits*	171.82	732.09
Interest accrued on bank deposits	56.69	42.53
Finance lease receivable	953.29	953.55
Security deposits	788.62	736.49
	1,970.42	**2,464.66**
*Includes margin money deposit held as against EPCG	20.30	20.30
against borrowings from banks	151.52	461.58

Note 6 : Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	795.53	823.32
Prepaid expenses	8.56	19.01
	804.09	**842.33**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 7 : Inventories (Valued at lower of cost or NRV, which ever is lower)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Traded goods	101.00	112.92
Food and beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	165.30	131.63
Liquor and wine	636.97	722.51
Stores and operating supplies	548.56	540.44
	1,451.83	**1,507.50**

Refer note 15 and 20 for information on inventories pledged as security by Company against borrowings from banks.

Note 8 : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Unsecured, considered good	1,700.63	2,602.70
Unsecured, credit impaired	1,900.36	1,916.38
	3,600.99	**4,519.08**
Less : Allowances for expected credit loss	(1,900.36)	(1,916.38)
Total	**1,700.63**	**2,602.70**
Less : Reclassified as assets related to discontinued operations	-	(261.59)
	1,700.63	**2,341.11**

Notes:

1. Refer note 15 and 20 for information on trade receivables pledged as security by Company against borrowings from banks.
2. All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.
3. All of the Company's trade receivables in the comparative periods have been reviewed for indicators of impairment.
4. 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 44 for disclosures of related party transactions.
5. Refer Note 38 and 41 for fair value measurements and financial risk disclosures
6. Refer Note 39(ii) for disclosures of assets held for sale.
7. Refer note no 53(ii)(a) for additional disclosures as required by newly notified schedule III of the Companies act, 2013

Note 9 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balances with banks:-		
In current accounts	3,772.06	1,868.63
In EEFC accounts	3.46	5.43
Bank deposits (having original maturity of less than three months)	2,400.53	-
Cash on hand	51.78	45.23
Cheques/drafts on hand	2.87	-
	6,230.70	**1,919.29**

The Company has undrawn committed borrowings facilities for Rs 4,600.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs 3,873.68 lacs) as at reporting date.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 10 : Other bank balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but upto twelve months from the reporting date*	4,117.39	1,606.72
Unpaid dividend account	14.45	24.14
	4,131.84	**1,630.86**
* It includes margin money (held against bank loan)	2,210.12	1,599.45

Note 11 : Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Interest accrued on loan to subsidiary companies	106.56	93.18
Unbilled revenues	241.15	101.22
Interest accrued on bank deposits	110.46	51.62
Subsidy receivable	259.56	285.06
Security deposits	140.49	124.82
Other advances recoverable	0.79	2.16
	859.01	**658.06**

Notes:

1. It represents amount incurred on behalf of its subsidiary company in usual course of business. (Refer note 52 for further details)
2. The Company has complied with all the conditions attached to the grant and the receivables have been recognized with a reasonable assurance that the grants will be received. Refer note 54 for further information.
3. Refer note 44 for disclosures of related party transactions.

Note 12 : Other Current Assets*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	190.25	155.42
Balances with statutory authorities	749.60	182.21
Advance to supplier	357.73	365.25
Total (A)	**1,297.58**	**702.88**
(Unsecured, not considered good)		
Advance to supplier	28.37	28.37
Less: Provision for impairment	(28.37)	(28.37)
Total (B)	**-**	**-**
(A + B)	**1,297.58**	**702.88**

*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 13 : Share Capital (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Equity Shares		
Authorised share capital		
100,000,000 (31 March 2021: 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 2021: 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 issued equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
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**

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 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.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	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 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.

c 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 48)

d 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 Company 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.

e Details of shares held by promoter & promoter group as defined in section 2(69) of The Companies Act, 2013

Name of Promoter	As at 31March 2022			
	Opening No. of Shares	Changes	Closing No. of Shares	% of Total Shares
Dr Jyotsna Suri	7,255,935	-	7,255,935	9.55%
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,717,301	-	30,717,301	40.42%

Name of Promoter	As at 31March 2021			
	Opening No. of Shares	Changes	Closing No. of Shares	% of Total Shares
Dr Jyotsna Suri	7,255,935	-	7,255,935	9.55%
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,717,301	-	30,717,301	40.42%

Details of shares held by promoter as defined in Section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013.

Note 14 : Other Equity (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Securities premium reserve	29,034.73	29,034.73
Retained earnings	20,295.59	33,921.07
Share based payment reserve	97.05	115.41
General reserve	8,503.61	8,503.61
Capital reserve	11,285.05	11,285.05
Equity component of compound financial instruments	475.50	346.88
	69,691.53	**83,206.75**

Nature and purpose of reserves :

Securities premium reserve : Comprises premium received on issue of equity shares.

Retained earnings : Comprises of balance of profit and loss at each year end.

Share based payment reserve : Represent expense recognised towards ESOP issued by the Company as detailed in note 48.

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.

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.

Equity component of compound financial instruments: Comprises of the impact of fair valuation of borrowings obtained by the Company as explained in note 15 to the standalone Financial Statements.

Note 15 : Long term borrowings (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Secured		
Rupee term loans from banks	111,096.50	110,086.98
Funded interest term loans facility 1 and 2	14,326.12	7,067.67
Unsecured		
Financial liability component of compound financial instruments	1,899.07	2,253.11
	127,321.69	**119,407.76**
Less: Current maturities of long term borowwings	1,343.99	-
	125,977.70	**119,407.76**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022				
	Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	**Short-term borrowings**	**Interest accrued but not due on borrowings**	**Liability component of financial instruments**	**Lease liabilities {refer note 46(ii)}**
Opening balances	117,154.65	726.32	-	3,447.34	8,267.98
Cash Flows:					
Proceeds	11,379.12	-	-	-	-
Repayments	(4,899.29)	(726.32)	-	-	(1,014.89)
Finance costs	13,622.51	0.84	585.95	304.80	902.61
Finance costs paid	(11,834.37)	(0.84)	-	(156.00)	-
	8,267.97	**(726.32)**	**585.95**	**148.80**	**(112.28)**
Non-cash changes:					
Other changes					
- rent concession	-	-	-	-	(60.00)
Split into					
- equity component of compound financial instruments	-	-	-	(384.02)	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**(384.02)**	**(60.00)**
Closing balances	**125,422.62**	**-**	**585.95**	**3,212.12**	**8,095.70**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021				
	Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	**Short-term borrowings**	**Interest accrued but not due on borrowings**	**Liability component of financial instruments**	**Lease liabilities {refer note 46(ii)}**
Opening balances	108,031.75	8,414.58	1,023.35	-	9,102.55
Cash flows:					
Proceeds	14,493.52	-	-	-	-
Repayments	(3,062.23)	(7,746.88)	-	-	(1,807.06)
Finance costs	-	-	12,772.49	-	972.49
Finance costs paid	-	-	(13,504.24)	-	-
	11,431.29	**(7,746.88)**	**(731.75)**	**-**	**(834.57)**
Non-cash changes:					
Split into					
- equity component of compound financial instruments	(346.88)	-	-	-	-
- liability component of compound financial instruments	(2,253.11)	-	-	3,447.34	-
Other changes					
- effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	58.62	-	-	-
- forming part of funded interest term loans	291.60	-	(291.60)	-	-
	(2,308.39)	**58.62**	**(291.60)**	**3,447.34**	**-**
Closing balances	**117,154.65**	**726.32**	**-**	**3,447.34**	**8,267.98**

*Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows' under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

Note 15 : Details of secured long term borrowings

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan I)	57,500.00	2,399.66	5,100.00	Yes Bank Limited	43,196.28	-	2,345.66	3,828.51	42,262.67	-	2,399.66	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.	9.95% (linked to one year MCLR)	10.45% - 10.85%	Repayable in 23 installments starting from May 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan II)	6,000.00	269.15	550.00		4,950.58	-	263.37	440.44	4,734.22	-	269.15	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.		10.45%	Repayable in 33 installments starting from August 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.			Repayable in 52 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2017.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan III)	6,000.00	283.16	550.00		5,240.45	-	277.08	462.50	5,148.32	-	283.16	Secured by exclusive charge on land and building of Udaipur hotel and current assets of the Company except those of Jaipur and Goa hotels of the Company.		10.45%	Repayable in 28 installments starting from June 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.			Repayable in 40 structured quarterly installments from the date of first disbursement.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Packing Credit Loan in Foreign Currency ('PCFC') $	-	-	-	Yes Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	2,423.45	-	-	Secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur and Goa hotels of the Company.	9.95% (linked to one year MCLR)	LIBOR + 400 Basis points	-	-	Not applicable.	-
Working capital term loan	-	-	-		2,475.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	Secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur and Goa hotels of the Company.		-	Repayable in a form of bullet repayment on 30 April 2023.	-	Not applicable.	-
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan I)	15,000.00	556.00	1,583.52	Axis Bank Limited	10,609.13	-	528.32	1,115.98	10,420.54	-	531.74	Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company (both present and future) and first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels owned by the Company.		10.35%	Repayable in 22 installments starting from May 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from November 2015 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of disbursement.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan II)	4,000.00	196.23	-	Axis Bank Limited	3,618.04	-	184.02	-	3,538.21	-	185.56	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 the 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 owned by the Company.	9.95% (linked to one year MCLR)	10.35%	Repayable in 27 installments starting from July 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.		Not applicable.	Repayable in 42 structured quarterly installments starting from October 2017 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan I)	3,600.00	239.02	781.12	ICICI Bank Limited	3,102.22	35.17	200.41	595.63	3,024.94	-	197.60	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.		12.24%	Repayable in 39 quartely installments starting from December 2022 after a moratarium of 2 years.	Repayable in 29 quartely installments starting from Dec 2022 after a moratarium of 2 years.	Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 40 quartely installments after a moratarium of 8 quarters from the date of first disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan II)	-	203.23	-		3,348.62	520.07	211.86	-	3,339.88	-	211.86	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		10.85%	Repayable in 7 quartely install-ments.start-ing from December 2022.	Repayable in 8 quartely install-ments.start-ing from December 2022.	Not applicable.	Repayable in 9 quartely installments.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
				ICICI Bank Limited								exclusive charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of Khajuraho hotel, both present and future.	9.95% (linked to one year MCLR)					
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan I)	15,000.00	716.30	1,589.60	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited	14,038.02	184.00	715.98	1,360.75	14,754.69	-	-	Secured by way of equitable mortgage on exclusively first charge over land and building of Srinagar hotel of the Company.		10.00%	Repayable in 29 installments starting from December 2022 after a moratarium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 32 structured quarterly installments starting from June 2019 after a moratorium of 2 years from the date of first disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan II)	5,000.00	221.68	483.04		3,054.84	468.00	222.02	-	3,278.19	-	-			10.00%	Repayable in 7 installments starting from December 2022 after a moratorium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 8 structured quarterly installments starting from December 2019 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan)	2,500.00	95.00	210.88	Tamil Nad Mercantile Bank Limited	1,906.83	-	95.28	172.88	2,007.55	-	-	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.		11.60%	Repayable in 23 installments starting from May 2023 after a moratarium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan)	17,610.50	795.00	1,665.00	Standard Chartered Bank	15,556.10	136.75	-	1,305.43	15,154.32	-	-	Secured by first charge over land (to the extent of land licensed by Deeksha Holding Limited, building and receivables of Goa Hotel and corporate guarantee by Deeksha Holding Limited.	9.95% (linked to one year MCLR)	9.55%-10.50%	Repayable in 135 installments starting from January 2023 after a moratarium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 144 monthly installments.

Includes the current maturities of FITL Facility 1 and 2, as applicable.

The amount of borrowings, as disclosed above are additionally secured by pledge of shares of the Company held by the Deeksha Holding Limited constituting not less than thirty percent of the equity share capital of the Company. Further, the Funded Interest term loan facility 2 , as disclosed above are additionally secured by way of personal guarantee of the promoter of the Company. Refer note 44 for related party disclosures.

$ In addition to the restructuring of the existing oustanding, Yes bank has sanctioned a Working Capital Term Loan facility to replace the PCFC as a separate facility.

^ **<u>Resolution Framework for COVID 19 related stress-</u>**

The COVID 19 outbreak worldwide and subsequent nationwide lockdown coupled with domestic as well as international travel restrictions announced by the Central/State Governments, have adversely impacted the business operations of the Company in terms of room occupancy as well as food, beverages and other income of the Company, as further explained in Note 56 to the standalone financial statements. Therefore, the Company had gone for one-time restructuring of its accounts under the recent One Time Restructuring Scheme issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') vide its circular DOR.No.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated 6 August 2020 on "Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress" ("Resolution Framework").

As per the revised terms, the moratarium period for the repayment of the loan w.e.f the dates till which the Company has already paid its debt installments upto the proposed next instalment due date. Effective date of implementation of this resolution plan shall be 1 December 2020. The interest dues from 1 March 2020 to 31 August 2020 has been converted into FITL Facility – 1. Further, the interest dues from 1 December 2020 till 30 November 2021 is proposed to be converted into FITL Facility– 2. Out of this sanctioned amount for FITL Facility- 2, the Company has availed Rs. 9,283.00 lacs in five installments. The Company has availed a one time short term facility from Yes Bank, Axis Bank, ICICI Bank, Jammu and Kashmir Bank, Tamil Nad Mercantile Bank Limited and Standard Chartered Bank for Rs. 999.00 lacs, Rs. 255.00 lacs, Rs. 126.00 lacs, Rs. 320.00 lacs, Rs. 34.00 lacs and Rs. 267.00 lacs respectively which is repayable on 31 March 2022 in the form of a bullet repayment at an interest rate of 9.95% per annum. The same was repaid in August of the current financial year ending 31 March 2022.

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the company had 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. Accordingly, the Interest on Interest from March'20 to August'20 was converted into the Term Loan which will be payable as per their respective repayment schedule after a moratorium of 2 years. Other terms and conditions of the FITL will be equivalent to the respective main Term loan. Also as per the resolution framework, the Company became eligible for additional loan amounting to Rs. 4,078.73 lacs. Also as part of the restructuring agreement interest amounting to Rs. 2,988.94 lacs was not disbursed at that time.

<u>Assets monetization plan</u>: As a part of resolution plan, the Company has to achieve a performance ratio for which the Company has approved the plans of monetisation of one of its Hotel and sale of two land parcels, as further explained in Note 56 to the standalone financial statements. Accordingly, the Company has presented its hotel operations as a discontinued operations and has reclassified the two land parcels as 'Assets held for sale', as detailed in Note 39(ii) to the standalone financial statements.

As per Notification No. RBI/2020-21/34 and Circular No. DOR.No.BP.BC/13/21.04.048/2020-21 dated 7 September 2020, the target date for the Company to achieve five operational parameters as prescribed for "Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism" sector was 31 March 2022. However, in view of the resurgence of the Covid-19 pandemic in financial year 2021 and recognising the difficulties it may pose for the borrowers in meeting the operational parameter, RBI vide its notification no. RBI/2021-22/80 and Circular No. DOR.STR.REC.38/21.04.048/2021-22 has notified to defer the target date for meeting the specified thresholds in respect of four operational parameters, to 1 October 2022. The target date for achieving one operational parameter, i.e. Total Outside Liabilities/Adjusted Tangible Net Worth, remained unchanged at 31 March 2022 and would be calculated on the basis of the audited financial statement of the said year. As at year ended 31 March 2022, there are no material breach of the covenant associated with the borrowing. Further basis the confirmation obtained by the Company, there has been no default in repayment and terms of the loan and has been classified as Standard loan.

Note 15 : Details of unsecured long term borrowings

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Lender	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021			Interest rate	Effective interest rate@	Terms of repayment@
	Carrying amount of loan	Equity component (refer note 14)	Financial liability component	Carrying amount of loan	Equity component (refer note 14)	Financial liability component			
Deeksha Holding Limited	1,600.00	449.84	1,168.97	1,600.00	213.48	1,386.52	6% per annum (31 March 2021: Annual compounding 6% per annum) as per mutual agreement.	9.95% per annum (31 March 2021: 9.95% per annum)	Repayable on demand.
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	500.00	140.53	365.05	500.00	66.70	433.30			
Responsible Holding Private Limited	500.00	140.53	365.05	500.00	66.70	433.30			

@Pursuant to agreed terms of the Resolution Framework for COVID 19 related stress between the Company and lending banks, these loans are classified as non-current borrowings. Basis the evaluation of the substance of the contractual arrangement by the management of the Company, these loan balances have measured the liability component at its fair value and the equity component is measured as the residual amount that results from deducting the fair value of the liability component from the initial carrying amount of the loan as a whole. This method is consistent with the requirements for initial measurement of a financial liability in Ind AS 109.

Details of financial liability

Name of the guarantor	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021			Interest rate	Effective interest rate&	Description of liability
	Carrying amount of loan	Financial liability component&	Gain on extinguishment of financial liability& (refer note 31)	Carrying amount of loan	Financial liability component&	Gain on extinguishment of financial liability& (refer note 31)			
Premium Holding Limited	4,094.45	1,313.06	-	4,094.45	1,194.23	2,937.14	Not applicable.	9.95% per annum (31 March 2021: 9.95% per annum)	During the year ended 31 March 2021, Barclays bank has encashed the guarantee issued by the guarantor amounting to Rs. 4,094.54 lacs (equivalent to USD 56.03 lacs at an exchange rate of 73.5047 per USD). The Company shall reimburse the amount to the guarantor as per the terms of loan arrangements agreed with the lender. It has been presented as other non-current financial liabilities under note 16.

& The management of the Company has accounted the encashment of guarantee by Barclays bank as an extinguishment of the existing financial liability. Therefore, the original debt from Barclays Bank is de-recognised, and the new liability is recognised at fair value. The difference is recognised as a gain in the Standalone statement of profit and loss, in accordance with Ind AS 109.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 16 : Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Financial liabilities		
Liability component of financial instrument*	1,313.06	1,194.23
Deposits received against assets given under finance lease	120.55	117.72
Security deposits	333.83	288.25
	1,767.44	**1,600.20**

*Refer to note 15

Note 17 : Long term provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Gratuity (Refer note 40)	906.41	860.16
	906.41	**860.16**

Note 18 : Deferred tax assets/ liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Tax effects of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Accelerated depreciation for tax	19,134.49	20,187.53
Fair value of financial instruments	971.82	1,023.09
Equity component of compound financial instrument	255.40	-
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	46.28	16.48
Deferred tax liabilities	**20,407.99**	**21,227.10**
Tax effects of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	7,076.53	3,441.97
Deferred lease rent & lease liability	2,205.93	2,328.30
Fair value of financial asset	3,372.41	-
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current year/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	2,677.41	3,796.04
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	723.71	720.19
MAT credit entitlement	4,965.73	4,965.73
Deferred tax assets	**21,021.72**	**15,252.23**
Net deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities	**(613.73)**	**5,974.87**

Note 19 : Other non current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred lease rentals	2,931.17	2,990.36
	2,931.17	**2,990.36**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 20: Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Secured loan		
From Banks		
Cash credit facilities (refer note 1)	-	726.32
Current maturities of long term borrowings	1,343.99	-
	1,343.99	**726.32**

Notes:

1. Cash credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 726.32 lacs) carries interest @ 9.95% per annum. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of hotel situated at Jaipur and Goa of the Company.
2. Refer note no 53(i)(c) for additional regulatory disclosures as required by newly notified schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 21 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	692.11	616.48
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6,424.45	7,415.93
	7,116.56	**8,032.41**
Less : Liabilities directly associated with discontinued operations	-	(124.17)
	7,116.56	**7,908.24**

1. Refer note 44 for disclosure for related party transactions.
2. Refer note no 53(ii)(b) for additional regulatory disclosures as required by newly notified schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 22 : Other current financials liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	585.95	-
Security deposits	106.41	104.25
Payables for capital goods	137.39	99.39
Unclaimed dividend	14.45	24.14
Employee related liabilities	750.09	684.89
Retention payable	214.08	209.72
	1,808.37	**1,122.39**

1. All amounts are short-term. The carrying values of other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.
2. There has been no delay in transferring required amounts to Investor Education and Protection Fund during the financial year ended on 31 March 2022.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 23 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred revenue of membership programme	187.68	112.43
Deferred lease rentals	102.70	120.02
Revenue received in advance (refer note 55)	2,170.96	1,298.45
Advance against sale of aircraft	-	1,010.00
Statutory dues payable	300.34	233.66
Total	**2,761.68**	**2,774.56**
Less : Liability directly associated with discontinued operations	-	(1,010.00)
	2,761.68	**1,764.56**

Note 24 : Short term provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 40)	214.80	351.59
Compensated absences	199.48	239.97
Others provisions		
Provision for membership programme (refer note 42)	154.65	138.20
	568.93	**729.76**

Note 25 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Sale of services and products		
- Room rentals	13,025.59	5,867.96
- Food and beverage(excluding liquor and wine)	8,346.25	3,807.79
- Liquor and wine	1,269.78	458.61
- Banquet and equipment rentals	712.12	222.58
- Other services (including service charge income)	830.64	376.04
- Membership programme revenue	157.31	275.15
- Traded goods	19.16	12.10
Other operating revenues		
- Rent and maintenance income	1,405.54	1,313.46
- Management fees	290.97	128.14
	26,057.36	**12,461.83**

Notes:

1. Rent and maintenance income includes tower rentals, maintenance charges and rental income from space let-out at different locations.
2. Refer note 55 for disclosure for disaggregation of revenue.
3. Refer note 44 for disclosures of transactions with related parties.
4. Refer note 42 for revenue recognised during the year for membership programme.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 26 : Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Excess provision/credit balances written back	181.38	1,109.29
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	15.07
Exchange differences (net)	0.04	-
Amortisation of deferred lease rentals	13.03	14.03
Government grant income (refer note 50)	-	559.18
Miscellaneous income	90.85	174.28
Reversal of compensated absences provision	3.97	76.55
Reversal of expense of employee stock option scheme (refer note 48)	18.36	-
	307.63	**1,948.40**

Note 27 : Consumption of food and beverages

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
(a) Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	114.33	245.69
Add: Purchases during the year	2,151.72	1,142.10
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(139.07)	(114.34)
Total (A)	**2,126.98**	**1,273.45**
(b) Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	481.28	565.48
Add: Purchases during the year	286.22	59.98
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(428.44)	(481.28)
Total (B)	**339.06**	**144.18**
(A + B)	**2,466.04**	**1,417.63**

Excludes consumption of inventories of Rs 517.26 lacs relates to discontinued operations. (Refer note 39(ii) for further details)

Note 28 : Changes in inventories of traded goods

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Inventory at the beginning of the year	96.95	102.08
Inventory at the end of the year	85.32	96.95
	11.63	**5.13**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 29 : Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salaries, wages, bonus and allowances	3,737.48	3,272.60
Contribution to provident and other funds	269.99	235.49
Gratuity expense (refer note 40)	118.48	100.30
Staff welfare expense	28.96	17.51
Employee stock option scheme expense (refer note 48)	-	3.87
	4,154.91	**3,629.77**

Note 30 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	627.10	327.38
Lease rent (refer note 46 (ii))	516.80	305.41
Power and fuel	3,190.04	2,313.14
Banquet and decoration expenses	239.94	86.31
Repairs & maintenance		
- Buildings	503.75	239.79
- Plant and machinery	1,026.28	664.87
- Others	266.22	149.92
Rates and taxes	492.92	532.50
Insurance	179.67	203.77
Communication costs	153.51	108.18
Printing and stationery	81.14	60.98
Travelling and conveyance	276.41	136.27
Advertisement and business promotion	104.19	60.58
Commission -other than sole selling agent	523.24	202.98
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)	752.39	410.47
Membership and subscriptions	39.25	47.89
Legal and professional fees (refer note below)	592.40	447.23
Freight and cartage	27.70	16.35
Exchange differences (net)	-	0.33
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	175.88	-
Donations	6.14	17.83
Bad debts written off	39.44	6.38
Provision for doubtful debts	-	233.85
Directors sitting fees	7.60	9.90
Bank charges	197.42	91.76
Deemed investment in entity controlled by Company written off	66.97	33.70
Miscellaneous expenses	59.82	77.31
	10,146.22	**6,785.12**

Payment to auditor		
As Auditor:		
- Audit fee	55.00	50.00
- Out of pocket expenses	5.00	4.04
- Other services	0.40	0.40
	60.40	**54.44**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 31 : Finance income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest income on		
Loans to :		
- Subsidiary companies	1,179.41	943.46
- Entity controlled by the Company	547.28	481.54
Others		
- Bank deposits	206.04	185.74
- Others	236.74	442.70
Finance lease income	109.19	109.19
Rent concession (refer note 46(ii))	60.00	-
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	54.13	49.30
Gain on extinguishment of financial liability (refer note 15)	-	2,937.14
Exchange difference on foreign currency borrowings	-	61.61
	2,392.79	**5,210.68**

Note 32 : Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on:		
- Rupee term loans from banks	14,208.46	12,539.68
- Cash credit facilities	0.84	31.98
- Other	334.05	257.78
Other borrowing costs*	129.66	29.28
Unwinding of finance cost from financial instruments at amortised cost	13.63	14.87
Interest on defined benefit plans	52.63	44.33
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 40)	902.61	972.49
	15,641.88	**13,890.41**

*Refer note 44 for disclosures of related parties transactions.

Note 33 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,833.03	3,050.26
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	322.20	322.20
Amortisation of intangible assets	17.53	41.59
	3,172.76	**3,414.05**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 34 : Tax Expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
The income tax expense consists of the following:		
From continuing operations:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(7,653.76)	(3,894.91)
Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') credit	-	(1,285.60)
Total (A)	**(7,653.76)**	**(5,180.51)**
From discontinued operations:		
Current tax		
Deferred tax	-	-
	763.47	(73.83)
Total (B)	**763.47**	**(73.83)**
Total tax expense (A+B)	**(6,890.29)**	**(5,254.34)**

Reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the latest statutory enacted tax rate in India to income tax expense reported is as follows:

Loss before income taxes from continuing operations	(22,787.02)	(15,575.16)
Loss before income taxes from discontinued operations	2,185.09	(230.65)
Loss before income taxes	**(20,601.93)**	**(15,805.81)**
At Company's statutory income tax rate of 34.94% (31 March 2021: 34.94%)	(7,198.31)	(5,522.55)
Adjustments		
Indexation benefits	260.91	195.66
Non-deductible expenses	19.04	23.88
Other adjustments	28.07	48.67
Total	**(6,890.29)**	**(5,254.34)**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2022 :

Particulars	Opening balance	Income tax (expense) / credit recognized in			Closing balance
		Other equity	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of					
Accelerated depreciation for tax	20,187.53	-	(1,053.04)	-	19,134.49
Fair value measurement of financial instruments	1,023.09	-	(51.27)	-	971.82
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	16.48	-	(16.48)	46.28	46.28
Equity component of financial instruments	-	255.40			255.40
Total deferred tax liabilities	**21,227.10**	**255.40**	**(1,120.79)**	**46.28**	**20,407.99**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Opening balance	Income tax (expense) / credit recognized in			Closing balance
		Other equity	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets arising on account of					
Losses available for offsetting future taxable income	3,441.97	-	3,635.29	-	7,077.24
Deferred lease rent and lease liability	2,328.30	-	(122.37)	-	2,205.93
Fair value of financial assets	-	-	3,382.16		3,382.16
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current year/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	3,796.04	-	(1,129.10)	-	2,666.94
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	720.19	-	3.52	-	723.71
MAT credit entitlement	4,965.73	-	-	-	4,965.73
Total deferred tax assets	**15,252.23**	**-**	**5,769.50**	**-**	**21,021.72**
Total deferred tax assets (net)	**5,974.87**	**255.40**	**(6,890.29)**	**46.28**	**(613.73)**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Opening balance	Income tax (expense) / credit recognized in			Closing balance
		Other equity	Statement of profit and loss	Other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of					
Accelerated depreciation for tax	20,165.56	-	21.97	-	20,187.53
Fair value measurement of financial instruments	1,633.89	-	(610.80)	-	1,023.09
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	23.12	-	(23.12)	16.48	16.48
Total deferred tax liabilities	**21,822.57**	**-**	**(611.96)**	**16.48**	**21,227.10**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of					
Losses available for offsetting future taxable income	1,643.87	-	1,798.10	-	3,441.97
Deferred lease rent and lease liability	3,885.68	-	(1,557.38)	-	2,328.30
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	-	3,004.57	-	3,796.04
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	608.71	-	111.48	-	720.19
MAT credit entitlement	3,680.12	-	1,285.61	-	4,965.73
Total deferred tax assets	**10,609.85**	**-**	**4,642.38**	**-**	**15,252.23**
Total deferred tax assets (net)	**11,212.72**	**-**	**(5,254.34)**	**16.48**	**5,974.87**

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.

Unused tax losses

Capital losses

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of Rs. 524.74 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 2023.

Business losses

The Company has tax losses amounting to Rs. 12,102.99 lacs as on 31 March 2022 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 2030 and remaining loss will expire in financial year ending 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2029.

Unabsorbed depreciation

The Company has an unabsorbed depreciation amounting to Rs. 8,177.22 lacs as on 31 March 2022 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 35 : Earning per equity share

Basic earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) 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/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

Basic and Diluted	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Loss attributable to equity share holders of continuing operations	(15,133.25)	(10,394.65)
Loss attributable to equity share holders of discontinued operations	1,421.62	(156.82)
Weighted average number of equity shares*	75,991,199	75,991,199
Basic and diluted from continuing operations- Rs.	(19.91)	(13.68)
Basic and diluted from discontinued operations- Rs.	1.87	(0.21)
Basic and diluted from continuing and discontinued operations- Rs.	**(18.04)**	**(13.89)**

* 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 loss and thus basic & diluted loss per equity shares are considered as same.

Note 36 : Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's standalone 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, 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 standalone 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 Company 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 and building. 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 Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life 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

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 40.

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 (CGU) 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 of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

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 CGU 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 testing of investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary company:

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 37 : 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 Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets (not under lien with any other party).

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Borrowings (refer note 15 and 20)	127,321.69	120,134.08
Trade payables (note 21)	7,116.56	8,156.58
Less:		
Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9)	(6,230.70)	(1,919.29)
Other bank balances (refer note 10)	(4,117.39)	(1,606.72)
Other financial assets (refer note 11)	(171.82)	(732.09)
Net debt	**123,918.34**	**124,032.56**
Total capital*	76,717.65	90,343.58
Capital and net debts	**200,635.99**	**214,376.14**
Gearing ratio	**61.76%**	**57.86%**

*Total capital excludes equity component of compound financial instruments and share based payment reserve.

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 the meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans & borrowings. Refer note 15 for the details

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Note 38 : Fair value measurement

a. Financial instruments by category

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments in equity instruments*	2.82	-	2.82	-
Loans	-	16,899.22	-	15,107.85
Trade receivables	-	1,700.63	-	2,341.11
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6,230.70	-	1,919.29
Other bank balances	-	4,131.84	-	1,630.86
Others	-	2,829.43	-	3,122.72
Total financial assets	**2.82**	**31,791.82**	**2.82**	**24,121.83**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	127,321.69	-	120,134.08
Trade payables	-	7,116.56	-	7,908.24
Lease liabilities	-	8,095.70	-	8,267.98
Others	-	3,575.81	-	2,722.59
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**146,109.76**	**-**	**139,032.89**

Note:

*The above excludes investment in subsidiaries amounting for Rs. 61,445.21 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 76,973.53 lacs). The investment included above has been considered at cost as there is immaterial change in the value of aforesaid instrument.

b. Financial 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.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

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

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

	31 March 2022			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value				
Investments in equity instruments	-	-	2.82	2.82

	31 March 2021			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value				
Investments in equity instruments	-	-	2.82	2.82

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, other current and non-current financial assets , 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.

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

Note 39 (i) : Exceptional items

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Impairment loss on		
Investments in unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies: (refer note 52)		
(i) Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	5,213.08	-
(ii) PCL Hotels Limited	8.00	84.00
(iii) Prima Hospitality Private Limited	129.47	-
Total (A)	**5,350.55**	**84.00**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Impairment loss on		
Deemed investments in the form of interest free loans to (refer note 52)		
(i) Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	1,402.92	-
(ii) Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	9,314.00	5,966.00
Total (B)	**10,716.92**	**5,966.00**
Reversal of impairment loss on account of loans to subsidiary company (refer note 52)	(117.06)	-
Total (C)	(117.06)	-
Total (A+B-C)	**15,950.41**	**6,050.00**

Note 39 (ii) : Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets directly associated with discontinued operations (refer note (a) below)	38,021.47	40,851.26
Freehold land	3,019.72	3,019.72
Plant and machinery	-	5.00
	41,041.19	**43,875.98**
Liabilities directly associated with the discontinued operations (refer note (b) below)	-	1,134.17
	-	**1,134.17**

(a) The results of the discontinued operations for the year are presented below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue		
Revenue from operations	5,979.97	3,545.01
Other income	151.90	70.11
Total income	**6,131.87**	**3,615.12**
Expenses		
Cost of food and beverages consumed	517.28	287.51
Purchase of traded goods	(0.08)	0.56
Changes in inventories of traded goods	0.28	(0.12)
Employee benefits expense	817.06	844.32
Other expenses	2,545.21	2,103.62
Total expenses	**3,879.74**	**3,235.89**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA'), exceptional items for discontinued operations	**2,252.13**	**379.23**
Finance income	0.59	0.65
Finance costs	67.63	39.63
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	471.77
Total expenses	**67.04**	**510.75**
Profir/(loss) before tax and exceptional item	**2,185.09**	**(131.52)**
Exceptional item	-	99.13
Profit/(loss) before tax	**2,185.09**	**(230.65)**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

(b) The major classes of assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (refer note 2(i))	38,015.57	40,583.77
Other intangible assets (refer note 2(ii))	5.90	5.90
Total non-current assets	**38,021.47**	**40,589.67**
Current assets		
Trade receivables	-	261.59
Total current assets	**-**	**261.59**
Total assets (A)	**38,021.47**	**40,851.26**
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	-	124.17
Other current liabilities	-	1,010.00
Total current liabilities	**-**	**1,134.17**
Total liabilities (B)	**-**	**1,134.17**

(c) Net cash flows attributable to discontinued operations are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Net cash used in operating activities	(867.58)	(380.70)
Net cash generated from investing activities	2,585.77	18.62
Net cash outflows	**1,718.19**	**(362.08)**

Note 39 (iii) : Assets held for sale

Management has committed to a plan to sell the following assets in near future:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Freehold land*		
Gross carrying value	2,938.48	2,938.48
Capital work in progress	81.24	81.24
	3,019.72	**3,019.72**
Plant and machinery		
Gross carrying value	-	5.00
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total	**-**	**5.00**

* The management of the Company has decided to sell land parcels situated in India at multiple places and accordingly has initiated the process of identifying a potential buyer. Hence, these land parcels are disclosed as 'Assets held for sale' during the reporting period and are measured at lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. fair value of the assets were determined using the market approach.

Note 40 : Employee benefits obligations

A. Defined benefit plan

Risks associated with plan provisions

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follows:

Salary escalation rate	The rate at which salaries are expected to escalate in future and is used to determine the accrued gratuity based on salary at the date of separation.
Discount rate	The rate at which liabilities of future costs/payouts are discounted back to the valuation date.

Gratuity (unfunded)

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payments of Gratuity Act, 1972 to employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. For the funded plan, the Company makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2022 is 3.93 years (31 March 2021: 4.10 years).

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2022**	**As at 31 March, 2021**
a. Current provision (refer note 27)	214.80	351.59
Non-current provision (refer note 17)	906.41	860.16
Net liability position recognised in balance sheet	**1,121.21**	**1,211.75**
b. Changes in defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1,211.75	1,284.11
Current service cost	120.50	139.23
Interest cost	53.39	60.47
Benefit paid	(131.98)	(224.90)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligations	(132.45)	(47.16)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**1,121.21**	**1,211.75**
c. Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss*		
Current service cost	120.50	139.23
Interest cost	53.39	60.47
	173.89	**199.70**

* Includes expense on account of discountinued operations from Mumbai of Rs 2.78 lacs (55.07 lacs as at 31 March 2021).

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
d. Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption	(22.50)	7.38
Actuarial (gain) on arising from experience adjustment	(109.95)	(54.54)
	(132.45)	**(47.16)**
e. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:		
Discount rate	5.90%	5.40%
Future salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Demographic assumption:		
Retirement age (years)	58.00	58.00
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate Table	
Withdrawal rate (%)		
Ages		
Up to 30 years	38.00%	38.00%
From 31 to 44 years	23.00%	23.00%
Above 44 years	12.00%	12.00%
f. Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:		
Impact of the change in discount rate		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(21.59)	(26.67)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	22.49	22.88
Impact of the change in salary		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	22.58	22.86
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(21.87)	(26.88)

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 end of the reporting period.

g. Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:		
Within next 12 months	345.11	237.23
Between 1-5 years	561.75	488.45
Beyond 5 years	556.25	486.07

B. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

C. Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution to state governed provident fund, are considered as defined contribution plans. The contribution for the current year is Rs. 321.06 lacs (31 March 2021 : Rs. 284.77 lacs) and under the schemes is recognised as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. There are no other obligations of the Company, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

Note 41 : 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.

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 2022	31 March 2021
Variable rate borrowings	125,985.17	117,880.97
Fixed rate borrowings	1,899.07	2,253.11

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 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 50 basis points	(629.93)	(589.40)
Decrease by 50 basis points	629.93	589.40

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 2022	31 March 2021
Trade receivables				
	GBP	Sell	0.99	0.99
EEFC bank balance				
	USD	Sell	0.04	0.07

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

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 2021: 5%), then this would have had the following impact:

	Effect on profit before tax	
	31 March 2022	**31 March 2021**
USD		
Increase by 5%	0.15	0.27
Decrease by 5%	(0.15)	(0.27)

	Effect on equity after tax	
	31 March 2022	**31 March 2021**
USD		
Increase by 5%	(0.05)	(0.10)
Decrease by 5%	0.05	0.10

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). Sensitivity of GBP has not been considered on account of immaterial exposure.

The Company has no expenses on foreign currency risks other than explained above:

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, 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 8. 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.

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - trade receivables

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Provision at beginning	1,916.38	1,627.58
Addition during the year	96.28	362.42
Reversal during the year	(112.30)	(67.24)
Utilised during the year	-	(6.38)
Provision at closing	**1,900.36**	**1,916.38**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Refer Note 53(k) for Trade receivables ageing.

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 2022	31 March 2021
Provision at beginning	145.43	114.57
Addition during the year	-	30.86
Reversal during the year	(117.06)	-
Provision at closing	**28.37**	**145.43**

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 2022	31 March 2021
(a) Expiring within one year		
- Cash credit facilities (secured)	4,600.00	3,873.68
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments -		
Contractual maturities of borrowings		
Upto one year	1,343.99	-
Between 1 and 2 years	19,115.04	15,241.91
Between 2 and 5 years	16,161.50	82,129.70
More than 5 years	91,964.64	16,883.65
Contractual maturities of trade payables		
Upto one year	7,116.60	7,908.24
Contractual maturities of security deposit received		
Upto one year	8.80	15.43
Between 1 and 2 years	4.82	60.61
Between 2 and 5 years	72.45	279.01
More than 5 years	4,875.16	4,875.16
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities		
Upto one year	317.35	642.18

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 42 : Lalit Loyalty and Membership Programme

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
(a) Points for Lalit Connect		
Accrued points	1.35	1.35
Redeemed points	0.93	-
Redemption percentage	68.77%	0.00%
Unexpired points	0.42	1.35
(b) Points for Lalit Plus		
Accrued points	10.27	10.27
Redeemed points	-	-
Redemption percentage	0.00%	0.00%
Unexpired points	10.27	10.27
(c) Points for Lalit Engage		
Accrued points	1.52	1.52
Redeemed points	-	-
Redemption percentage	0.00%	0.00%
Unexpired points	1.52	1.52
(d) Movement in provision		
At the beginning of the year	138.20	138.20
Arising during the year	39.70	-
Utilised during the year	23.25	-
At the end of the year	154.65	138.20
(e) Movement in membership programme		
At the beginning of the year	112.43	372.87
Arising during the year	232.55	14.71
Utilised during the year	157.31	275.15
At the end of the year	187.67	112.43

Note 43 : Disclosures required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006:

Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier under MSMED Act, 2006:		
- Principal	677.45	567.16
- Interest	14.66	49.32
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.	-	-

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period/year; and	14.66	49.32
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 44 : Related Party Disclosures

a) Name of the related parties and their relationship:

Subsidiaries:	Jyoti Limited Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited PCL Hotels Limited Prima Hospitality Private Limited Kujjal Hotels 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 (till 12 May 2021) Mr. Gopal Jagwan, Chief Financial Officer (till October 2021) Mr. Himanshu Pandey, Company Secretary and Head Legal Mr. M.Y. Khan, Non Executive Director Mr. Dhruv Prakash, Non Executive Director Mr. Ranjan Mathai, Non Executive Director (till 31 October 2020) Mr. Vivek Mehra, Non Executive Director Ms. Shovana Narayan, Non Executive Director
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 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 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 St. Olave's Limited
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Jayant Nanda (refer note 16)

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

Note 44 : Related party transactions

(a) 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)

Subsidiaries	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Jyoti Limited		
- Loan provided	-	28.62
- Interest received	14.10	12.10
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	(0.87)	-
- Lease rent paid	59.00	29.50
- Interest on Lease liability	-	-
- Deemed investment on fair valuation of interest free loan	-	(4.33)
- Investment in equity shares	0.14	-
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited		
- Loan provided	475.28	1,424.99
- Loan (repayment)	-	(180.17)

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs

Subsidiaries	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
- Interest received	475.79	415.58
- Consultancy services provided	113.93	63.51
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	29.15	27.56
- Deemed investment on fair valuation of interest free loan	401.72	(1,156.09)
- Impairment in the value of loan, investment and deemed investment	6,616.00	-
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited		
- Loan provided	177.43	352.30
- Loan (repayment)	325.00	(10.30)
- Interest received	534.08	482.13
- Consultancy services provided	130.19	82.91
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	44.21	37.85
- Deemed investment on fair valuation of interest free loan	-	(330.37)
- Gain on prepayment of loan	127.11	-
- Impairment in the value of loan, investment and deemed investment	9,314.00	5,966.00
PCL Hotels Limited		
- Loan provided	28.90	-
- Interest received	24.78	32.62
- Loan (repayment)	24.78	-
- Investment in equity share	8.00	-
Prima Hospitality Private Limited		
- Loan (repayment)	-	(429.00)
- Loan converted into equity shares	129.47	-
- Impairment in the value of loan, investment and deemed investment	129.47	-
- Impairment in the value of loan reversed	117.06	-
- Interest received	0.69	1.02
- Expenditure incurred by BHL on behalf of related party	0.31	4.17
Entity Controlled by the Company		
The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust		
- Loan provided	205.12	84.10
- Interest received	547.28	481.54
- Other balances written off (Deemed investment not considered recoverable)	66.97	33.70

(b) Key Management Personnel: (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Dr. Jyotsna Suri		
- Salary and wages	32.00	-
- Post employment benefits	3.14	3.14
- Lease rent paid	30.00	30.00
- Guarantee/ Undertaking received	-	82.65
- Loan (received)	-	(725.00)
- Loan repaid	-	-
- Sitting Fees	-	1.00
- Corporate guarantee provided to bank	14,514.00	14,514.00
Ms. Divya Suri Singh		
- Salary and wages	27.59	-
- Post employment benefits	1.73	2.91
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
Ms. Deeksha Suri		
- Salary and wages	27.59	-
- Post employment benefits	1.37	2.92
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
Mr. Keshav Suri		
- Salary and wages	27.59	-
- Post employment benefits	1.80	2.85
- Sitting Fees	-	0.70
Mr. Gopal Jagwan		
- Salary and wages	13.57	15.63
- Post employment benefits	-	0.70
Mr. Himanshu Pandey		
- Salary and wages	12.80	9.78
- Employee stock option	-	0.42
- Post employment benefits	0.32	0.51
Mr. Ramesh Suri		
- Sitting fees	-	1.70
Dr. M.Y. Khan		
- Sitting fees	1.90	2.10
Mr. Dhruv Prakash		
- Sitting fees	2.10	2.10
Mr. Ranjan Mathai		
- Sitting fees	-	0.70

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Mr. Vivek Mehra		
- Sitting fees	1.70	1.90
Ms. Shovana Narayan		
- Sitting fees	1.90	1.40
(c) Transactions with Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:		
Deeksha Holding Limited		
- Reimbursment of expense	4.01	6.72
- Commission paid on corporate guarantee	245.18	76.88
- Lease rent expenses	235.76	162.87
- Maintenance charges received	8.90	8.58
- Interest accrued on borrowing	114.45	0.67
- Corporate Guarantee (received)	-	14,514.00
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited		
- Interest accrued on borrowing	35.76	-
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	1.39	1.12
Prima Telecom Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.92	4.29
Responsible Holding Private Limited		
- Interest accrued on borrowing	35.76	-
- Maintenance charges received	4.94	4.78
Rohan Motors Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	8.23	8.45
- Services received	1.84	1.50
- Maintenance charges received	2.60	1.93
Subros Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	316.86	202.76
- Maintenance charges received	25.17	19.64
FIBCOM India Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.14	0.12
Global Autotech Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	0.76	0.59
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.79	0.98

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cargo Motors Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	-	2.06
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited		
- Purchase of goods	84.43	57.72
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited		
-Services received	0.85	0.39
Godawari Motors Private Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	0.08	2.42

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

Name of Company	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Investments		
Jyoti Limited	3,108.03	3,107.89
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	5,213.08	5,213.08
PCL Hotels Limited	3,992.00	3,984.00
Prima Hospitality Private Limited	430.47	301.00
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	-	45,288.35
Deemed investment		
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	40,348.54	40,348.54
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	33,944.11	33,542.39
Jyoti Limited	724.63	724.63
Provision of impairment on loans, investment and deemed investments		
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	15,280.00	-
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	6,616.00	-
Prima Hospitality Private Limited	430.47	418.06
PCL Hotels Limited	3,992.00	3,984.00
Loans paid		
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	5,453.44	4,939.82
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	4,758.96	4,209.61
Jyoti Limited	144.63	130.53
PCL Hotels Limited	679.15	543.70
Prima Hospitality Private Limited	-	117.06
The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	5,969.59	5,284.19
Lease liability		
Deeksha Holding Limited	1,075.14	1,073.94
Jyoti Limited	480.35	503.39

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

(e) Balance Outstanding from Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives - Receivables

Name of Company	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	106.44	106.44
Cargo Motors Private Limited	34.20	41.90
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	7.87	7.75
Deeksha Holding Limited	4.48	15.29
FIBCOM India Limited	11.27	11.36
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	53.65	53.65
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	0.09	0.07
Prima Telecom Limited	8.63	6.03
Responsible Holding Private Limited (formerly known as Responsible Builders Private Limited)	-	0.13
Rohan Motors Limited	7.83	2.53
Subros Limited	75.70	80.78
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	4.22
St. Olave's Limited	168.30	130.91
Ramesh Suri (HUF)	0.02	0.02

Balance Outstanding as at year end.

Name	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance payable to Key Management Personnel		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	10.71	2.55
Ms. Divya Suri Singh	1.80	(0.05)
Mr. Ramesh Suri	1.36	1.36
Mr. M.Y. Khan	-	1.92
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	-	1.92
Mr. Vivek Mehra	-	1.74

(f) Balance payable to Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

Name of Company	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cargo Motors Private Limited	(0.01)	-
Global Autotech Limited	1.09	0.33
Rohan Motors Limited	0.67	0.98
Subros Limited	-	0.02
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	9.06	18.93
Godawari Motors Private Limited	0.05	-

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Corporate Guarantees / Undertaking (received) / payable	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	10,889.00	10,762.15
Dr. Jyotsna Suri (Trust loan guarantee)	(7,895.85)	(7,690.77)
Deeksha Holding Limited	(17,610.50)	(20,500.00)
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	11,143.00	10,752.60
Dr. Jyotsna Suri *	14,514.00	14,514.00
Deeksha Holding Limited *	14,514.00	14,514.00
* Guarantee jointly given by Dr. Jyotsna Suri & Deeksha Holding Limited against the borrowing facility, refer note 15)		
Other payable		
Premium Holding Limited	1313.06	1,194.23
Financial liability		
Deeksha Holding Limited	1,168.97	1,386.52
Responsible Holding Private Limited	365.05	433.30
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	365.05	433.30

Note 45 : Corporate Social Responsibility 'CSR'

In accordance with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the board of directors of the Company had constituted CSR Committee. The details for CSR activities is as follows:-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	1.67
b) Total CSR during the year	16.69	17.79
Accrual towards unspent obligation in relation to		
- ongoing projects	-	-
- other than ongoing projects	16.69	17.79
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	16.69	17.79

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any assets	-	-
(ii) on purpose other than (i) above	16.69	17.79
Total amount spent	16.69	17.79
Amount yet to be spent on ongoing projects	-	-

* Based on the recommendation of CSR Committee, the Board of Directors of the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2022, had considered and approved the CSR project for spending the amount of:

(a) Rs. 12.52 lacs on horticulture & housekeeping services at Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall and Hawamahal at CSR identified projects for preserving natural heritage, art and culture at Jaipur.

(b) Rs. 4.17 lacs on food & grocery distribution to poor and LGBTQ Community at Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Goa, Khajuraho & Bekal.

The Company has no ongoing projects under section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. There is no unspent amount at the end of the year to be deposited in specified fund of schedule VII under section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 46(i) : Capital commitments

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

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	3,535.49	3,607.86

Note 46(ii) : Leases

A Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the balance sheet as follows:

Non-current	7,634.76	8,006.87
Current	460.94	261.11
Total	**8,095.70**	**8,267.98**

B The following are amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss with respect to leasing arrangements:

Amortisation expense on right-of-use assets	Note 33	322.20	322.20
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Note 32	902.61	972.49
Rent concession	Note 31	60.00	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value asset and short-term leases *	Note 30	518.07	307.65
Net impact on statement of profit and loss		**1,802.88**	**1,602.34**

Total lease payments considered for accounting of IND AS 116 is Rs 1,074.89 lacs includes rent concession of Rs 60.00 Lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 1,807.07 lacs).

C 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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a) Not later than one year	2.11	2.11
(b) Later than one year and not later than five years	9.49	8.44
(c) Later than five years	131.30	134.06

The operating lease arrangements related to discontinued operations has not been included above.

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:

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(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	5,799.07	5,908.51
Total	**6,346.27**	**6,455.71**

D Lease liabilities

I For movement in lease liabilities refer note 15 of the financial statement

II The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Within one year	1,077.40	1,074.90
Later than one year but not later than five years	4,539.19	4,387.72
Later than five years	26,910.12	28,138.99
Total	**32,526.71**	**33,601.61**

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.

The Company has applied the practical expedient to all eligible rent concessions as provided by the standards. The Company has benefitted from waiver of lease payment which has been accounted for as "other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss".

Note 47 : 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		Unallocated Corporate		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue										
External sales	29,869.76	14,065.17	86.01	76.19	2,081.56	1,865.48	-	-	32,037.33	16,006.84
Other income	420.77	1,980.21	-	-	38.76	38.30	-	-	459.53	2,018.51
Finance income	-	-	-	-	109.19	109.19	2,284.19	5,102.14	2,393.38	5,211.33
Total income for the year	**30,290.53**	**16,045.38**	**86.01**	**76.19**	**2,229.51**	**2,012.97**	**2,284.19**	**5,102.14**	**34,890.24**	**23,236.68**
Less : total revenue from discontinued operations	6,046.45	3,539.58	86.01	76.19	-	-	-	-	6,132.46	3,615.77
Total revenue from continuing operation	**24,244.08**	**12,505.80**	**-**	**-**	**2,229.51**	**2,012.97**	**2,284.19**	**5,102.14**	**28,757.78**	**19,620.91**
Segment result	9,464.57	(641.08)	(46.97)	(266.37)	1,415.61	1,534.41	-	-	10,833.21	626.96
Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,435.12)	(16,432.77)	(31,435.12)	(16,432.77)
	9,464.57	**(641.08)**	**(46.97)**	**(266.37)**	**1,415.61**	**1,534.41**	**(31,435.12)**	**(16,432.77)**	**(20,601.91)**	**(15,805.81)**
Tax expense	(6,873.87)	(5,161.27)	(16.41)	(93.07)	-	-	-	-	(6,890.28)	(5,254.34)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**16,338.44**	**4,520.19**	**(30.56)**	**(173.30)**	**1,415.61**	**1,534.41**	**(31,435.12)**	**(16,432.77)**	**(13,711.63)**	**(10,551.47)**
Less : Profit / (loss) from discontinued operations	1,452.18	16.48	(30.56)	(173.30)	-	-	-	-	1,421.62	(156.82)
Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operation	**14,886.26**	**4,503.71**	**-**	**-**	**1,415.61**	**1,534.41**	**(31,435.12)**	**(16,432.77)**	**(15,133.25)**	**(10,394.65)**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Hotel operations		Aircraft charter operations		Other activities		Unallocated Corporate		Total	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Segment assets	141,210.08	133,979.02	-	2,846.59	3,575.26	3,534.48	85,783.26	102,932.55	230,568.60	243,292.64
Transferred to discontinued operation (refer note 39(ii))	38,021.47	38,004.67	-	2,846.59	-	-	-	-	38,021.47	40,851.26
Reclassified as assets held for sale (refer note 39(ii))	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	3,019.72	3,019.72	3,019.72	3,024.72
Total assets for continuing operations	**103,188.61**	**95,969.35**	**-**	**-**	**3,575.26**	**3,534.48**	**82,763.54**	**99,912.83**	**189,527.41**	**199,416.66**
Segment liabilities	22,063.04	27,882.18	-	1,134.17	3,232.78	3,243.31	127,982.13	120,227.11	153,277.95	152,486.77
Transferred to discontinued operation (refer note 39(ii))	-	-	-	1,134.17	-	-	-	-	-	1,134.17
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale (refer note 39(ii))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities for continuing operations	**22,063.04**	**27,882.18**	**-**	**-**	**3,232.78**	**3,243.31**	**127,982.13**	**120,227.11**	**153,277.95**	**151,352.60**
Capital expenditure	(25.76)	93.50	-	-	25.76	57.88	-	-	0.00	151.38
Depreciation / amortization	3,079.11	3,738.07	-	-	17.43	60.51	76.22	-	3,172.76	3,798.58
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	16,047.73	457.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,047.73	457.04

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 48 : Share based payments

The Company had following share-based payment arrangements:

Scheme Name	Number of options authorised and granted	Exercise price	Fair value of option	Vesting requirements
Bharat Hotels Employee Stock Option Plan, 2017	700,600	383.28	33.65	Over 4 years service from the date of grant of option as under - - At the end of a period of 1.5 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%

*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.

Option activity during the year under the plans is set out below :

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Outstanding options at the beginning of the year	226,692	384,165
Granted during the year	-	-
Vested during the year	87,030	56,673
Exercised during the year	-	-
Forfeited/(lapsed) during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	35,950	100,800
Outstanding options at the end of the year	**103,712**	**226,692**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	(18.36)	3.87

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	-	-	-	-
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.

The Company in its Nomination and Remuneration committee meeting has considered for granting lapsed stock options.

Note 49 : Contingent liabilities not provided for:

i) Income-tax matters:

Amounts disputed (Rs. in Lacs)

Assessment years	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
1997-98 to 2008-09	714.91	714.91
2014-15	67.01	67.01
2015-16	120.66	120.66
2016-17	122.91	122.91
2017-18	66.67	66.67
Total	**1,092.16**	**1,092.16**

Notes:

a) The above income tax matters include certain disallowances of expenses claimed by the Company and certain other additions made by the assessing officer in respective years. These matters are pending with various judicial/appellate authorities including Commissioner Income Tax (Appeals) ('CIT (A)'), Income Tax Appellate Tribunal ('ITAT') and Hon'ble High court. For some of the matters, judicial/appellate authorities have decided the cases in favour of the Company. However, these are being contested again by the Income Tax Department ('ITD').

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 standalone financial statements.

b) During the financial year ended 31 March 2020, on 19 January 2020 a search u/s 132 of the Income tax Act, 1961 was conducted by the Investigation Wing of the ITD at the business premises of the Company and other Group companies and residential premises of the Chairperson and Managing Director and executive directors of the Company. Further during the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, has initiated re-assessment proceedings against the Company and issued notices under section 153A of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 2014-15 to 2019-20. The Company had filed its return of income for the relevant assessment years in response to the notices received.

Re-assessment proceedings u/s 153A r.w.s. 143(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been concluded by the Assessing Officer in favor of the Company vide its orders dated 30 September 2021. No additional tax demand has been levied against the Company vide its orders.

Further, during the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the Assistant Commissioner of Income -tax, has also issued notice under section 148 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment year 2013-14 to the Company for re-assessment of the case. The Company had filed its return of income under protest for the relevant assessment year in response to the notice received and also filed objections to the reasons received. The assessing officer rejected the objections filed by the Company and passed an order against the Company. The Company filed writ petition against the aforesaid order before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court who issued notice to the ITD to file counter affidavit. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court also permitted the assessing officer to pass assessment order, yet the same shall not be given effect to and same shall be subject to further orders by Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

c) In mean time, the Assessing Officer issued statutory notices for completion of re-assessment proceedings which has been duly complied by the Company. The Assessing Officer accepted the Company's stand and passed the order u/s 143(3) r.w.s. 147 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 dated 31 March 2022 at returned loss in favour of the Company. The Company has withdrawn the Writ Petition as the order has been passed in favour of the Company by assessing officer.

ii) Corporate guarantees given:

The Company has issued financial guarantees to banks on behalf of and in respect of borrowings availed by its subsidiaries for construction of property plant and equipment. 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 assessed the fair values of these guarantees and believes there are no assets and liabilities to be recognised in the balance sheet under these contracts.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
On behalf of a subsidiary to Department of Customs for obtaining license under Export Promotion Credit Guarantee ('EPCG') Licenses	565.77	707.46
On behalf of subsidiaries to bank for obtaining loan for construction of property, plant and equipment	22,032.00	20,859.33

iii) Other matters:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees (note (b))	52.28	52.28
Demand for cumulative interest (note (c))	1,187.83	1,187.83
Demand by Custom authorities (note(d))	968.05	968.05
Demand of Service tax /Goods and Service tax (note (e))	528.07	638.41
Demand of Urban development tax (note (f))	203.56	310.83
Demand of stamp duty (note (g))	908.20	908.20
Demand of annual room fees (note (h))	63.22	63.22
Demand of Luxury tax (note (i))	107.12	107.12
Other claims not acknowledged as debt	204.25	180.85

a) Certain employees have filed cases in the courts/ legal forums to sought relief against their termination, suspension and assault. The liability, if any, with respect to these claims is not currently ascertainable and in view of the management, the same would not have any material effect on the standalone financial statements.

b) Interest on delayed payments of lease management fees is for one of the properties taken on lease, under a lease cum management contract, is being contested by the management and based on the legal advice, the management is of the view that the aforesaid liability shall not devolve on the Company.

c) 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 the legal advice, the management is confident that the aforesaid liability shall not devolve on the Company.

d) During the year, the Company has deposited a sum of Rs. 700.00 lacs as security deposit with the Custom Authorities against the demand by Custom Authorities towards import of aircraft, as the same is being challenged by the Company at Customs Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal ('CESTAT'). By depositing, the Company obtained no objection certificate from the authorities to dispose the aircraft. The same has been duly sold during the year. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Company.

e) Demand of Service Tax/GST is being challenged by the Company at various forums. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Company.

f) Municipal Council of Udaipur has raised a demand of Urban development tax for the financial years 2007-08 to 2021-22. The demand has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court at Jodhpur where interim relief was granted by the Court. As on date the Company has paid Rs. 45.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 40.00 lacs). Based on a legal advice, the Company believes that further liability shall not devolve on the Company.

g) During the financial 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 Jodhpur High Court. The Hon'ble Jodhpur High 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 no liability shall devolve on the Company and accordingly no provision, is required in these standalone financial statements.

h) Show cause notice received from Department of Home (General) Secretariat, Goa demanding Rs. 63.22 lacs towards annual room fees for the years 2006-2011. The Company had filed reply to show cause notice stating that the Company has already paid their dues of annual room fees, and the demand is arbitrary and not appropriate. The matter has been subsequently disposed by the Appellate Tribunal in favor of the Company.

i) During the year 2020-21, Luxury tax department of Goa has raised a demand of Rs. 107.12 lacs towards reassessment of cases for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 whereby they have denied the off-season rebate benefit to the Company. The Company has paid Rs. 10.71 lacs being demand under protest and appealed the order. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Company.

v) Other matters:

a) 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.

b) 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.

c) During the financial 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. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Company.

d) During the financial 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 amounting to Rs. 29.49 lacs (31 March 2021 Rs. 29.49 lacs), 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 50 :

(a) The Company had obtained land on license of 99 years from NDMC with effect from 11 March 1981. The Company had constructed a hotel and two commercial towers on the aforementioned land. The Company is paying an annual license fee of Rs. 145.00 lacs to the NDMC which is subject to revision after every 33 years provided that increase in license fees, shall be linked to the increase in the market value of the Underlying Land, subject to 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 Delhi High Court challenging the demand and basis thereof. The Hon'ble High Court, in February 2017, quashed and set aside the aforementioned provisional bills directing NDMC to recompute the demand, if any, and issue final bills with the basis of calculation specifically spelt out. During the previous year, the Company has received a demand notice amounting to Rs. 106,374.60 lacs. The Company has filed a writ with the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and subsequent to the yearend 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. 1,000.00 lacs, which have been paid and recorded in the standalone financial statement by the Company. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no another liability shall devolve on the Company in respect of this matter.

As per the license deed (which is for 99 years), the license fee for first 33 years was Rs. 145.00 lacs per annum. This could be revised up to Rs. 290.00 lacs per annum (maximum 100% increase over the existing license fee) for next 33 years. At the end of 66 years, against the license fee could be increased maximum up to 100% i.e. Rs. 580.00 lacs per annum for the remaining 33 years. NDMC has with effect from 2014 (end of first 33 years) increased the license fee multiple times totally disregarding the stipulated clause of the license deed. The Company has rejected the demand and has been paying the increased license fees for Rs. 290.00 lacs per annum till date, as stipulated in the license deed.

The Company has challenged the unjust increase in license fee by NDMC in Hon'ble Delhi High Court, where NDMC has agreed not to take any coercive action. The matter is listed for final arguments.

(b) During the financial year ended 31 March 2019, the Company had received a show cause notice 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 Delhi High court. 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 advice, believes that no liability would devolve over the Company.

(c) During the preceding previous financial year, the 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 New Delhi Property is not liable to stamp duty. 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 Delhi High Court. Based on the legal advice, the Company is of the view that no liability would devolve on the Company and accordingly no provision, at this stage, is required in these standalone financial statements.

(d) During the preceding previous financial year, the Company has received the demand notice (the "Notice") from NDMC directing it to pay on provisional basis an amount of Rs. 54,336.00 lacs 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 Delhi High Court. 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 advice, believes that no liability would devolve on the Company in respect of this matter.

L&DO, the owner of land (who has given this land on lease of NDMC) has demanded Rs. 54,300.00 lacs from NDMC on the ground that there has been a misuse of land leased to NDMC. Their allegation is that this was a hotel land and the Company could not have built commercial towers (WTT & WTC in our case) over this land. The Company is not privy to contract between L&DO and NDMC. However, the Company has got the commercial towers duly sanctioned from NDMC before construction and also obtained completion certificates for the same from NDMC. With respect to the allegation of unauthorised construction, the Company has stated that a compounding fee of Rs. 20.00 lacs was paid at the time of completion of the building and there is no unauthorized construction. The Company has challenged this before Hon'ble Delhi High Court, and all the actions of NDMC has been stayed by the Hon'ble Delhi High court. The matter is listed for final arguments on 24 January 2023.

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

NDMC has cancelled the license deed on the allegation that the Company has sold part of the license premises. This allegation is wrong as the Company has not sold any part of the licensed premises. The Company has challenged this cancellation in Delhi High Court, where NDMC has agreed not to take any coercive action. The matter is listed for final arguments.

In the year 2014, FIR was registered with Central Bureau of Investigation ('CBI'), Jodhpur on the basis of certain information that unlawful loss has been caused to public exchequer. The CBI after conducting its investigation has submitted its final report to the special CBI court on 16 April 2019 which states that no case for alleged offence has been made out and filed for case closure before the special CBI court. However, the special CBI court vide its order dated 13 August 2021, directed further investigation into this matter. The CBI submitted its final report on 05 June 2020 for closure of the case as no evidence is available for launching the prosecution.

However, the Special CBI Court (the "Court") refused to accept the final report of CBI and passed the directions to register criminal case against the Managing Director of the Company and other persons vide its order dated 15 September 2020. Further, the Court ordered to take over the said Hotel property and revert back to the public sector unit ITDC, which should run it. Accordingly, the District collector of Udaipur, has initiated the process of takeover.

The Company has filed an appeal with Hon'ble Jodhpur High Court and has obtained stay proceedings vide their order dated 22 September 2020 and possession of the property has been restored to the Company. The matter is presently sub-judice.

The management based upon legal advice, believes that no liability would devolve on the Company in respect of all the above matters and would be quashed by the CBI special court.

Note 51 : Subsequent event:

On 30 July 2022, management determined that the Company was the subject of a malware-attack at one of its hotel property. Upon discovering the incident, the Company shut down most of its operating systems to manage the safety of its overall systems environment. The Company had limited ability to conduct operations during this time, including but not limited to arranging for stay of its customers or managing other related activities for smooth hotel operations. The Company has resumed full operations at its hotel property. The Company is incurring expenses relating to the malware-attack to investigate and remediate this matter and expects to continue to incur expenses of this nature in the future. The Company expects that the impact of the shutdown and the ongoing impacts of the malware-attack will not have a material adverse impact on its business, revenues, expenses, results of operations, cash flows and reputation.

Note 52 :

(a) The Company has an investment of Rs. 3,108.02 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 3,107.89 lacs) in the share capital of its subsidiary, Jyoti Limited and has a deemed investment of Rs. 724.63 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 724.63 lacs) arising on the interest free loan to Jyoti Limited. The audited financial statements of Jyoti Limited show an accumulated loss of Rs.777.46 lacs as on 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Rs. 794.02 lacs), which is more than the paid-up share capital of Rs. 63.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 63.00 lacs), resulting in complete erosion of net worth. The Company also has an outstanding loan recoverable of Rs. 144.63 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 130.53 lacs) from the subsidiary. Considering the long term nature of the investment of Rs. 3,108.02 lacs (31 March 2021: 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 in the financial statements.

(b) The Company holds 90% of the equity capital of Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (formerly known as Apollo Zipper India Limited) at Rs. 5,213.08 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 5,213.08 lacs). The Company had also provided a loan to Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited (LGEKHL) 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. 33,944.10 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 33,542.39 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. 4758.96 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 4,209.61 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 2022, Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited has accumulated losses of Rs. 7,534.28 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 5,926.84 lacs) which is more than the paid-up share capital of Rs. 80.87 lacs (31 March 2021 Rs. 80.87 lacs).

The Company has performed an impairment tests in the value of investment made by the Company in LGEKHL 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 recognized an impairment in the value of investment in LGEKHL for Rs. 5,213.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs Nil) and in the deemed investment in LGEKHL for Rs 1,403.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs Nil). Key considerations pertaining to computation/valuation of recoverable amount are listed below:

Basis on which the recoverable amount has been determined	DCF method with observable market data
Growth rate used for computing value in use	5%
Discount rate	15.11%
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.

(c) The Company has an investment of Rs. 3,992.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 3,984.00 lacs) and has also provided a loan of Rs. 572.60 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 543.70 lacs) to PCL Hotels Limited (PCL) a 99.60% subsidiary as at 31 March 2021. The Company had also provided loan to Kujjal Hotels Private Limited (KHPL) (Formerly known as Kujjal Builders Private Limited), 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. 1 June 2017. As a result, the Company had recognised a deemed investment of Rs. 40,348.54 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 40,348.54 lacs) in the form of interest free loan to KHPL and the carrying balance of loan to KHPL amounts to Rs. 5,453.44 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 4,939.82 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. 4,662.68. lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 4,512.15 lacs) and Rs. 24,348.30 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 22,285.74 lacs) respectively as at 31 March 2022

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 3,992.00 lacs.(31 March 2021: Rs 3,984.00 lacs). Also, the company has recognized an impairment in the value of deemed investment in KHPL for the current year of Rs. 9,314.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs 5,966.00 lacs). Key considerations pertaining to computation/valuation of recoverable amount are listed below:

Basis on which the recoverable amount has been determined	DCF method with observable market data
Growth rate used for computing value in use	5%
Discount rate	15.18%
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. 430.47 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 301.00 lacs) and had given a loan of Rs. Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 120.92 lacs) to Prima Hospitality Private Limited (PHPL), a 99.99% subsidiary of the Company for execution of Dubai project. PHPL 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. 301.00 lacs as a provision for diminution against investment and provision of Rs. 529.02 lacs against the loan advanced to Prima Hospitality Private Limited. During the previous financial year, PHPL had received Rs. 429.00 lacs from Al-Furjan LLC as settlement of the above legal case and the same was repaid by PHPL to the Company. Accordingly, the Company had recognized the provision of Rs. 117.06 lacs against the balance loan advance to PHPL. During the current year, the company has acquired the shares of PHPL as settlement of the said loan . Based on this, the company has recognized an impairment in the value of investment in PHPL for Rs. 12.41 lacs (31 March 2021: Nil).

(e) The Company has given an interest free loan of Rs. 5,969.58. lacs (31 March 2021 Rs. 5,284.19 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 it 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 in the standalone financial statements against this loan.

(f) 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 has applied to the State Government of Gujarat for an extension of the construction period. The management does not anticipate any concern in obtaining extension of the completion deadline for the project. Further, during the year the Company has obtained fair market valuation of the property to assess the impairment since the FMV of the asset is higher than the carrying value of the CWIP of Ahmedabad property of Rs. 17,690.36 lacs.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 53 (i) : Additional regulatory information as per newly notified schedule III

a) Ratios

Ratio*	Measurement unit	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	Change %
Current Ratio (Refer note B)	times	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	1.11	0.72	54.59%
Debt-Equity	times	Total debt[1]	Shareholder's Equity	1.75	1.41	23.91%
Debt service coverage (Refer note C)	times	Earnings available for debt service [2]	Debt service[3]	0.28	-0.39	-169.91%
Net capital turnover (Refer note D)	times	Revenue from operations	Working capital[4]	19.89	(4.59)	-533.69%
Return on Equity	%	Net Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	-(16.31%)	-(11.00%)	4.81%
Inventory turnover (Refer note E)	times	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	21.65	9.47	128.70%
Trade receivable turnover (Refer note F)	times	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	15.85	4.37	262.96%
Trade Payable turnover (Refer note G)	times	Net purchases	Average trade payable	0.39	0.19	103.48%
Net profit ratio (Refer note H)	%	Net profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	-(42.80%)	-(65.92%)	(60.92%)
Return on capital employed (Refer note I)	%	Profit before interest and taxes	Capital employed[5]	-(2.31%)	-(0.83%)	219%
Return on Investment	%	Gain on investment	Time-weighted average investments	Nil	Nil	Nil

* It include Mumbai and aircraft unit

A Formulae used for calculation of ratios:

1. Total Debt represent aggregate of borrowing from the banks, related parties and lease liabilities.
2. Earnings available for debt service represent the Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation and other amortizations + Interest expense + other adjustments on account of Gain/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment.
3. Debt service represent Interest payments + Principal repayments.
4. Working capital represents excess of current assets over current liabilities.
5. Capital employed represents Tangible net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability.

Explanation for ratios where the variance is beyond 25% compared to previous year:

B) Current ratio was higher due to improved business.

C) Debt service coverage ratio has increased due to increase in cash operating earnings in comparison to the previous year.

D) Net capital turnover ratio has increased with increasing net sales. The same is negative due to negative denominator.

E) Inventory turnover ratio represents figures for traded goods only, the Company holds other inventory for consumption in the service of food and beverages and the proportion of such inventory is insignificant to Total Assets.

F) Trade receivables turnover ratio increased due to better efficiency in sales collections.

G) Trade payables turnover ratio increased with increase in volume of business activity during the year.

H) There has been declined in Net profit ratio of the Company due to impairment of investment in subsidiaries.

I) Return on capital employed has decreased due to increase in losses during the year.

(b) : Details of struck off companies:

Name of the Struck-off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2022 (INR in lacs)	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2021 (INR in lacs)	Relationship with the struck off company, if any to be disclosed
RJK Electricals Private Limited	Electrical Installation Services	0.89	3.84	Trade payables
Dayawaan Builders and Promoters Private Limited	Cleaning Services	0.16	0.16	Trade payables
Helijet Air Private Limited	Room Rental	0.26	0.26	Trade receivables

(c) : Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts subject to the followings.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Quarter	Name of Bank	Particulars of security provided	Amounts as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in quarterly statements	Amount of differences
			(A)	(B)	(A-B)
30 September 2021	Yes Bank Limited	Total Inventory	1,408.94	1,339.49	69.45
		Trade receivables less than 90 Days	980.20	784.46	195.74
		Trade Payables	3,545.69	4,471.50	-925.81
31 December 2021	Yes Bank Limited	Total Inventory	1,486.13	1,421.87	64.26
		Trade receivables less than 90 Days	1,328.64	1,240.99	87.65
		Trade Payables	3,205.13	3,223.15	-18.02
31 March 2022	Yes Bank Limited	Total Inventory	1,449.28	1,332.46	116.82
		Trade receivables less than 90 Days	1,009.22	842.35	166.87
		Trade Payables	3,762.56	3,783.99	-21.43

The Company has not made submission of Quarterly filings for the quarter ended on 30 June 2021 as Company was in the process of Restructuring of its existing debts

The above difference is on account of inter unit reconciliation and the same would have no impact on the current borrowing considering the difference is not material.

d) The Company has not recognised any investment property as per Ind AS 40.

Other statutory information

e) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year.

f) The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

g) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

h) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

i) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2 (87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

j) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or,

ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

k) The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or,

ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

l) During the year, the Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangements in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly, the prescribed disclosures of Schedule III are not required to be given.

m) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.

Note 53 (ii) : Additional disclosures as per newly notified schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 :

a) Trade Receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of the payment					
			Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	658.05	498.68	209.39	213.12	0.26	121.13	1,700.63
2	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	0.19	-	98.70	845.45	682.29	1,626.63
3	Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	13.95	44.13	215.65	273.73
	Total	**658.05**	**498.87**	**209.39**	**325.77**	**889.84**	**1,019.07**	3,600.99
	Less: Allowances for expected credit loss				**112.66**	**889.57**	**898.13**	**1,900.36**
								1,700.63

As at 31 March 2021 (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	610.78	1,078.89	479.79	90.43	53.65	289.16	2,602.70
2	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	392.26	523.05	725.87	1,641.18
3	Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	35.73	117.97	121.50	275.20
	Total	**610.78**	**1,078.89**	**479.79**	**518.42**	**694.67**	**1,136.53**	**4,519.08**
	Less: Allowances for expected credit loss				**427.99**	**641.02**	**847.37**	**1,916.38**
								2,602.70

b) Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of Payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Total outstanding dues of						
	Total undisputed dues of						
1	Micro & small enterprises	-	687.22	4.88	-	-	692.10
2	Others than micro & small enterprises	3,156.64	2,351.15	490.03	325.56	85.39	6,408.77
	Total disputed dues of						-
3	Micro & small enterprises	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.41
4	Others than micro & small enterprises	-	-	-	-	16.32	16.32
	Total	3,156.64	3,038.37	494.91	325.97	101.71	7,117.60

As at 31 March 2021

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of Payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Total outstanding dues of						
	Total undisputed dues of						
1	Micro & small enterprises	127.51	417.63	69.80	0.73	0.56	616.23
2	Others than micro & small enterprises	2,072.58	3,707.78	1,259.17	170.00	65.11	7,274.64

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of Payment				
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Total disputed dues of						-
3	Micro & small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Others than micro & small enterprises	-	-	-	-	17.37	17.37
	Total	**2,200.09**	**4,125.41**	**1,328.97**	**170.73**	**83.04**	**7,908.24**

Note 54 : Government grants

Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS):

The Company under SEIS receives an entitlement / credit to be sold separately or utilised against future imports. The Company recognises income in respect of duty credit entitlement arising from export sales under the SEIS of the Government of India in the year of exports, provided there is no significant uncertainty regarding the entitlement and availment of the credit and the amount thereof.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening Balance	204.97	113.06
Add: Received	-	559.18
Less: Utilisation	-	113.06
Less: Realised during the year	-	354.21
Closing Balance (Refer note 15)	**204.97**	**204.97**
Income recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on account of SEIS (A)*	-	559.18
Income recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on account of Other Schemes (B)	-	-
Total income recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss (A+B) (Refer note 30)	**-**	**559.18**

*Of the above, the company has recognised Rs. NIL (31 March 2021: Rs. 559.18 lacs) on sale of SEIS license.

Note 55 : 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.

A. Disaggregation of revenue (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

I. Based on services & products	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
(A) Sale of services and products		
Revenue from hospitality services	24,184.38	10,732.98
Revenue from membership programme	157.31	275.15
Revenue from sale of traded goods	19.16	12.10
(B) Other ancillary revenue		
Rent and maintenance	1,405.54	1,313.46
Consultancy/management fee	290.97	128.14
Total revenue from continuing operations (A+B)	**26,057.37**	**12,461.83**
Revenue from discontinued operations in the nature of hospitality service	5,979.97	3,545.00
	32,037.34	**16,006.83**

II. Based on segment	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Hotel operations*	30,254.82	14,065.16
Aircraft charter operations*	86.01	76.19
Other activities	1,696.51	1,865.48
	32,037.34	**16,006.83**

* Includes revenue from discontinued operations

The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets, and contract liabilities:

B. Contract balances	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Trade receivables* (refer note 8)	636.97	2,602.70
Contract assets (unbilled revenue) (refer note 11)	241.15	101.22
Contract liabilities		
Provision for membership programme (refer note 24)	154.65	138.20
Advance from customers (refer note 23)	2,170.96	1,298.45
Deferred revenue of membership programme (refer note 23)	187.67	112.43

*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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	101.22	38.85
Less : Recognised as revenue	(139.93)	(62.37)
Closing balance	**241.15**	**101.22**

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.

(a) 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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	1,298.45	1,517.73
Less : Recognised as revenue	(872.52)	(219.28)
Closing balance	**2,170.96**	**1,298.45**

(b) 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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	250.63	511.07
Net Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue during the year	91.69	(260.44)
Closing balance	**342.32**	**250.63**

Note 56 :

The Company has incurred a net loss after tax of Rs. 13,711.63 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 10,551.47 lacs) from the continuing operations and discontinued operations, and the Company's current assets exceeded its current liabilities by Rs. 1,611.13 lacs as at 31 March 2022. However, the Company has already taken various measures with an aim to improve its financial condition, inter-alia, restructuring of the existing borrowings, as mentioned in Note 15, monetization of the various assets as identified as "asset held for sale" and deploy funds available with the Company in form undrawn facility of existing borrowings for the operation of the Company. Further, the Company, is in advanced discussion to refinance its restructured debt by raising funds from BPEA Investment Managers Private Limited (the "Proposed Lender"). The Company has entered into an arrangement for funding with the Proposed Lender for obtaining funding in form of Secured Listed Non-convertible Debentures ("NCD") to the tune of INR 125,000.00 lacs. As per the arrangement, the said raised funds would be utilised for refinancing the existing debt of the Company of INR 125,422.62 lacs. And the said NCD would be repayable in traches between 60 to 96 months. The Company is in advance stage and has obtained the preliminary sanction letter from the Proposed Lender.

Based on these measures and continuous efforts to improve the business performance, the management believes that it would be able to generate sustainable cash flows, discharge its obligations as they fall due and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the business operations of the Company due to lockdown, travel bans, 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. Further, the Company in previous year submitted its resolution plan for restructuring of its existing borrowings dated 20 February 2021 under 'Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related stress' dated 6 August 2021 ('COVID Framework' as amended from time to time) issued by Reserve Bank of India which is approved by their board of directors and has been subsequently signed and approved by the lender subsequent to the year end. Accordingly, the principal and interest payments repayable within next 12 months have been deferred as per the framework agreement, refer note 15.

Considering the overall gradual returning to normalcy of all segments of the Company the positive performance for the year and the management's assessment of the possible impact of this pandemic on the business operation and financial position of the Company and based on its initial assessment of the current indicators of the future economic condition, the Company expects that the COVID-19 pandemic would not have any material adverse impact on the recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets and on the net worth of the Company.

Further, the management has appropriate liquidity to operate as a going concern, as detailed above. The management will continue to monitor any material changes to its COVID-19 impact assessment, resulting from the future economic conditions and future uncertainty, if any.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Place : New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

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/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President - Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

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'), as listed in Annexure A, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, 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 (including an entity registered as Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882), the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group, as at 31 March 2022, 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 Group, 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 consolidated 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 together with the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 13 of the Other Matter 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 54 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) We draw attention to Note 60 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, with respect to COVID-19 pandemic outbreak and management's evaluation of its impact on the Company's operations and the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company.

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 Annual 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 accompanying consolidated financial statements have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Holding Company's Board of Directors are 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 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 of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

7. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies 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 respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the companies included in the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

10. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding 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 Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern; and
    - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial statements of the entities or business activities within the Group, to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
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.
12. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matter

13. We did not audit the financial statements of four subsidiaries and a trust, whose financial statements reflects total assets of Rs. 47,693.58 lacs and net assets of Rs. 13,923.57 lacs as at 31 March 2022, total revenues of Rs.2,916.48 lacs and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 441.73 lacs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries 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

14. 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 13, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, we report that the Holding Company and 2 subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have 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.

15. As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors as mentioned in paragraph 12 above, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 and covered under the Act, refer 'Annexure B' for details of qualifications and/or adverse remarks given by the respective auditors in the Order reports of such companies.

16. 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 incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act , 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015;

    e) The matter 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 its subsidiary companies and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies respectively, and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, covered under the Act, none of the directors of the Group companies are disqualified as on 31 March 2022 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, and its subsidiary companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure C' wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; 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 and other financial information of the subsidiaries incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act:

        i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group as detailed in Note 52 to the consolidated financial statements;

ii. The Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and a trust did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2022;

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company during the year ended 31 March 2022;

iv.

a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief as disclosed in note 57(i)(g) to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies to or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company, or any such subsidiary companies ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 57(i)(h) to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies from any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company, or any such subsidiary companies shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.

v. The Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and trust have not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2022.

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No.: 504774

UDIN: 22504774AURUSJ7411

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

ANNEXURE A

Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bharat Hotels Limited on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

List of entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Name of the Entity	**Nature of Relationship**
Bharat Hotels Limited	Holding Company
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	Subsidiary company
Prima Hospitality Private Limited	Subsidiary company
Jyoti Limited	Subsidiary company
PCL Hotels Limited	Subsidiary company
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	Step-down subsidiary company
The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	Entity under control of the Holding Company

ANNEXURE B referred to in Paragraph 15 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bharat Hotels Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

As required by clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, based on the consideration of the Order reports issued till date by us and by the respective other auditors, of companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 and covered under the Act, we report that:

Following are the qualifications/adverse remarks reported by us and the other auditors in the Order reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 for which such Order reports have been issued till date and made available to us:

S. No.	**Name**	**CIN**	**Holding Company / subsidiary**	**Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse**
1	Bharat Hotels Limited	U74899DL1981PLC011274	Holding Company	3 (ii) (b)
2	PCL Hotels Limited	U55100DL1995PLC066703	Subsidiary Company	3 (xix)

ANNEXURE C to the 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 (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022, 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 financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of 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 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 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 Matter 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 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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 Rs. 35,639.16 lacs and net assets of Rs.12,123.85 lacs as at 31 March 2022, total revenues of Rs. 2,647.95 lacs and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 355.18 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: 22504774AURUSJ7411

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24 September 2022

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2(i)	127,701.46	130,786.65
b) Right-of-use assets	2(ii)	15,415.94	15,852.25
c) Capital work-in-progress	2(iii)	30,220.79	32,349.63
d) Goodwill	51	8,425.48	8,425.48
e) Intangible assets	2(iv)	37.61	53.14
f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	2.82	2.82
(ii) Other financial assets	4	2,802.62	3,215.20
g) Deferred tax assets (net)	18	9,732.55	5,600.56
h) Income tax assets (net)	5	2,313.55	2,428.51
i) Other non-current assets	6	990.91	1,065.47
Total non-current assets		**197,643.73**	**199,779.71**
Current assets			
a) Inventories	7	1,688.11	1,781.22
b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	1,933.31	2,435.82
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	6,894.98	2,025.46
(iii) Other bank balances	10	4,132.09	1,630.86
(iv) Other financial assets	11	1,178.81	666.63
c) Other current assets	12	1,990.47	1,454.62
Total current assets		**17,817.77**	**9,994.61**
Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	39	41,041.19	43,875.98
Total assets		**256,502.69**	**253,650.30**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a) Equity share capital	13	7,599.12	7,599.12
b) Other equity	14	72,576.69	77,236.50
Equity attributable to owners of Group		**80,175.81**	**84,835.62**
Non controlling interest	50	(7,563.29)	(6,531.66)
Total equity		**72,612.52**	**78,303.96**
Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	149,957.23	141,753.10
(ii) Lease liabilities	47	8,835.85	9,219.69
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	1,767.44	1,600.20
b) Provisions	17	974.01	938.84
c) Other non-current liabilities	19	3,013.58	3,137.29
Total non-current liabilities		**164,548.11**	**156,649.12**

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	3,872.88	2,992.65
(ii) Lease liabilities	47	479.97	243.72
(iii) Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	753.74	1192.94
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21	6,991.19	7533.98
(iv) Other financial liabilities	22	3,457.61	2,669.75
b) Other current liabilities	23	3,151.34	2,107.91
c) Provisions	24	635.33	802.10
Total current liabilities		**19,342.06**	**17,563.05**
Liabilities directly associated with discontinued operations	39	-	1,134.17
Total equity and liabilities		**256,502.69**	**253,650.30**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

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

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

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President -Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 September 2022

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

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Income from continuing operations			
Revenue from operations	25	30,962.25	14,992.54
Other income	26	576.79	2,198.18
Total income		**31,539.04**	**17,190.72**
Expenses from continuing operations			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	27	3,005.49	1,732.99
Purchase of traded goods		0.93	3.96
Change in inventories of traded goods	28	11.68	5.12
Employee benefits expense	29	5,012.32	4,379.99
Other expenses	30	11,927.06	8,120.38
Total expenses		**19,957.48**	**14,242.44**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) from continuing operations		**11,581.56**	**2,948.28**
Finance income	31	709.04	3,834.16
Finance costs	32	18,305.65	15,632.11
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	33	6,494.02	7,473.63
Loss before tax from continuing operations		**(12,509.07)**	**(16,323.30)**
Loss before tax		**(12,509.07)**	**(16,323.30)**
Tax expense:	34		
Current tax		12.13	0.42
Deferred tax credit		(5,201.76)	(6,141.69)
Minimum alternate tax credit		-	(1,285.60)
Total tax expense		**(5,189.63)**	**(7,426.87)**
Loss for the year from continuing operations	**A**	**(7,319.44)**	**(8,896.43)**
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations before tax		2,185.09	(230.65)
Tax expense of discontinued operations		763.47	(73.83)
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations	**B**	**1,421.62**	**(156.82)**
Loss for the year	**A+B**	**(5,897.82)**	**(9,053.25)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		146.23	64.13
Income tax effect on above		(50.11)	(20.23)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		**96.12**	**43.90**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(5,801.70)**	**(9,009.35)**

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Loss for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		(4,866.19)	(7,684.06)
- Non-controlling interests	50	(1,031.63)	(1,369.19)
		(5,897.82)	**(9,053.25)**
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		96.12	43.90
- Non-controlling interests		-	-
		96.12	**43.90**
Total comprehensive loss for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Owners of the parent		(4,770.07)	(7,640.16)
- Non-controlling interests	50	(1,031.63)	(1,369.19)
		(5,801.70)	**(9,009.35)**
Earning per equity share			
1) Earning per equity share - continuing operations (face value of Rs. 10 each) Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	35	(8.27)	(9.91)
2) Earning per equity share - discontinued operations (face value of Rs. 10 each) Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	35	1.87	(0.21)
3) Earning per equity share - continuing and discontinued operations (face value of Rs. 10 each) Basic and diluted (in Rs.)	35	(6.40)	(10.12)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

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

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

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President -Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 September 2022

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Loss before tax from continuing operations	(12,509.07)	(16,323.30)
	Profit before tax from discontinuing operations	2,185.09	(230.65)
	Loss before tax	**(10,323.98)**	**(16,553.95)**
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6,494.02	7,945.40
	Unrealised foreign exchange loss	0.22	58.62
	Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	178.27	(4.07)
	Rent concession	(60.00)	-
	Unwinding of interest on security deposits	(54.13)	(49.30)
	Interest income on bank deposits and others	(594.91)	(3,785.51)
	Finance costs	18,067.61	15,671.74
	Provision for doubtful debts and bad debts written off	41.53	358.83
	Amortization of deferred lease rentals	(13.03)	(38.31)
	Amortization of deferred government grants	(64.52)	(101.10)
	Impairment of assets	-	99.13
	Employee stock option (reversal)/expense	(18.36)	3.87
	Excess provision/credit balances written back	(273.02)	(1,160.97)
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	**13,379.70**	**2,444.38**
	Changes in working capital:		
	- trade receivables	460.98	1,802.78
	- inventories	93.11	440.11
	- trade payable	(758.44)	1,572.27
	- loans and other assets	(577.30)	527.33
	- provisions and other liabilities	849.41	3,112.18
	Cash flow generated from operations	**13,447.46**	**9,899.05**
	Income taxes refunds/paid	114.96	1,980.27
	Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**13,562.42**	**11,879.32**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(900.80)	(775.00)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	42.09	36.59
	Proceeds from investments	-	0.78
	(Investment)/realization from bank deposits (net)	(2,437.67)	958.25
	Interest received	520.07	99.18
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(2,776.31)**	**319.80**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	14,716.38	18,115.03
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(6409.19)	(4,132.69)
	Payment of lease liabilities	(1,172.59)	(1,989.76)
	Payment of short term borrowings (net)	(720.44)	(9,401.71)
	Finance costs paid	(14,043.94)	(16,169.93)
	Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	**(7,629.78)**	**(13,579.06)**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations	3,156.33	(1,017.86)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,025.46	3,405.26
Effect of exchange rate changes on the balance of cash held in foreign currencies	-	0.14
Cash flows from discontinued operations	1,713.19	(362.08)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**6,894.98**	**2,025.46**
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 9)		
Balances with banks:-		
Current accounts	4,087.09	1,971.27
EEFC accounts	3.46	5.43
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	2,745.51	-
Cash on hand	56.05	48.76
Cheques/drafts on hand	2.87	-
	6,894.98	**2,025.46**

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 Standards (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash flow.

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

As per our report of even date.

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 September 2022

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/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President -Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

A. Equity Share capital (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

	No of shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2020	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**

(Refer note 13)

B. Other Equity (All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity component of compound financial instruments (refer note 15)	Share based payment reserve (refer note 48)	Total
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	General reserve	Capital reserve			
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**29,034.73**	**35,805.24**	**8,289.35**	**11,285.05**	**-**	**111.54**	**84,525.91**
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-	346.88	3.87	350.75
Loss for the year	-	(7,684.06)	-	-	-	-	(7,684.06)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	43.90	-	-		-	43.90
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(7,640.16)**	**-**	**-**	**346.88**	**3.87**	**(7,289.41)**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**29,034.73**	**28,165.08**	**8,289.35**	**11,285.05**	**346.88**	**115.41**	**77,236.50**
Changes during the year					128.62	(18.36)	110.26
Loss for the year	-	(4,866.19)	-	-	-	-	(4,866.19)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	96.12	-	-	-	-	96.12
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**(4,770.07)**	**-**	**-**	**128.62**	**(18.36)**	**(4,659.81)**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**29,034.73**	**23,395.01**	**8,289.35**	**11,285.05**	**475.50**	**97.05**	**72,576.69**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 September 2022

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

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Vice President -Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Notes forming part of Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Note 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) for the year ended 31 March 2022. 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

Name	Country of incorporation	Shareholding/ Control (%age)	
		31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Subsidiaries:			
Jyoti Limited	India	99.99%	99.99%
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	India	90.00%	90.00%
PCL Hotels Limited	India	99.60%	99.60%
Prima Hospitality Private Limited	India	100%	100%
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	India	50.00%	50.00%
Entity controlled by the Company			
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	India	100%	100%

1.1. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared for the Group 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), and
- 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 Indian National Rupees (Rs.), which is the Group's presentation currency as well as the functional currency for all its operations and all financial information are presented in Rs. in Lacs, unless stated otherwise.

a) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group as at 31 March 2022. 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; and
- 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's 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 2022.

  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 intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and property, plant and equipment, are eliminated in full). Intra-group 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. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

(d) A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary(including deemed acquisition/ deemed disposal), 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 profit or loss in the Statement of profit and 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. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognized in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with Ind AS 18 Revenue.

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 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

Property, 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 statement of profit and 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 property, plant and equipment 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 de-recognised 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 statement of profit and loss 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 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 joint ventures is included in the carrying value of the investment in 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 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 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

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 statement of profit and 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.

Income from operations

- **Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets**

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

- **Space and shop rentals**

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

- **Other allied services (Minor Operating Departments)**

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

- **Management and Operating fees**

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

- **Membership fees**

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

- **Loyalty programme**

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

- **Sale of traded goods**

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

Contract balances

- **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 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 statement of profit and 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 statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. 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 AS 103 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 statement of profit and loss, 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 statement of profit and loss.

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 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 expected credit losses 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 recognizing 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 its reversal during the period, is recognised 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 Holding 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.

De-recognition

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 statement of profit and loss.
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 statement of profit and loss at the reclassification date.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off-set 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 Group 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 Group as a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes consist of leases for Land. The Group 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 Group assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group 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 Group 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. right-of-use 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 Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

The Group as a lessor

The Group's accounting policy under Ind AS 116 has not been changed from the comparative period. As a lessor, the Group 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 Group 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, 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 consolidated financial statements 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) **Discontinued operations**

A discontinued operation is a component of entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Statement of profit and loss from discontinued operations comprise the post-tax Statement of profit and loss from discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss resulting from the measurement and disposal of assets classified as held for sale. Any Statement of profit and loss arising from sale or re-measurement of discontinued operations is presented as a part of single line item. Statement of profit and loss from discontinued operations separately in the Statement of profit and loss.

s) **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.

t) **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.

u) **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.

v) 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.

w) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent 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.

x) 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.

y) 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.

1.3 Recent accounting pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

(a) Ind AS 16-Property Plant and equipment- The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022. The Company is evaluating the impact of Ind AS 16 and its effect on the financial statements.

(b) Ind AS 37-Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets- The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling a contract comprises the "costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of Ind AS 37 and its effect on the financial statements.

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	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	40,852.34	41,773.75	84,714.03	41,882.15	551.36	4,957.63	1,112.46	641.67	**216,485.39**
Additions for the year	-	-	156.25	137.77	9.27	5.15	10.01	-	**318.45**
Exchange differences	-	(13.41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(13.41)**
Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	(23,382.56)	(15,423.90)	-	(1,526.34)	(59.81)	(388.47)	(102.67)	(45.86)	**(40,929.61)**
Disposals	-	-	-	(444.04)	(6.22)	(1.59)	(11.96)	-	**(463.81)**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**17,469.78**	**26,336.44**	**84,870.28**	**40,049.54**	**494.60**	**4,572.71**	**1,007.84**	**595.81**	**175,397.01**
Additions for the year	-	34.38	1,681.54	1,197.13	9.62	54.82	29.72	-	**3,007.21**
Adjustments	-	-	-	(23.50)	10.23	-	16.12	-	**2.85**
Disposals	-	(35.19)	-	(46.35)	(0.91)	(209.39)	(3.37)	(161.88)	**(457.09)**
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**17,469.78**	**26,335.61**	**86,551.82**	**41,176.82**	**513.54**	**4,418.14**	**1,050.31**	**433.93**	**177,949.98**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	-	3,546.85	8,939.02	23,391.11	342.81	3,211.46	851.63	226.99	**40,509.87**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	1,430.40	1,432.10	3,913.29	50.68	446.19	96.62	93.30	**7,462.58**
Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	-	(1,779.03)	-	(759.92)	(25.15)	(239.19)	(88.16)	(39.39)	**(2,930.84)**
Disposals	-	-	-	(412.40)	(5.93)	(1.51)	(11.40)	-	**(431.24)**
Closing accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**3,198.22**	**10,371.12**	**26,132.08**	**362.41**	**3,416.95**	**848.69**	**280.90**	**44,610.37**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	1,134.44	1,421.56	2,967.94	33.12	346.49	71.17	61.99	**6,036.71**
Disposals	-	(8.98)	-	(37.43)	(0.70)	(196.09)	(2.63)	(152.73)	**(398.56)**
Closing accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**4,323.68**	**11,792.68**	**29,062.59**	**394.83**	**3,567.35**	**917.23**	**190.16**	**50,248.52**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**17,469.78**	**22,011.93**	**74,759.14**	**12,114.23**	**118.71**	**850.79**	**133.08**	**243.77**	**127,701.46**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**17,469.78**	**23,138.22**	**74,499.16**	**13,917.46**	**132.19**	**1,155.76**	**159.15**	**314.91**	**130,786.65**

Notes:

1 Refer note 15 and 20 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the company against its borrowings.

2 Refer note 46 for the contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

3 The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipments during the year.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 2(ii) : Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Land	Building	Amount
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	14,014.09	3,097.54	17,111.63
Addition	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**14,014.09**	**3,097.54**	**17,111.63**
Additions for the year	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**14,014.09**	**3,097.54**	**17,111.63**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	575.29	247.78	823.07
Amortisation for the year	189.22	247.09	436.31
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2021	**764.51**	**494.87**	**1,259.38**
Amortisation for the year	189.23	247.08	436.31
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2022	**953.74**	**741.95**	**1,695.69**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**13,060.35**	**2,355.59**	**15,415.94**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**13,249.58**	**2,602.67**	**15,852.25**

Notes:

1. The Holding Company has availed rent concession in respect of leases by applying Ind AS 116 Amendment (Covid-19 Rent Concession) under the practical expedient and has recognised the gain in consolidated statement of profit and loss.
2. The Group has not revalued its right-of-use assets during the year.
3. Refer note 44 for diclosure of related party transactions.

Note 2(iii) : Capital work-in-progress*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Capital work in progress	30,220.79	32,349.63

Capital work in progress ageing is as given below:-

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	183.52	68.44	318.29	2,007.14	**2,577.39**
Projects temporarily suspended	166.86	1,160.33	1,422.41	25,131.87	**27,881.47**
Less: Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	81.24	81.24
Less: written off (Refer note 30)	-	-	-	156.83	156.83
Projects temporarily suspended for continuing operations	166.86	1,160.33	1,422.41	24,893.80	**27,643.40**
Total					**30,220.79**

As at 31 March 2021 (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress	526.78	1,634.75	1,006.07	1,548.66	**4,716.26**
Projects temporarily suspended	1,162.83	1,422.41	1,480.25	23,649.12	27,714.61
Less: Assets classified as held for sale	-	-	-	81.24	81.24
Projects temporarily suspended for continuing operations	1,162.83	1,422.41	1,480.25	23,567.88	**27,633.37**
Total					**32,349.63**

* Capital work in progress includes pre-operative expenses as given below pending allocation. Further, there has been some projects which are in progress for more than one year or have been temporarily suspended, which is on account of Covid-19 pademic, as detail in Note 60, had impacted the operations and expansion plans of the Group. However, considering the business in the hospitality industry has improved, the Group will resume the projects in the coming years.

Reconciliation of pre-operative expenses	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balances	16,302.05	15,306.39
Salaries, wages and allowances	17.32	26.51
Power and fuel	6.00	36.00
Security and cleaning expenses	1.23	0.88
Finance cost	-	907.91
Professional fees	17.24	23.26
Miscellenous expenses	0.92	1.10
Closing balances	**16,344.76**	**16,302.05**

Capital work in progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to their original plan:

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Hotel Management Institute	49.15	68.44	86.48	449.67	653.74
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	17,690.36	17,690.36
Chitrakoot	-	-	-	39.52	39.52
Hotel Renovation	-	5.25	-	-	5.25

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Hotel Management Institute	522.69	1,144.29	779.79	1,236.05	3,682.82
Ahmedabad	-	-	-	17,690.36	17,690.36
Chitrakoot	-	-	-	39.52	39.52
Hotel Renovation	-	5.25	-	-	5.25

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 2(iv): Intangible assets

Particulars	Softwares
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2020	761.42
Additions for the year	8.75
Transferred to assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	(39.63)
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**730.54**
For the year ended 31 March 2022	
Additions for the year	5.94
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**736.48**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2020	664.62
Amortisation charge for the year	46.51
Transferred to assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations	(33.73)
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2021	**677.40**
Amortisation charge for the year	21.47
Closing accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2022	**698.87**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	**37.61**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	**53.14**

The Group has not revalued its intangible assets during the year.

Note 3 : Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Investments in unquoted equity shares measured at fair value through profit and loss		
28,200 (31 March 2021: 28,200) unquoted equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	2.82	2.82
	2.82	**2.82**

Note 4 : Other non-current financials assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Bank deposits*	891.56	1,364.81
Interest accrued on bank deposits	110.01	117.17
Security deposits	847.76	779.67
Finance lease receivable	953.29	953.55
	2,802.62	**3,215.20**
*Includes margin money deposit held as		
against EPCG facility	21.16	44.47
against bank loan	702.33	945.75

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 5 : Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Income tax receivable (net)	2,313.55	2,428.51
	2,313.55	**2,428.51**

Note 6 : Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	982.00	1,042.51
Prepaid expenses	8.91	22.96
	990.91	**1,065.47**

Note 7 : Inventories (Valued at lower of cost or NRV, which ever is lower)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Traded goods	109.68	118.06
Food and beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	195.06	159.33
Liquor and wine	725.68	832.22
Stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	657.69	671.61
	1,688.11	**1,781.22**

Notes:

1. Refer note 15 and 20 for information on inventories pledged as security by Group against borrowings from banks.

Note 8 : Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Unsecured, considered good	1,937.36	2,697.41
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1,984.89	2,002.86
	3,922.25	**4,700.27**
Less : Allowances for expected credit loss	(1,988.94)	(2,002.86)
	1,933.31	**2,697.41**
Less : Reclassified as assets related to discontinued operations	-	(261.59)
	1,933.31	**2,435.82**

Notes:

1. Refer note 15 and 20 for information on inventories pledged as security by company against borrowings from banks.
2. All amounts are short-term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.
3. All of the Group's trade receivables in the comparative periods have been reviewed for indicators of impairment.
4. 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 44 for disclosures of related party transactions.
5. Refer note 38 and 41 for fair value measurements and financial risk disclosures.
6. Refer note 39 for disclosures of assets held for sale.
7. Refer note 57(ii)(a) for additional disclosures schedule III to the Companies Act,2013 as required by newly notified.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 9 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balances with banks:-		
In current accounts	4,130.29	1,971.27
In EEFC accounts	3.46	5.43
Bank deposits (having maturity within three months from reporting date)	2,702.31	-
Cash on hand	56.05	48.76
Cheques/drafts on hand	2.87	-
	6,894.98	**2,025.46**

*The Company has undrawn committed borrowings facilities for Rs. 5,595.36 lacs (31 March 2021; Rs. 4,475.30 lacs) as at reporting date.

Note 10 : Other bank balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but upto twelve months from the reporting date*	4,117.64	1,606.72
Unpaid dividend account	14.45	24.14
	4,132.09	**1,630.86**
* It includes margin money (held against bank loan)	2,210.12	1,599.45

Note 11 : Other current financials assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Unbilled revenues	256.79	106.04
Bank deposits	400.00	-
Interest accrued on bank deposits	115.00	142.19
Subsidy receivable*	259.56	285.06
Security deposits	146.67	131.17
Other advances recoverable	0.79	2.17
	1,178.81	**666.63**

*The Group has complied with all the conditions attached to the grant and the receivables have been recognized with a reasonable assurance that the grants will be received. Refer note 58 further information.

Note 12 : Other current assets*

Particulars		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(Unsecured, considered good)			
Prepaid expenses		317.70	253.13
Balance with statutory authorities		1,183.53	668.27
Advance to supplier		489.24	533.22
	Total (A)	**1,990.47**	**1,454.62**
(Unsecured, not considered good)			
Advance to supplier		28.37	28.37
Less: Provision for impairment		(28.37)	(28.37)
	Total (B)	**-**	**-**
	(A+B)	**1,990.47**	**1,454.62**

*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.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 13 : Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Equity shares		
Authorised		
100,000,000 (31 March 2021: 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 2021: 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 issued equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
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**

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Holding 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 annual general meeting.

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

b Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Holding Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	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 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 Holding 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.

c Share reserved for issue under option

The Holding Company has reserved an option for the permanent employees of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, including directors under "Bharat Hotels Employee Stock Option Plan, 2017" and has issued 700,600 options to the permanent employees.(Refer note 48)

d 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.

e Details of share held by promoter and promoter group as defined in section 2(69) of The Companies act, 2013:

Name of promoter	As at 31 March 2022			% of total shares
	Opening no. of shares	Changes	Closing no. of Shares	
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7,255,935	-	7,255,935	9.55%
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,717,301	-	30,717,301	40.42%

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name of promoter	As at 31 March 2021			
	Opening no. of shares	Changes	Closing no. of Shares	% of total shares
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7,255,935	-	7,255,935	9.55%
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,717,301	-	30,717,301	40.42%

Details of shares held by promoters as defined in section 2(69) of Companies Act, 2013.

Note 14 : Other equity (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Securities premium reserve	29,034.73	29,034.73
Retained earnings	23,395.01	28,165.08
Share based payment reserve	97.05	115.41
General reserve	8,289.35	8,289.35
Capital reserve	11,285.05	11,285.05
Equity component of compound financial instruments	475.50	346.88
	72,576.69	**77,236.50**

Nature and purpose of reserves :

Securities premium reserve : Comprises premium received on issue of equity shares.

Retained earnings : Comprises of balance of profit and loss at each year end.

Share based payment reserve : Represent expense recognised towards ESOP issued by the Holding Company as detailed in note 48.

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.

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.

Equity component of compound financial instruments: Comprises of the impact of fair valuation of borrowings obtained by the Holding Company from various lenders as explained in note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 15: Long term borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Secured		
Rupee term loans from banks	131,319.30	128,088.85
Foreign currency term loan from banks	95.52	446.08
Funded interest term loans facility 1 and 2	14,735.58	7,518.64
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties	3,371.00	2,708.99
Loan from a director	2,102.00	2,035.00
Financial liability component of compound financial instruments	1,899.07	2,253.11
	153,522.47	**143,050.67**
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings (refer note 20)	3,565.24	1,297.57
	149,957.23	**141,753.10**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities*:

(All amounts Rs in lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022				
	Long-term borrowings (including current maturities)	**Short-term borrowings**	**Interest accrued but not due on borrowings**	**Liability component of financial instruments**	**Lease liabilities {refer note 47}**
Opening balances	140,797.56	1,695.08	400.53	3,447.34	9,463.41
Cash flows:					
Proceeds	14,716.38	-	-	-	-
Repayments	(6,409.19)	(720.44)	-	-	-
Finance costs	15,708.42	31.17	835.37	304.80	1,085.00
Finance costs paid	(13,856.77)	(31.17)	-	(156.00)	(1,172.59)
	10,158.84	**(720.44)**	**835.37**	**148.80**	**(87.59)**
Non-cash changes:					
- rent concession	-	-	-	-	(60.00)
- modified terms	667.00	(667.00)	-	-	-
Split into					
- equity component of compound financial instruments	-	-	-	(384.01)	-
	667.00	**(667.00)**	**-**	**(384.01)**	**(60.00)**
Closing balances	**151,623.40**	**307.64**	**1,235.90**	**3,212.13**	**9,315.82**

	For the year ended 31 March 2021				
Opening balances	129,074.56	11,155.41	1,298.95	-	10,325.12
Cash flows:					
Proceeds	18,115.03	-	-	-	-
Repayments	(4,132.69)	(9,401.71)	-	-	(1,989.77)
Finance costs	-	-	15,306.58	-	1,128.06
Finance costs paid	-	-	(16,169.93)	-	-
	13,982.34	**(9,401.71)**	**(863.35)**	**-**	**(861.71)**
Non-cash changes:					
Split into					
- equity component of compound financial instruments	(346.88)	-	-	-	-
- liability component of compound financial instruments	(2,253.11)	-	-	3,447.34	-
Other changes					
- effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	(13.42)	(58.62)	-	-	-
- fair value adjustments	354.07	-	(354.07)	-	-
- modified terms	-	-	319.00		
	(2,259.34)	**(58.62)**	**(35.07)**	**3,447.34**	**-**
Closing balances	**140,797.56**	**1,695.08**	**400.53**	**3,447.34**	**9,463.41**

*Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows' under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

Details of secured long term borrowings

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Bharat Hotel Limited																		
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan I)	60,000.00	2,399.66	5,100.00	Yes Bank Limited	43,196.28	-	2,345.66	3,828.51	42,262.67	-	2,399.66	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.	9.95% (linked to one year MCLR)	10.45% - 10.85%	Repayable in 23 installments starting from May 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan II)	6,000.00	269.15	550.00		4,950.58	-	263.37	440.44	4,734.22	-	269.15	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.		10.45%	Repayable in 33 installments starting starting from August 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.			Repayable in 52 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2017.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan III)	6,000.00	283.16	550.00		5,240.45	-	277.08	462.50	5,148.32	-	283.16	Secured by exclusive charge on land and building of Udaipur hotel and current assets of the Company except those of Jaipur and Goa hotels of the Company.		10.45%	Repayable in 28 installments starting from June 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.			Repayable in 40 structured quarterly installments from the date of first disbursement.
Packing Credit Loan in Foreign Currency ('PCFC')$	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	2,423.45	-	-	Secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur and Goa hotels of the Company.		LIBOR + 400 Basis points	-	-	Not applicable.	-

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Working capital term loan	-	-	-	Yes Bank Limited	2,475.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	Secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur and Goa hotels of the Company.	9.95% (linked to one year MCLR)	-	Repayable in a form of bullet repayment on 30 April 2023.	-	Not applicable.	-
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan I)	15,000.00	556.00	1,583.52	Axis Bank Limited	10,609.13	-	528.32	1,115.98	10,420.54	-	531.74	Secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company (both present and future) and first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels owned by the Company.		10.35%	Repayable in 22 installments starting from May 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from November 2015 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan II)	4,000.00	196.23	-		3,618.04	-	184.02	-	3,538.21	-	185.56	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 the 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 owned by the Company.		10.35%	Repayable in 27 installments starting from July 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.		Not applicable.	Repayable in 42 structured quarterly installments starting from October 2017 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of disbursement.

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan I)	-	239.02	781.12	ICICI Bank Limited	3,102.22	35.17	200.41	595.63	3,024.94	-	197.60	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.		12.24%	Repayable in 39 quartely installments starting from December 2022 after a moratarium of 2 years.	Repayable in 29 quartely installments starting from Dec 2022 after a moratarium of 2 years.	Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 40 quartely installments after a moratarium of 8 quarters from the date of first disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan II)	3,600.00	203.23	-		3,348.62	520.07	211.86	-	3,339.88	-	211.86	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.		10.85%	Repayable in 7 quartely installments. starting from December 2022.	Repayable in 8 quartely installments. starting from December 2022.	Not applicable.	Repayable in 9 quartely installments.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan I)	15,000.00	716.30	1,589.60	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited	14,038.02	184.00	715.98	1,360.75	14,754.69	-	-	Secured by way of equitable mortgage on exclusively first charge over land and building of Srinagar hotel of the Company.		10.00%	Repayable in 29 installments starting from December 2022 after a moratarium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 32 structured quarterly installments starting from June 2019 after a moratorium of 2 years from the date of first disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan II)	4,000.00	221.68	483.04		3,054.84	468.00	222.02	-	3,278.19	-	-			10.00%	Repayable in 7 installments starting from December 2022 after a moratorium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 8 structured quarterly installments starting from December 2019 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement.

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan)	2,500.00	95.00	210.88	Tamil Nad Mercantile Bank Limited	1,906.83	-	172.88	95.28	2,007.55	-	-	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.		11.60%	Repayable in 23 installments starting from May 2023 after a moratarium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement.
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan)	20,500.00	806.44	1,665.00	Standard Chartered Bank	15,556.10	136.75	1,305.43	-	15,154.32	-	-	Secured by first charge over land (to the extent of land licensed by Deeksha Holding Limited, building and receivables of Goa Hotel and corporate guarantee by Deeksha Holding Limited.		9.55%-10.50%	Repayable in 135 installments starting from January 2023 after a moratarium of 2 years.		Repayable in 16 quarterly instalments starting from April 2023 after a moratorium of 2 years.	Repayable in 144 monthly installments.
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited																		
Rupee Term loans from banks (Long term loan)	9,700.00	472.73	-	Yes Bank Limited	7,978.35	1,037.88	401.71	-	7,332.79	650.73	471.46	Secured by: a) First pari pasu charge of current assets (including receivables) of the Company. b) First pari pasu charge on land and building of the Company by way of mortgage. c) First pari-pasu charge on movable fixed assets (both present and future) of the Company. d) Corporate guarantee of the Holding Company.	9.95%	9.55%	Repayable in 52 structured quarterly installments		Not applicable	Repayable by way of 52 structured quaterly installments.
Foreign currency term	1,575.00	-	-	ICICI Bank Limited, Bahrain	-	95.52	-	-	91.05	355.03	-	Secured by: a) First pari pasu charge on property of the Company. b) Corporate guarantee of Bharat Hotel Limited, the Holding Company.	5% + USD 6 months LIBOR	5% + USD 6 months LIBOR	Repayable by way of 34 structured quaterly installments, starting after moratorium of 6 quarters from the date of disbursment.		Not applicable	Repayable by way of 34 structured quaterly installments, starting after moratorium of 6 quarters from the date of disbursment.

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

Nature of loan	Sanctioned amount			Lender	As at 31 March 2022				As at 31 March 2021			Nature of securities	Modified interest rate^	Original interest rate	Modified terms of repayment^			Original terms of repayment
	Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*		Non-current	Current #	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	Non-current	Current	FITL Facility 1				Existing borrowings	FITL Facility 1	FITL Facility 2*	
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited																		
Term Loan from banks	10,000.00	468.00	-	Axis Bank Limited	8,640.05	625.00	450.97	-	9,255.07	225.00	517.78	Secured by exclusive charge by way of mortgage over Hotel land and building at Chandigarh and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all the company's moveable, including movable machinery, spares, tools, and accessories (both present and future), first paripassu charge on Company's entire current assets, negative lien on Banglore hotel property (in name of Bharat Hotels Ltd.) on paripassu basis with Yes Bank, undated cheques for the principal amount, shortfall undertaking and corporate guarantee of Bharat Hotels Limited and by creation of Debt Service Reserve Account ("DSRA") of one quarter interest.	10.10%	2.75% + 1 year MCLR	Repayable in 12 years in 35 structured quaterly installments beginning from 31.08.2019.		Not applicable.	Repayable in 12 years in 35 structured quaterly installments beginning from 31.08.2019.
Working capital term loan	1,900.00	-	-	Axis Bank Limited	1,900.00	1,504.17	395.83	-	-	-	-	Secured by 100% credit guarantee by NCGTC.	8.35%	1% + 1 year MCLR	Repayable in 48 equal installments after moratorium period of 12 months.		Not applicable.	Repayable in 48 equal installments after moratorium period of 12 months.

#Includes the current maturities of FITL Facility 1 and 2, as applicable.

The amount of borrowings, as disclosed above are additionally secured by pledge of shares of the Company held by the Deeksha Holding Limited constituting not less than thirty percent of the equity share capital of the Company. Further, the Funded Interest term loan facility 2 , as disclosed above are additionally secured by way of personal guarantee of the promoter of the Company. Refer note 44 for related party disclosures.

$In addition to the restructuring of the existing oustanding, Yes bank has sanctioned a Working Capital Term Loan facility to replace the PCFC as a separate facility.

^Resolution Framework for COVID 19 related stress-

The COVID 19 outbreak worldwide and subsequent nationwide lockdown coupled with domestic as well as international travel restrictions announced by the Central/State Governments, have adversely impacted the business operations of the Company in terms of room occupancy as well as food, beverages and other income of the Company, as further explained in Note 60 to the consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the Company had gone for one-time restructuring of its accounts under the recent One Time Restructuring Scheme issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') vide its circular DOR.No.BP.BC/3/21.04.048/2020-21 dated 6 August 2020 on "Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress" ("Resolution Framework").

As per the revised terms, the moratarium period for the repayment of the loan w.e.f the dates till which the Company has already paid its debt installments upto the proposed next instalment due date. Effective date of implementation of this resolution plan shall be 1 December 2020. The interest dues from 1 March 2020 to 31 August 2020 has been converted into FITL Facility – 1. Further, the interest dues from 1 December 2020 till 30 November 2021 is proposed to be converted into FITL Facility– 2. Out of this sanctioned amount for FITL Facility- 2, the Company has availed Rs. 9,283.00 lacs in five installments. The Company has availed a one time short term facility from Yes Bank, Axis Bank, ICICI Bank, Jammu and Kashmir Bank, Tamil Nad Mercantile Bank Limited and Standard Chartered Bank for Rs. 999.00 lacs, Rs. 255.00 lacs, Rs. 126.00 lacs, Rs. 320.00 lacs, Rs. 34.00 lacs and Rs. 267.00 lacs respectively which is repayable on 31 March 2022 in the form of a bullet repayment at an interest rate of 9.95% per annum. The same was repaid in August of the current financial year ending 31 March 2022.

For the year ended 31 March 2021, the company had 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. Accordingly the Interest on Interest from March'20 to August'20 was converted into the Term Loan which will be payable as per their respective repayment schedule after a moratorium of 2 years. Other terms and conditions of the FITL will be equivalent to the respective main Term loan. Also as per the resolution framework, the Company became eligible for additional loan amounting to Rs. 4,078.73 lacs. Also as part of the restructuring agreement interest amounting to Rs. 2,988.94 lacs was not disbursed at that time.

Assets monetization plan: As a part of resolution plan, the Company has to achieve a performance ratio for which the Company has approved the plans of monetisation of one of its Hotel and sale of two land parcels, as further explained in Note 60 to the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the Company has presented its hotel operations as a discontinued operations and has reclassified the two land parcels as 'Assets held for sale', as detailed in Note 39 to the consolidated financial statements.

As per Notification No. RBI/2020-21/34 and Circular No. DOR.No.BP.BC/13/21.04.048/2020-21 dated 7 September 2020, the target date for the Company to achieve five operational parameters as prescribed for "Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism" sector was 31 March 2022. However, in view of the resurgence of the Covid-19 pandemic in financial year 2021 and recognising the difficulties it may pose for the borrowers in meeting the operational parameter, RBI vide its notification no. RBI/2021-22/80 and Circular No. DOR.STR.REC.38/21.04.048/2021-22 has notified to defer the target date for meeting the specified thresholds in respect of four operational parameters, to 1 October 2022. The target date for achieving one operational parameter, i.e. Total Outside Liabilities/Adjusted Tangible Net Worth, remained unchanged at 31 March 2022 and would be calculated on the basis of the audited financial statement of the said year. As at year ended 31 March 2022, there are no material breach of the covenant associated with the borrowing. Further basis the confirmation obtained by the Company, there has been no default in repayment and terms of the loan and has been classified as Standard loan.

Details of unsecured long term borrowings

(All amounts Rs. in lacs)

Entity of the Group	Lender	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021			Interest rate	Effective interest rate@	Terms of repayment@
		Carrying amount of loan	Equity component (refer note 14)	Financial liability component	Carrying amount of loan	Equity component (refer note 14)	Financial liability component			
Bharat Hotel Limited	Deeksha Holding Limited	1,600.00	449.84	1,168.97	1,600.00	213.48	1,386.52	6% per annum (31 March 2021: Annual compounding 6% per annum) as per mutual agreement.	9.95% per annum (31 March 2021: 9.95% per annum)	Repayable on demand.
	Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	500.00	140.53	365.05	500.00	66.70	433.30			
	Responsible Holding Private Limited	500.00	140.53	365.05	500.00	66.70	433.30			

@ Pursuant to agreed terms of the Resolution Framework for COVID 19 related stress between the Company and lending banks, these loans are classified as non-current borrowings. Basis the evaluation of the substance of the contractual arrangement by the management of the Company, these loan balances have measured the liability component at its fair value and the equity component is measured as the residual amount that results from deducting the fair value of the liability component from the initial carrying amount of the loan as a whole. This method is consistent with the requirements for initial measurement of a financial liability in Ind AS 109.

Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited

Entity of the Group	Lender	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021			Interest rate	Terms of repayment@
		Carrying amount of loan	Current portion	Non-Current portion	Carrying amount of loan	Current portion	Non-Current portion		
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	Deeksha Holding Limited	1,805.00	-	1,805.00	1,805.00	500.00	1,305.00	"6% per annum (31 March 2021: 6% per annum)"	Repayable in 2 to 3 years and 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.
	Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	191.00	-	191.00	191.00	-	191.00		
	Responsible Holding Private Limited	110.00	-	110.00	110.00	-	110.00		
	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	272.00	-	272.00	272.00	167.00	105.00		
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	Eila Holding Limited	-	-	-	58.11	0.12	57.99	6% per annum	Repayable as per mutual agreement.
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	Deeksha Holding Limited	1,265.00	-	1,265.00	1,045.00	-	1,045.00	6% per annum	Repayable in 2 to 3 years from the date of deposits.
	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	1,830.00	-	1,830.00	1,930.00	-	1,930.00	6% per annum	Repayable in 2 to 4 years from the date of deposits.
Jyoti Limited	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	3.00	3.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	Nil	Repayable on demand

Details of financial liability

Entity of the Group	Name of the guarantor	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021			Interest rate	Description of liability	
		Carrying amount of loan	Financial liability component&	Gain on extinguishment of financial liability& (refer note 31)	Carrying amount of loan	Financial liability component&	Gain on extinguishment of financial liability& (refer note 31)			
Bharat Hotel Limited	Premium Holdings Limited	4,094.45	1,313.06	-	4,094.45	1,194.23	2,937.14	Not applicable.	9.95% per annum (31 March 2021: 9.95% per annum)	During the previous year ended 31 March 2021, Barclays bank has encashed the guarantee issued by the guarantor amounting to Rs. 4,094.54 lacs (equivalent to USD 56.03 lacs at an exchange rate of 73.5047 per USD). The Company shall reimburse the amount to the guarantor as per the terms of loan arrangements agreed with the lender. It has been presented as other non-current financial liabilities under note 16.

&The management of the Company has accounted the encashment of guarantee by Barclays bank as an extinguishment of the existing financial liability. Therefore, the original debt from Barclays Bank is de-recognised, and the new liability is recognised at fair value. The difference is recognised as a gain in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Note 16 : Other non-current financial liabilities (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Financial liabilities		
Liability component of compound financial instrument*	1,313.06	1,194.23
Deposits received against assets given under finance lease	120.55	117.72
Sundry deposits	333.83	288.25
	1,767.44	**1,600.20**

* Refer to note 15

Note 17 : Long term provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Gratuity (Refer note 40)	974.01	938.84
	974.01	**938.84**

Note 18 : Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Tax effects of items constituting deferred tax liabilities		
Accelerated depreciation for tax	28,637.05	26,575.61
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	50.11	20.23
Equity component of compound financial instruments	255.40	-
Fair value of financial instruments	2.96	-
Others	1,465.64	2,312.90
Deferred tax liabilities	**30,411.16**	**28,908.74**
Tax effects of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	25,977.94	21,487.93
Deferred lease rent and lease liability	2,222.35	2,328.30
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current period/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	6,229.25	4,140.32
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	748.44	744.75
MAT credit entitlement	4,965.73	4,965.73
Fair value of financial instruments	-	842.27
Deferred tax assets	**40,143.71**	**34,509.30**
Net deferred tax assets	**9,732.55**	**5,600.56**

Refer note 34 for changes in deferred tax assets.

Note 19 : Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred lease rent	2,931.17	2,990.36
Deferred government grant (refer note 58)	82.41	146.93
	3,013.58	**3,137.29**

Note 20 : Borrowings (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Unsecured Loan		
From related parties		
Loan from related parties	-	500.12
Loan from director	3.00	170.00
Secured Loan		
From banks		
Cash credit facilities	304.64	1,024.96
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 15)	3,565.24	1,297.57
	3,872.88	**2,992.65**

Notes:

1. Cash credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs.Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 726.32 lacs) carries interest @ 9.90% per annum. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of hotel situated at Jaipur and Goa of the Company. Refer note 57(i)(b) for additional disclosure as required by newly notified Schedule III to the Companies Act,2013.

Kujjal Hotels Private Limited, a subsidiary of the Group

2. Unsecured loan taken from Eila Holding Limited (formerly known as Eila Builders & Developers Limited) amounting to Rs.Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 0.12 lacs) is repayable as per mutual agreement.
3. Cash Credit facilities from Axis Bank Ltd Rs.Nil (31 March 2021 : Rs.100.13 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 Kolkata Hotel Limited, a subsidiary of the Group

4. Unsecured loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. Nil carries interest @ 6% per annum; (31 March 2021: Rs. 167.00 lacs carries interest @ 6% 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. The same has been reclassified as Non- current liability as the loan has been renewed for the period of three years.
5. Cash Credit facilities from Yes Bank Limited amounting to Rs. 304.68 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 198.51 lacs) carries interest rate @ 9.40% 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.
6. Unsecured loan taken from Deeksha Holding Limited carries interest @ 6% per annum amounting to Rs.Nil (31 March 2021: Rs. 500.00 lacs carries interest @ 6% per annum) 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 Group

7. Unsecured interest free loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 3.00 lacs (31 March 2021 : Rs. 3.00 lacs) is repayable as per mutual agreement.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 21 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade payables:		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	753.74	725.14
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	6,991.19	8,145.96
	7,744.93	**8,871.10**
Less : Liability directly associated with discontinued operations	-	(124.17)
	7,744.93	**8,746.93**

Refer note 57(ii)(b) for additional disclosure as required by newly notified Schedule III to the Companies Act,2013.

Note 22 : Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,235.90	400.53
Sundry deposits	149.11	145.53
Payable for capital goods	471.97	389.06
Unpaid dividend	14.45	24.14
Expense payables	267.12	458.61
Employee related liabilities	858.12	807.50
Retention and other payables	460.94	444.37
	3,457.61	**2,669.74**

Notes:

1. All amounts are short-term. The carrying values of other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.
2. There has been no delay in transferring required amounts of unpaid dividend to Investor Education and Protection Fund during the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Note 23 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred revenue of membership programme	243.25	168.03
Deferred lease rentals	102.70	120.02
Revenue received in advance (refer note 59)	2,412.76	1,513.01
Statutory dues payable	328.11	259.42
Advance against sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1,010.00
Deferred government grant (refer note 58)	64.52	64.52
Total	**3,151.34**	**3,135.00**
Less : Liability directly associated with discontinued operations	-	(1,010.00)
	3,151.34	**2,125.00**

Note 24 : Short term provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 40)	231.45	368.81
Compensated absences*	249.23	278.00
Others provisions		
Provision for membership programme (refer note 42)	154.65	138.20
	635.33	**785.01**

* The company intends to recognise its short term compensated absence to current liabilities.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 25 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Sale of services and products		
- Room rentals	15,350.98	6,838.46
- Food and beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	10,327.15	4,885.02
- Liquor and wine	1,529.00	574.46
- Banquet and equipment rentals	836.41	273.60
- Other services (including service charge income)	951.01	441.67
- Membership programme revenue	218.41	359.49
- Traded goods	19.16	12.24
- Rent and maintenance income	1,424.21	1,330.03
- Management fees	37.39	-
- Tution and application fees	268.53	277.57
	30,962.25	**14,992.54**

Notes:

1. Rent and maintenance income includes tower rentals, maintenance charges and rental income from space let-out at different locations .
2. Refer note 59 for disclosure for disaggregation of revenue.
3. Refer note 44 for disclosures of transactions with related parties.
4. Refer note 42 for revenue recognised during the year for membership programme.

Note 26 : Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Excess provision/ credit balances written back	273.02	1,132.34
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	9.14
Exchange differences (net)	1.11	7.74
Amortisation of deferred lease rental	13.03	14.41
Reversal of expenses of employee stock option scheme (refer note 48)	18.36	-
Government grant income (refer note 58)	64.52	660.27
Miscellaneous income	206.75	281.98
Reversal of compensated absences provision	-	92.30
	576.79	**2,198.18**

Note 27 : Consumption of food and beverages

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
(a) Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	142.04	302.26
Add: Purchases	2,622.54	1,390.97
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(168.83)	(142.04)
Total (a)	**2,595.75**	**1,551.19**
(b) Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	590.99	698.28
Add: Purchases	335.90	74.51
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(517.15)	(590.99)
Total (b)	**409.74**	**181.80**
(a+b)	**3,005.49**	**1,732.99**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Excludes consumption of inventories of Rs 517.28 lacs relates to discontinued operations. Refer note 39 for further details.

NOTE 28 : Change in inventories of traded goods

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Traded goods		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	105.69	110.82
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	94.01	105.70
	11.68	**5.12**

Excludes the value of inventory of Rs 0.28 lacs related to discontinued operations. Refer note 39 for further details.

Note 29 : Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salaries, wages, bonus and allowances	4,516.22	3,929.44
Company's contribution to provident and other funds	325.00	295.52
Gratuity expense (refer note 40)	134.94	124.90
Staff welfare expenses	36.16	26.27
Employee stock option scheme expense (refer note 48)	-	3.86
	5,012.32	**4,379.99**

Note 30 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	785.47	396.91
Lease rent (Refer note 47)	467.01	306.37
Power and fuel	3,851.89	2,793.21
Banquet and decoration expenses	283.93	101.97
Membership programme expenses	1.16	1.42
Repairs & maintenance		
- Buildings	528.40	255.17
- Plant and machinery	1,137.64	723.82
- Others	345.21	199.25
Rates and taxes	703.16	720.18
Insurance	245.70	282.44
Communication costs	190.47	129.61
Printing and stationery	109.74	76.67
Travelling and conveyance	310.10	159.53
Advertisement and business promotion	130.70	119.00
Commission -other than sole selling agent	637.30	259.85
Security and cleaning expenses (sub contracting expenses)	886.09	498.68
Membership and subscriptions	43.44	57.85
Legal & professional fees (refer note below)	650.01	505.25
Advances written off	-	25.32
Freight and cartage	35.21	19.53
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	178.27	-
Donations	6.14	17.83
Bad debts written off	39.44	6.38

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	2.09	223.16
Directors sitting fees	15.30	17.45
Bank charges	224.93	105.92
Miscellaneous expenses	118.26	117.61
	11,927.06	**8,120.38**

Note 31 : Finance income

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	248.98	233.59
- others	236.74	443.33
Finance lease income	109.19	109.19
Rent concession	60.00	-
Gain on extinguishment of financial liability (refer note 15)	-	2,937.14
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	54.13	49.30
Exchange difference on foreign currency borrowings	-	61.61
	709.04	**3,834.16**

Note 32 : Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest on:		
- rupee term loans from banks	16,270.81	13,917.80
- cash credit facilities	31.17	36.21
- on loan from related parties	272.98	173.80
- others	334.04	257.79
Other borrowing cost*	181.23	55.00
Unwinding of finance cost from financial instruments at amortised cost	73.61	14.87
Interest on defined benefit plans (refer note 39)	56.81	48.58
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 47)	1,085.00	1,128.06
	18,305.65	**15,632.11**

*Refer note 44 for disclosures of related party transactions.

Note 33 : Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6,036.71	6,993.26
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	436.31	436.31
Amortisation of intangible assets	21.00	44.06
	6,494.02	**7,473.63**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 34 : Tax Expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
The income tax expense consists of the following:		
From continuing operations:		
Current tax	12.13	0.42
Deferred tax	(5,201.76)	(6,141.69)
Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') credit	-	(1,285.60)
Total (a)	**(5,189.63)**	**(7,426.87)**
From discontinued operations:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	763.47	(73.83)
Total (b)	**763.47**	**(73.83)**
Total tax expense (a+b)	**(4,426.16)**	**(7,500.70)**
Reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the latest statutory enacted tax rate in India to income tax expense reported is as follows:		
Loss before income taxes from continuing operations	(12,509.07)	(16,323.30)
Loss before income taxes from discontinued operations	2,185.09	(230.65)
Loss before income taxes	**(10,323.98)**	**(16,553.95)**
At Group's statutory income tax rate of 34.94% (31 March 2021: 34.94%)	(3,607.20)	(5,783.95)
Adjustments		
Indexation benefits	260.91	195.66
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and losses before losses of subsidiary for which no DTA has been recognized	(431.27)	(658.62)
Adjustment due to difference in tax rates	(229.53)	(417.41)
Non-deductible expenses and other adjustments	(419.07)	(836.38)
Total	**(4,426.16)**	**(7,500.70)**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2022 :

Particulars	Opening balance	Income tax (expense)/credit recognized in			Closing balance
		Other equity	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of					
Accelerated depreciation for tax	26,575.61	-	2,061.44	-	28,637.05
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	20.23	-	(20.23)	50.11	50.11
Equity component of financial instruments	-	255.40	-	-	255.40
Others	2,312.90	-	(847.26)	-	1,465.64
Total deferred tax liabilities	**28,908.74**	**255.40**	**1,193.95**	**50.11**	**30,408.20**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Opening balance	Income tax (expense)/credit recognized in			Closing balance
		Other equity	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax assets arising on account of					
Losses available for offsetting future taxable income	21,487.93	-	4,490.03	-	25,977.94
Deferred lease rent and lease liability	2,328.30	-	(105.95)	-	2,222.35
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current year/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	4,140.32	-	2,088.93	-	6,229.25
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	744.75	-	3.69	-	748.44
MAT credit entitlement	4,965.73	-	-	-	4,965.73
Fair value measurement of financial instruments	842.27	-	(845.23)	-	(2.96)
Total deferred tax assets	**34,509.30**	**-**	**5,631.47**	**-**	**40,140.75**
Total deferred tax liability/(assets) (net)	**(5,600.56)**	**255.40**	**(4,437.52)**	**50.11**	**(9,732.55)**

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Opening balance	Income tax (expense)/credit recognized in			Closing balance
		Other equity	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of					
Accelerated depreciation for tax	27,541.66	-	(966.05)	-	26,575.61
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans	24.69	-	(24.69)	20.23	20.23
Others	3,092.34	-	(779.44)	-	2,312.90
Total deferred tax liabilities	**30,658.69**	**-**	**(1,770.19)**	**20.23**	**28,908.74**
Deferred tax assets arising on account of					
Losses available for offsetting future taxable income	18,687.81	-	2,800.12	-	21,487.93
Deferred lease rent and lease liability	3,885.68	-	(1,557.38)	-	2,328.30
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current year/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	831.49	-	3,308.83	-	4,140.32
Provision for doubtful debts/advances	637.47	-	107.28	-	744.75
MAT credit entitlement	3,725.01	-	1,240.72	-	4,965.73
Fair value measurement of financial instruments	1,010.91	-	(168.64)	-	842.27
Total deferred tax assets	**28,778.37**	**-**	**5,730.93**	**-**	**34,509.30**
Total deferred tax assets (net)	**1,880.32**	**-**	**(7,501.12)**	**20.23**	**(5,600.56)**

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

Unused tax losses

Capital losses

The Group has not recognised deferred tax assets of Rs. 524.74 lacs on loss under the head 'Capital gain' as the Group 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 2023.

Business losses

The Group has tax losses amounting to Rs. 18,780.19 lacs as on 31 March 2022 that is available for off-setting against the future taxable profits of the Group. The significant portion of these losses will expire in financial year ending 31 March 2030 and remaining loss will expire in financial year ending 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2029.

Specified business losses

The Group has specified business tax losses amounting to Rs. 43,747.78 lacs as on 31 March 2022 that is available for off-setting against the future taxable profits of the Group.

Unabsorbed depreciation

The Group has an unabsorbed depreciation amounting to Rs. 25,426.92 lacs as on 31 March 2022 that is available for off-setting against the future taxable profits of the Group. The Group can carry forward the unabsorbed depreciation for unlimited period of years.

Note 35 : Earning per share

Basic earning per share 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 earning per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Group 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:

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Basic and Diluted	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Loss attributable to equity share holders of continuing operations	(6,287.81)	(7,527.24)
(Loss)/profit attributable to equity share holders of discontinued operations	1,421.62	(156.82)
Weighted average number of equity shares*	75,991,199	75,991,199
Basic and diluted from continuing operations	(8.27)	(9.91)
Basic and diluted from discontinued operations	1.87	(0.21)
Basic and diluted from continuing and discontinued operations	**(6.40)**	**(10.12)**

* 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 basic & diluted loss per equity shares are considered as same.

Note 36 : Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the acGrouping disclosures, 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 – Group as lessee

The Group 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 Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group 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 Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land and building. The Group 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 – Group as lessor

The Group 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

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 40.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Group's consolidated financial statements 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 (CGU) 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 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.

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 of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets :

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 CGU 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.

Litigation:

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

Note 37 : 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, other bank balances and other financial assets (not under lien with any other party).

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Borrowings (refer note 15 and 20)	153,830.11	144,745.75
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9)	(6,894.98)	(2,025.46)
Less: Other bank balances (refer note 10)	(4,132.09)	(1,630.86)
Less: Other financial assets (refer note 11)	(891.56)	(1,364.81)
Net debt	**141,911.48**	**139,724.62**
Total Capital*	79,603.26	84,373.33
	221,514.74	**224,097.95**
Gearing Ratio	64.06%	62.35%

* Total capital excludes equity component of compound financial instruments and share based payment reserve.

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 the meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans & borrowings. Refer note 15 for further details.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

Note 38 : Fair value measurement

a. Financial instruments by category

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments in equity instruments	2.82	-	2.82	-
Trade receivables	-	1,933.31	-	2,697.41
Cash and cash equivalents	-	6,894.98	-	2,025.46

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Other bank balances	-	4,132.09	-	1,630.86
Others	-	3,981.43	-	3,881.83
Total financial assets	**2.82**	**16,941.81**	**2.82**	**10,235.56**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	153,830.11	-	144,745.75
Lease liabilities	-	9,315.82	-	9,463.41
Trade payables	-	7,744.93	-	8,746.93
Others	-	5,225.05	-	4,269.94
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**176,115.91**	**-**	**167,226.03**

Note: The assets included above has been considered at cost as there is immaterial change in the value of aforesaid investment.

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

	31 March 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity instruments	-	-	2.82	2.82

	31 March 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investment in equity instruments	-	-	2.82	2.82

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, 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 remaining financial assets and liabilities is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis.
3. There are no transfers between level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note: 39 Assets classified as held for sale and discontinued operations:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Assets directly associated with discontinued operations		
Discontinued operations	38,021.47	40,851.26
Freehold land	3,019.72	3,019.72
Plant and machinery	-	5.00
	41,041.19	**43,875.98**
Liabilities directly associated with the discontinued operations	-	1,134.17
	-	**1,134.17**

(a) The results of the discontinued operations for the year are presented below:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**
Revenue		
Revenue from operations	5,979.97	3,545.01
Other income	151.90	70.11
Total income	**6,131.87**	**3,615.12**
Expenses		
Cost of food and beverages consumed	517.28	287.51
Purchase of traded goods	(0.08)	0.56
Changes in inventories of traded goods	0.28	(0.12)
Employee benefits expense	817.06	844.32
Other expenses	2,545.21	2,103.62
Total expenses	**3,879.74**	**3,235.89**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ('EBITDA') and exceptional items for discontinued operation	**2,252.13**	**379.23**
Finance income	0.59	0.65
Finance costs	67.63	39.63
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	471.77
Total expenses	**67.04**	**510.75**
Profit/(loss) before tax	**2,185.09**	**(131.52)**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

(b) The major classes of assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Refer note no 2(i))	38,015.57	40,583.77
Other intangible assets (Refer note 2(iv))	5.90	5.90
Total non-current assets	**38,021.47**	**40,589.67**
Current assets		
Trade receivables	-	261.59
Total current assets	**-**	**261.59**
Total assets (A)	**38,021.47**	**40,851.26**
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	-	124.17
Other current liabilities	-	1,010.00
Total current liabilities	**-**	**1,134.17**
Total liabilities (B)	**-**	**1,134.17**

c) Net cash flows attributable to discontinued operations are as follows:

Net cash used in operating activities	(867.58)	(380.70)
Net cash generated from investing activities	2,585.77	18.62
Net cash outflows	**1,718.19**	**(362.08)**

iii) Assets held for sale

Management has committed to a plan to sell the following assets in near future:

Freehold land*		
Gross carrying value	2,938.48	2,938.48
Capital work in progress	81.24	81.24
	3,019.72	**3,019.72**
Plant and machinery		
Gross carrying value	-	5.00
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	-
Total	**-**	**5.00**
Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale		
Other current liabilities	-	-

*The management of the Holding Company has decided to sell land parcels situated in India at multiple places and accordingly has initiated the process of identifying a potential buyer. Hence, these land parcels are disclosed as 'Assets held for sale' during the reporting period and are measured at lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Fair value of the assets were determined using the market approach.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 40 : Employee benefits obligations

A. Defined benefit plans

Risks associated with plan provisions

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Group is exposed to various risks as follows:

Salary escalation rate	The rate at which salaries are expected to escalate in future and is used to determine the accrued gratuity based on salary at the date of separation.
Discount rate	The rate at which liabilities of future costs/payouts are discounted back to the valuation date.

Gratuity (unfunded)

The Group provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payments of Gratuity Act, 1972 to employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. For the funded plan, the Group makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The Group does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a. Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets		
Current liability	231.45	368.81
Non-current liability	974.01	938.84
Net liability position recognised in balance sheet	**1,205.46**	**1,307.65**
b. Changes in defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1,307.65	1,381.99
Current service cost	136.59	139.23
Interest cost	57.57	60.47
Employer contributions	(150.13)	(226.88)
Actuarial gain on defined benefit obligations	(146.23)	(47.16)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	**1,205.46**	**1,307.65**
c. Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss*		
Current service cost	136.59	139.23
Interest cost	57.57	60.47
	194.16	**199.70**
* The expense to discontinued operations includes Rs.2.41 lacs from Mumbai.		
d. Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gain on arising from change in financial assumption	(24.32)	7.38
Actuarial gain on arising from experience adjustment	(121.90)	(54.54)
	(146.23)	**(47.16)**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
e. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Group's plans are shown below:		
Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	5.90%	5.40%
Future salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Demographic assumption:		
Retirement age (years)	58.00	58.00
Mortality table	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate Table	
Withdrawal rate (%)		
Ages		
Up to 30 years	38.00%	38.00%
From 31 to 44 years	23.00%	23.00%
Above 44 years	12.00%	12.00%
g. Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:		
Impact of the change in discount rate		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(23.33)	(26.67)
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	24.32	22.88
Impact of the change in salary increase		
a) Impact due to increase of 0.50%	24.41	22.86
b) Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(23.63)	(26.88)
h. Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:		
Within next 12 months	359.81	238.77
Between 1-5 years	601.46	520.81
Beyond 5 years	603.45	550.05

B. The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Group will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

C. The Holding Company has one of its subsidiary named at "PCL Hotels Limited" under which number of employees in the roll of the Company as on 31.03.2022 is two. Provision for gratuity has been made for accruing liability as on 31.03.2022. Keeping in view the small number and non-materiality, actuarial valuation is not considered necessary. Provision for gratuity liability for the current year is Rs. 1.68 lacs (31 March 2021 : Rs. 1.52 lacs) for PCL Hotels Limited.

D. Defined contribution plans

The Group contribution to state governed provident fund are considered as defined contribution plans. The contribution for the current year is Rs. 282.78 lacs (31 March 2021 : Rs. 344.80 lacs) and under the schemes is recognised as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. There are no other obligations of the Group, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 41 : 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 Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group'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.

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 Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Group expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Group is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Variable rate borrowings	142,628.51	132,930.03
Fixed rate borrowings	12,131.03	11,815.72

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 Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Effect of profit before tax	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Increase by 50 basis points	(713.14)	(664.65)
Decrease by 50 basis points	713.14	664.65

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 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.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Trade creditors		
USD	0.41	0.34
EUR	0.03	0.03
Trade receivables		
GBP	0.99	0.99
FDR		
USD	0.57	0.55
EEFC bank balance		
USD	0.04	0.07
Secured loans		
USD	1.26	39.07

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 2021: 5%), EUR by 5% (31 March 2021: 5%) and GBP by 5% (31 March 2021: 5%) respectively, then this would have had the following impact:

	Effect on profit before tax	
	31 March 2022	**31 March 2021**
USD		
Increase by 5%	(4.03)	(142.58)
Decrease by 5%	4.03	142.58
EUR		
Increase by 5%	(0.13)	(0.13)
Decrease by 5%	0.13	0.13
GBP		
Increase by 5%	4.94	5.01
Decrease by 5%	(4.94)	(5.01)
	Effect on equity after tax	
USD		
Increase by 5%	2.62	92.76
Decrease by 5%	(2.62)	(92.76)
EUR		
Increase by 5%	0.08	0.08
Decrease by 5%	(0.08)	(0.08)
GBP		
Increase by 5%	(3.21)	(3.26)
Decrease by 5%	3.21	3.26

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).

The Group has no exposure in foreign currency risks other than explained above.

*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.

B. Credit risk (All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

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, 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 8. 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.

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - trade receivables

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Provision at beginning	2,002.86	1,693.89
Addition during the year	61.29	308.97
Utilised during the year	(75.21)	-
Provision at closing	**1,988.94**	**2,002.86**

Refer note 57(ii)(a) for trade receivables ageing.

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 2022	31 March 2021
Provision at beginning	28.37	706.40
Addition during the year	-	-
Reversal during the year	-	(410.05)
Utilised during the year	-	(267.98)
Provision at closing	**28.37**	**28.37**

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

C. 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 -

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Floating rate		
(a) Expiring within one year		
- Cash credit facilities (secured)	4,910.63	4,475.30

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

Contractual maturities of borrowings		
Upto one year	9,560.08	4,540.68
Between 1 and 2 years	16,923.72	17,931.31
Between 2 and 5 years	58,851.56	91,056.57
More than 5 years	61,858.93	31,709.46
Contractual maturities of trade payables		
Upto one year	8,474.42	8,746.94
Contractual maturities of security deposit received		
Upto one year	8.80	34.83
Between 1 and 2 years	4.82	67.10
Between 2 and 5 years	114.50	289.57
More than 5 years	4,875.82	4,875.82
Contractual maturities of other financials payable		
Upto one year	2,662.67	2,597.42

Note 42 : Lalit Loyalty and Membership Programme

(a) Points for Lalit Connect

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Accrued points	2.87	1.35
Redeemed points	1.86	-
Redemption percentage	64.78%	0.00%
Unexpired points	1.01	1.35

(b) Points for Lalit Plus

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Accrued points	21.18	10.27
Redeemed points	-	-
Redemption percentage	0.00%	0.00%
Unexpired points	21.18	10.27

(c) Points for Lalit Engage

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Accrued points	3.19	1.52
Redeemed points	-	-
Redemption percentage	0.00%	0.00%
Unexpired points	3.19	1.52

(d) Movement in provision

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
At the beginning of the year	155.29	155.29
Arising during the year	39.70	-
Utilised during the year	23.25	-
At the end of the year	171.74	155.29

(e) Movement in membership programme

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
At the beginning of the year	150.94	459.55
Arising during the year	951.01	359.49
Utilised during the year	875.79	668.10
At the end of the year	226.16	150.94

Note 43: Disclosures required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006:

Information as required to be furnished as per section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2022 is given below. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier under MSMED Act, 2006:		
- Principal	753.74	725.14
- Interest	20.77	57.71
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.	-	
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	20.77	57.71
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 44: 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 (till 12 May 2021)
	Mr. Gopal Jagwan, Chief Financial Officer (till October 2021)
	Mr. Himanshu Pandey, Company Secretary & Head Legal
	Mr. M.Y. Khan, Non Executive Director
	Mr. Dhruv Prakash, Non Executive Director
	Mr. Ranjan Mathai, Non Executive Director (till 31 October 2020)
	Mr. Vivek Mehra, Non Executive Director
	Ms. Shovana Narayan, Non Executive Director
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
	FIBCOM India Limited
	Global Autotech Limited
	Grand Hotel & Investments Limited
	L.P. Hospitality Private Limited
	Mangar Hotels & Resorts Limited
	Premium Exports Limited
	Premium Farm Fresh Produce Limited
	Premium Holding Limited
	Prima Realtors Private Limited
	Prima Telecom Limited
	Responsible Holding Private Limited
	Rohan Motors Limited
	Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited
	Tempo Automobiles Private Limited
	Godawari Motors Private Limited
	St. Olave's Limited
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Jayant Nanda (refer note 15)

b) Loans made to 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 guarantees for the related parties are given in the ordinary course of business and related parties have provided counter guarantees for such guarantees.

Note 44 : Related party transactions (contd')

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

Key Management Personnel: (All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Dr. Jyotsna Suri		
- Salary and wages	32.00	-
- Post employment benefits	3.14	3.14
- Lease rent paid	30.00	30.00
- Guarantee/ Undertaking received	-	82.65
- Loan (received)	-	(725.00)
- Loan repaid	100.00	-
- Sitting Fees	1.00	1.00
- Corporate guarantee provided to bank	-	14,514.00
Ms. Divya Suri Singh		
- Salary and wages	27.59	-
- Post employment benefits	1.73	2.91
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
Ms. Deeksha Suri		
- Salary and wages	27.59	-
- Post employment benefits	1.37	2.92
- Lease rent paid	24.00	24.00
Mr. Keshav Suri		
- Salary and wages	27.59	-
- Post employment benefits	1.80	2.85
- Sitting Fees	1.20	0.70
Mr. Gopal Jagwan		
- Salary and wages	13.57	15.63
- Post employment benefits	-	0.70
Mr. Himanshu Pandey		
- Salary and wages	12.80	9.78
- Employee stock option	-	0.42
- Post employment benefits	0.32	0.51
Mr. Ramesh Suri		
- Sitting fees	-	2.70

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Dr. M.Y. Khan		
- Sitting fees	1.90	2.10
Mr. Dhruv Prakash		
- Sitting fees	2.10	2.10
Mr. Ranjan Mathai		
- Sitting fees	-	0.70
Mr. Vivek Mehra		
- Sitting fees	1.70	1.90
Ms. Shovana Narayan		
- Sitting fees	1.90	1.40
Mr. Narendra Dhruv Batra	0.50	0.50
- Sitting fees		

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

Name of Company	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Deeksha Holding Limited		
- Purchase of goods	4.01	6.72
- Commission paid on corporate guarantee	245.18	76.88
- Lease rent expenses	235.76	162.87
- Maintenance charges received	8.90	8.58
- Loan (received)	(220.00)	(200.00)
- Interest accrued on borrowing	222.75	0.67
- Corporate guarantee (received)	-	14,514.00
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited		
- Interest accrued on borrowing	42.36	-
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	1.39	1.12
Prima Telecom Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.92	4.29
Responsible Holding Private Limited		
- Interest accrued on borrowing	53.82	-
- Maintenance charges received	4.94	4.78
- Donation received	-	0.44
Rohan Motors Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	8.23	8.45
- Services received	1.84	1.50
- Maintenance charges received	2.60	1.93
Subros Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	319.37	203.23
- Maintenance charges received	25.17	19.64
FIBCOM India Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.14	0.12

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name of Company	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Global Autotech Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	0.76	0.59
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	0.79	-
Cargo Motors Private Limited		
- Sale of goods / services	-	2.06
Eila Holding Limited		
Loan paid	57.98	44.58
Interest Paid	1.24	5.42
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited		
- Purchase of goods	84.43	57.72
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited		
- Services received	0.85	0.39
Godawari Motors Private Limited		
- Maintenance charges received	0.08	2.42

(g) Balance Outstanding from Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives - Receivables

Name of Company	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	106.44	106.44
Cargo Motors Private Limited	34.20	43.20
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	7.87	7.75
Deeksha Holding Limited	4.48	15.29
FIBCOM India Limited	11.27	11.36
Grand Hotel & Investments Limited	53.65	53.65
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	0.09	0.07
Prima Telecom Limited	8.63	6.03
Responsible Holding Private Limited	-	0.13
Rohan Motors Limited	7.83	2.53
Subros Limited	75.70	80.78
Godawari Motors Private Limited	-	4.22
St. Olave's Limited	168.30	130.91

Balance Outstanding as at year end.

Name	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance payable to Key Management Personnel		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	2,513.66	2,207.52
Ms. Divya Suri Singh	1.80	(0.05)
Mr. Ramesh Suri	1.36	1.36
Mr. M.Y. Khan	-	1.92
Mr. Dhruv Prakash	-	1.92
Mr. Vivek Mehra	-	1.74

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name of Company	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Balance payable to Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:		
Cargo Motors Private Limited	1.29	-
Global Autotech Limited	1.09	0.33
Rohan Motors Limited	0.67	0.98
Subros Limited	0.17	0.02
Hemkunt Service Station Private Limited	9.06	18.93
Godawari Motors Private Limited	0.05	-
Eila Holding Limited	-	58.11
Tempo Automobiles Private Limited	-	0.23
Corporate Guarantees / Undertaking (received) / payable		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri (Trust loan guarantee)	(7,895.85)	(7,690.77)
Deeksha Holding Limited	(17,610.50)	(20,500.00)
Dr. Jyotsna Suri *	(14,514.00)	14,514.00
Deeksha Holding Limited *	(14,514.00)	14,514.00

* Guarantee jointly given by Dr. Jyotsna Suri & Deeksha Holding Limited against the borrowing facility, refer note 16)

Other payable		
Premium Holding Limited	1,313.06	1,157.32
Financial liabilty component		
Deeksha Holding Limited	4,397.92	3,427.86
Responsible Holding Private Limited	566.50	690.97
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	682.43	609.99

Note 45 : Corporate social responsibility ('CSR')

In accordance with the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the board of directors of the Holding Company had constituted CSR Committee. The details for CSR activities is as follows:-

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Holding Company during the year	-	1.67
b) Total CSR during the year	17.13	17.79
Accrual towards unspent obligation in relation to		
- ongoing projects		
- other than ongoing projects		
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	17.13	17.79

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
(i) Construction/ acquisition of any assets	-	-
(ii) on purpose other than (i) above	17.13	17.79
Total amount spent	17.13	17.79
Amount yet to be spent on ongoing projects	-	-

*Based on the recommendation of CSR Committee, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2022, had considered and approved the CSR project for spending the amount of:

(a) Rs. 12.52 lacs on horticulture & housekeeping services at Jantar Mantar, Albert Hall and Hawamahal at CSR identified projects for preserving natural heritage, art and culture at Jaipur.

(b) Rs. 4.61 lacs on food & grocery distribution to poor and LGBTQ Community at Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Goa, Khajuraho, Bekal, Chandigarh & Kolkata.

The Holding Company has no ongoing projects under section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013. There is no unspent amount at the end of the year to be deposited in specified fund of schedule VII under section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 46: Capital commitments

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	3,948.39	5,219.28

Note 47: Leases

A Lease liabilities

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

Non-current	8,835.85	9,219.69
Current	479.97	243.72
Total	**9,315.82**	**9,463.41**

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

Amortisation expense on right-of-use assets	Note 33	436.31	339.94
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Note 32	1,085.00	1,128.06
Rent concession	Note 31	60.00	-
Expense relating to leases of low-value asset and short-term leases *	Note 30	467.01	306.37
Net impact on statement of profit & loss		**2,048.32**	**1,774.37**

Total lease payments considered for accounting of Ind AS 116 is Rs 1,172.59 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 1,989.76 lacs).

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

C Details about arrangement entered as a lessor

Operating lease*

The Holding 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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(a) Not later than one year	2.11	2.11
(b) Later than one year and not later than five years	9.49	8.44
(c) Later than five years	131.30	134.06

The operating lease arrangements related to discontinued operations has not been included above.

Finance lease

The Holding 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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(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	5,799.07	5,908.51
Total	**6,346.27**	**6,455.71**

D Lease liabilities

I For movement in lease liability, refer note 15 of the financial statements.

II The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2022 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Within one year	1,214.90	1,212.40
Later than one year but not later than five years	5,089.19	4,937.72
Later than five years	38,626.52	39,992.90
Total	**44,930.61**	**46,143.02**

The Group 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.

The Holding Company has applied the pratical expedient to all eligible rent concessions as provided by the standards. The Holding Company has benefitted from waiver of lease payment which has been accounted for as “other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss account.”

Note 48 : Share based payments

The Group had following share-based payment arrangements:

Scheme Name	Number of options authorised and granted	Exercise price	Fair value of option	Vesting requirements
Bharat Hotels Employee Stock Option Plan,2017	700,600	383.28	33.65	Over 4 years service from the date of grant of option as under - - At the end of a period of 1.5 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%

*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.

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Option activity during the year under the plans is set out below :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Outstanding options at the beginning of the year	226,692	384,165
Granted during the year	-	-
Vested during the year	87,030	56,673
Exercised during the year	-	-
Forfeited/(lapsed) during the year	-	-
Expired during the year	35,950	100,800
Outstanding options at the end of the year	**103,712**	**226,692**

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Expense arising from equity settled share based payment transactions	(18.36)	3.87

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	-	-	-	-
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.

The Holding Company in its Nomination and Remuneration committee meeting dated 24 September 2021 has considered for granting stock options lapsed.

Note 49: Additional information on the entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements :

As at 31 March 2022

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name of the entities in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount
Parent								
Bharat Hotels Limited	106%	77,290.65	282%	(13,711.63)	90%	86.17	285.64%	(13,625.46)
Subsidiaries incorporated in India								
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	21%	15,037.49	33%	(1,609.59)	6%	6.07	34%	(1,603.52)
Jyoti Limited	0%	10.18	0%	16.56	0%	-	0%	16.56
Prima Hospitality Private Limited	0%	1.11	0%	(3.82)	0%	-	0%	(3.82)
Prime Cellular Limited	-1%	(662.68)	3%	(150.52)	0%	-	3%	(150.52)
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust (Trust)	2%	1,799.72	25%	(1,203.36)	0%	-	25%	(1,203.36)
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	18%	12,775.27	42%	(2,066.44)	4%	3.88	43%	(2,062.56)
Non controlling interest	-10%	(7,563.29)	-21%	1,031.63	0%	-	-22%	1,031.63
Inter group eliminations	-36%	(26,075.93)	-264%	12,830.98	0%	-	-269%	12,830.98
Total	**100%**	**72,612.52**	**100%**	**(4,866.19)**	**100%**	**96.12**	**100%**	**(4,770.07)**

As at 31 March 2021

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Name of the entities in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount
Parent								
Bharat Hotels Limited	116%	90,805.87	137%	(10,551.47)	70%	30.68	138%	(10,520.79)
Subsidiaries incorporated in India								
Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	21%	16,641.01	21%	(1,636.45)	14%	5.93	21%	(1,630.52)
Jyoti Limited	0%	(6.39)	0%	(11.80)	0%	-	0%	(11.80)
Prima Hospitality Private Limited	0%	(124.46)	-5%	421.75	0%	-	-6%	421.75
Prime Cellular Limited	-1%	(512.16)	1%	(47.34)	0%	-	1%	(47.34)
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust (Trust)	4%	2,936.11	13%	(1,018.17)	8%	3.50	13%	(1,014.67)
Kujjal Hotels Private Limited	19%	14,837.83	36%	(2,741.79)	9%	3.79	36%	(2,738.00)
Non controlling interest	-8%	(6,531.66)	-18%	1,369.19	0%	-	-18%	1,369.19
Inter group eliminations	-51%	(39,742.19)	-85%	6,532.02	0%	-	-85%	6,532.02
Total	**100%**	**78,303.96**	**100%**	**(7,684.06)**	**100%**	**43.90**	**100%**	**(7,640.16)**

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 50 : Non-controlling interests

The following table summarises the financial information relating to each of the Group's subsidiaries that has material NCI, before any intra-group eliminations:

Particulars

Non-Controlling Interests (NCI)

Summarised Balance Sheet	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Current assets	1,197.66	452.98
Current liabilities	1,966.45	1,527.00
Net current (liabilities)	**(768.79)**	**(1,074.02)**
Non-current assets	34,278.60	36,089.54
Non-current liabilities	21,397.22	20,689.89
Net non-current assets	**12,881.37**	**15,399.65**
Net assets	**12,112.58**	**14,325.63**
Adjustment pertaining to interest free loan*	13,619.58	13,694.47
Accumulated non controlling interest	**(7,563.29)**	**(6,531.66)**

Summarised Statement of Profit and Loss	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Revenue	2,597.95	1,470.56
Loss for the year	(2,216.96)	(2,789.13)
Other comprehensive income	3.88	3.80
Total comprehensive income	**(2,213.08)**	**(2,785.33)**
Profit allocated to NCI	**(1,031.63)**	**(1,369.19)**
Summarised cash flows		
Cash flow from operating activities	423.84	577.63
Cash flow from investing activities	27.60	30.35
Cash flow from financing activities	(95.93)	(604.17)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	355.51	3.81

Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited

The Holding Company holds 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. 597.00 lacs arising out of revaluation exercise of certain property, plant and equipments 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. 597.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 597.00 lacs) towards non-controlling interest on a conservative basis.

Note 51 : 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 2022	31 March 2021
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)

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Discount rate	13.36	13.36
Average room revenue (ARR) growth rate	7.00	7.00
Occupancy rate	6.00	6.00
EBITDA growth rate	25.00	25.00

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. 4,891.33 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs.5,964.50 lacs). Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in three key assumptions could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the percent by which these three assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

Changes required for recoverable amount to equal carrying amount (in percent)

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Discount rate	0.28	0.28
Occupancy rate growth rate	(0.35)	(0.35)
Average room revenue (ARR) growth rate	(0.35)	(0.35)

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: 52 Contingent liabilities not provided for:

Holding Company

i) Income-tax matters:

Amounts disputed (Rs. in Lacs)

Assessment years	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
1997-98 to 2008-09	714.91	714.91
2014-15	67.01	67.01
2015-16	120.66	120.66
2016-17	122.91	122.91
2017-18	66.67	66.67
Total	**1,092.16**	**1,092.16**

Notes:

a) The above income tax matters include certain disallowances of expenses claimed by the Holding Company and certain other additions made by the assessing officer in respective years. These matters are pending with various judicial/appellate authorities including Commissioner Income Tax (Appeals) ('CIT (A)'), Income Tax Appellate Tribunal ('ITAT') and Hon'ble High court. For some of the matters, judicial/appellate authorities have decided the cases in favour of the Holding Company. However, these are being contested again by the Income Tax Department ('ITD').

The Holding 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 Holding Company. Hence, these have been disclosed as contingent liability and no provision for any liability has been deemed necessary in these standalone financial statements.

b) During the financial year ended 31 March 2020, on 19 January 2020 a search u/s 132 of the Income tax Act, 1961 was conducted by the Investigation Wing of the ITD at the business premises of the Holding Company and other Group companies and residential premises of the Chairperson and Managing Director and executive directors of the Holding Company. Further during the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, has initiated re-assessment proceedings against the Holding Company and issued notices under section 153A of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the assessment years 2014-15 to 2019-20. The Holding Company had filed its return of income for the relevant assessment years in response to the notices received. Re-assessment proceedings u/s 153A r.w.s. 143(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been concluded by the Assessing Officer in favor of the Holding Company vide its orders dated 30 September 2021. No additional tax demand has been levied against the Holding Company vide its orders.

Further, during the financial year ended 31 March 2021, the Assistant Commissioner of Income -tax, has also issued notice under section 148 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the assessment year 2013-14 to the Holding Company for re-assessment of the case. The Holding Company had filed its return of income under protest for the relevant assessment year in response to the notice received and also filed objections to the reasons received. The assessing officer rejected the objections filed by the Holding Company and passed an order against the Holding Company. The Holding Company filed writ petition against the aforesaid order before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court who issued notice to the ITD to file counter affidavit. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court also permitted the assessing officer to pass assessment order, yet the same shall not be given effect to and same shall be subject to further orders by Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

c) In mean time, the Assessing Officer issued statutory notices for completion of re-assessment proceedings which has been duly complied by the Holding Company. The Assessing Officer accepted the Holding Company's stand and passed the order u/s 143(3) r.w.s. 147 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 dated 31 March 2022 at returned loss in favour of the Holding Company. The Holding Company has withdrawn the Writ Petition as the order has been passed in favour of the Holding Company by assessing officer.

ii) Demands against the Holding Company: (All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees (note (b))	52.28	52.28
Demand for cumulative interest (note (c))	1,187.83	1,187.83
Demand by Custom authorities (note(d))	968.05	968.05
Demand of Service tax /Goods and Service tax (note (e))	528.07	638.41
Demand of Urban development tax (note (f))	203.56	310.83
Demand of stamp duty (note (g))	908.20	908.20
Demand of annual room fees (note (h))	63.22	63.22
Demand of Luxury tax (note (i))	107.12	107.12
Other claims not acknowledged as debt	204.25	180.85

a) Certain employees have filed cases in the courts/ legal forums to sought relief against their termination, suspension and assault. The liability, if any, with respect to these claims is not currently ascertainable and in view of the management, the same would not have any material effect on the standalone financial statements.

b) Interest on delayed payments of lease management fees is for one of the properties taken on lease, under a lease cum management contract, is being contested by the management and based on the legal advice, the management is of the view that the aforesaid liability shall not devolve on the Holding Company.

c) New Delhi Municipal Corporation ('NDMC') has raised a demand of cumulative interest towards alleged delays in payments of initial license fees. The Holding Company has responded to NDMC questioning the validity of such demand. NDMC has not provided the Holding Company any basis of these demands. Based on the legal advice, the management is confident that the aforesaid liability shall not devolve on the Holding Company.

d) During the year, the Holding Company has deposited a sum of Rs. 700.00 lacs as security deposit with the Custom Authorities against the demand by Custom Authorities towards import of aircraft, as the same is being challenged by the Holding Company at Customs Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal ('CESTAT'). By depositing, the Holding Company obtained no objection certificate from the authorities to dispose the aircraft. The same has been duly sold during the year. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Holding Company.

e) Demand of Service Tax/GST is being challenged by the Holding Company at various forums. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Holding Company.

f) Municipal Council of Udaipur has raised a demand of Urban development tax for the financial years 2007-08 to 2021-22. The demand has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court at Jodhpur where interim relief was granted by the Court. As on date the Holding Company has paid Rs. 45.00 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs 40.00 lacs). Based on a legal advice, the Holding Company believes that further liability shall not devolve on the Holding Company.

g) During the financial 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 Holding Company had filed a writ with the Hon'ble Jodhpur High Court. The Hon'ble Jodhpur High Court had directed the Collector Stamps not to raise any further order in this regard until the resolution of the transfer matter. The Holding Company is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Holding Company and accordingly no provision, is required in these standalone financial statements.

h) Show cause notice received from Department of Home (General) Secretariat, Goa demanding Rs. 63.22 lacs towards annual room fees for the years 2006-2011. The Holding Company had filed reply to show cause notice stating that the Holding Company has already paid their dues of annual room fees, and the demand is arbitrary and not appropriate. The matter has been subsequently disposed by the Appellate Tribunal in favor of the Holding Company.

i) During the year 2020-21, Luxury tax department of Goa has raised a demand of Rs. 107.12 lacs towards reassessment of cases for the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17 whereby they have denied the off-season rebate benefit to the Holding Company. The Holding Company has paid Rs. 10.71 lacs being demand under protest and appealed the order. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Holding Company.

iii) Other matters:

a) 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 Holding 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.

b) The Holding Company has received notices for playing music without license in the various hotels of the Holding 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.

c) During the financial year ended 31 March 2018, the Holding 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 Holding Company has responded to the aforesaid notice received. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no liability shall devolve on the Holding Company.

d) During the financial year ended 31 March 2015, Holding 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 Holding Company has deposited the differential property tax amounting to Rs. 29.49 lacs (31 March 2021 Rs. 29.49 lacs), 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.

<u>Subsidiary Company</u>

Jyoti Limited

Contingent liabilities not provided for:

For the assessment years from 2005-06 to 2014-15, demand orders amounting to Rs. 1,918.76 lacs (31 March 2021: 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. Further, the order was further contested by the Company and the demand has been finally reduced to Rs. Nil.

However, some appeal effect orders of the favorable orders to the initially reduced demand have been passed by the relevant officers and some are pending. Also, the department has filed appeals with High Court against such favorable orders.

For the assessment years 2016-17 to 2018-19, demand orders amounting to Rs. 441.44 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 304.15 lacs) were passed against the company by relevant assessing officers on account of difference between actual market rent of the property and license fee received. Appeals against the orders were filed with CIT(A) which are pending disposal as on date.

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.

Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited

Amounts disputed (Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Export commitment against EPCG licenses obtained (refer note a below)	4,575.16	5,395.56
Duty payable if export commitment not met	585.72	710.50
Service tax demand and penalty (refer note b below)	2.33	2.33
Grand Total	**5,163.21**	**6,108.39**

a) Subsequent to the year end, Company has filled application for extension of timelines by couple of years as per the notification dated 23 September, 2011 (notification no. 28/ 2015-2020).

b) Demand of service tax amounting to Rs. 2.33 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs 2.33 lacs) on account of disallowance of service tax input credit for the financial year 2016-17. In this respect, 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.

c) In earlier years, the Company had given certain portion of the premises to various entities and individuals. After acquisition by the Holding Company, 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.

Kujjal Hotels Private Limited

Amounts disputed (Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Export commitment against EPCG licenses obtained	3,821.86	3,996.12
Duty payable if export commitment not met*	477.73	732.36
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
- Estate Office , Chandigarh for delay in commencement of operations (a)	1,403.00	1,403.00
- Municipal Corporation , Chandigarh (b)	59.08	59.08
- District Court, Chandigarh (c)	50.00	50.00
- Service tax demand (d)	-	135.49
- Service tax demand (e)	-	23.84
Grand Total	**5,811.67**	**6,399.89**

* The company has obtained the EPCG License to save Custom duty (net of licenses surrendered) of Rs.732.35 lacs corresponding obligation imposed was Rs.3,996.12 lacs.

a) During the year 2013-2014, the company had received a demand notice for Rs.1875 lacs on account of delay in commencement of operations from Estate Office, Chandigarh which was later reduced to Rs.1403 lacs by the Finance Secretary. As per the orders of the finance Secretary, the company paid Rs.450 Lacs under protest and the remaining has to be deposited within a year from the date of Partial Occupation Certificate.

The company had now 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 the further amount shall remain be stayed till the final decision. Management believes that no provision is required in the financial statements.

b) During the year 2019-20 the Company received demand notice from Chandigarh Municipal Corporation for recovery of Property tax for Rs.59.08 lacs pertaining to period from 2005-2006 to 2017-2018. 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 not other commercial institutions. As on date of signing the matter is under consideration with authority. The management believes that they have a strong case and no provision is required in the financial statements.

c) 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 and the suit is at its initial stage. The management believes that they have a strong case and no provision is required in the financial statements.

d) During the year 2018-19 a show cause notice dated 24.10.2018 has been received by Company from Service tax wherein demand of Rs.135.49 lacs has been issued under section 6C of Finance Act, 1994 on account of additional service tax towards wrong abatement applied during the FY 2013-14 to FY 2016-17. The Company has filed the reply stating that their are 3 different services being provided by Hotel i.e Room, Restaurant and Mandap Keeper and accordingly 3 different abatement rates were applicable. As per the management the Company has rightly taken these abatements and are as per the prescribed provisions of law. An order was passed from the Office of The Joint Commissioner, The GST & Excise Commissionerate, Chandigarh dated 21.10.2021 vacating the demand of Service Tax of Rs.135.49 lacs under section 73 of the Finance Act,1994 (as applicable during the relevant period) read with Section 174 of the Central Goods & Service Tax Act, 2017 and also vacated the demand for interest under Section 75 of the Act and penalty under Section 76,77 & 78 of the Act.

e) A show cause notice dated 6.2.2020 has been received by the company from Service Tax department wherein demand of Rs.23.84 lacs has been issued under section 6C of Finance Act,1994 on account of additional service tax towards wrong abatement applied during the period April, 2017 to June, 2017. The company has filed the reply stating that there are 3 different services provided by the Hotel i.e. Room, Restaurant and Mandap Keeper and accordingly 3 different abatement rates were applicable. As per management of the company has rightly taken these abatements and are as per prescribed provisions of law. An order was passed by the office of The Joint Commissioner, The GST & Excise Commisionerate, Chandigarh dated 21.10.2021 vacating the demand of Service tax of Rs.23.84 lacs under Section 73 of the Finance Act,1994 (as applicable during the relevant period) read with Section 174 of the Central Goods & Service Tax Act,2017and also vacate the demand for interest under Section 75 of the Act and penalty under Section 76,77 & 78 of the Act.

Guarantees

Amounts disputed (Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Customs Department for Export obligation *	862.20	862.20
Service Tax Department	0.50	0.50

* The Company has obtained the EPCG License to save Custom duty (net of licenses surrendered) of Rs.731.50 lacs corresponding obligation imposed was Rs.5,628.74 lacs. The bank guarantees provided by Axis Bank Ltd are against the same only.

The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust

Bank guarantee given to National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology- Rs.118 lacs (Previous year Rs.118 lacs).

Note 53 : On 30 July 2022, management determined that the Holding Company was the subject of a malware-attack at one of its hotel property. Upon discovering the incident, the Holding Company shut down most of its operating systems to manage the safety of its overall systems environment. The Holding Company had limited ability to conduct operations during this time, including but not limited to arranging for stay of its customers or managing other related activities for smooth hotel operations. The Holding Company has resumed full operations at its hotel property. The Holding Company is incurring expenses relating to the malware-attack to investigate and remediate this matter and expects to continue to incur expenses of this nature in the future. The Holding Company expects that the impact of the shutdown and the ongoing impacts of the malware-attack will not have a material adverse impact on its business, revenues, expenses, results of operations, cash flows and reputation.

Note 54 :

(a) The Holding Company had obtained land on license of 99 years from NDMC with effect from 11 March 1981. The Holding Company had constructed a hotel and two commercial towers on the aforementioned land. The Holding Company is paying an annual license fee of Rs. 145.00 lacs to the NDMC which is subject to revision after every 33 years provided that increase in license fees, shall be linked to the increase in the market value of the Underlying Land, subject to 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 Holding Company filed the writ with the Hon'ble Delhi High Court challenging the demand and basis thereof. The Hon'ble High Court, in February 2017, quashed and set aside the aforementioned provisional bills directing NDMC to recompute the demand, if any, and issue final bills with the basis of calculation specifically spelt out. During the previous year, the Holding Company has received a demand notice amounting to Rs. 106,374.60 lacs. The Holding Company has filed a writ with the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and subsequent to the yearend Court has directed the Holding Company to pay license fee calculated at 100% increase on immediately preceding license fee with effect from 2014 along with interest aggregating to Rs. 1,000.00 lacs, which have been paid and recorded in the standalone financial statement by the Holding Company. Based on a legal advice, the management is of the view that no another liability shall devolve on the Holding Company in respect of this matter.

As per the license deed (which is for 99 years), the license fee for first 33 years was Rs. 145.00 lacs per annum. This could be revised up to Rs. 290.00 lacs per annum (maximum 100% increase over the existing license fee) for next 33 years. At the end of 66 years, against the license fee could be increased maximum up to 100% i.e. Rs. 580.00 lacs per annum for the remaining 33 years. NDMC has with effect from 2014 (end of first 33 years) increased the license fee multiple times totally disregarding the stipulated clause of the license deed. The Holding Company has rejected the demand and has been paying the increased license fees for Rs. 290.00 lacs per annum till date, as stipulated in the license deed.

The Holding Company has challenged the unjust increase in license fee by NDMC in Hon'ble Delhi High Court, where NDMC has agreed not to take any coercive action. The matter is listed for final arguments.

(b) During the financial year ended 31 March 2019, the Holding Company had received a show cause notice 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 Holding Company for demolition of alleged unauthorized construction. The Holding Company has filed a writ against aforesaid with the Hon'ble Delhi High court. 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 advice, believes that no liability would devolve over the Holding Company.

(c) During the preceding previous financial year, the Holding 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 New Delhi Property is not liable to stamp duty. The Holding Company has received demand order of Rs. 510.40 lacs (including penalty). Subsequently, the Holding Company has filed an appeal with Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ("CCRA") and simultaneously has obtained stay on the said demand from Hon'ble Delhi High Court. Based on the legal advice, the Holding Company is of the view that no liability would devolve on the Holding Company and accordingly no provision, at this stage, is required in these standalone financial statements.

(d) During the preceding previous financial year, the Holding Company has received the demand notice (the "Notice") from NDMC directing it to pay on provisional basis an amount of Rs. 54,336.00 lacs 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 Holding Company has obtained a stay on the said demand from Hon'ble Delhi High Court. 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 advice, believes that no liability would devolve on the Holding Company in respect of this matter.

L&DO, the owner of land (who has given this land on lease of NDMC) has demanded Rs. 54,300.00 lacs from NDMC on the ground that there has been a misuse of land leased to NDMC. Their allegation is that this was a hotel land and the Holding Company could not have built commercial towers (WTT & WTC in our case) over this land. The Holding Company is not privy to contract between L&DO and NDMC. However, the Holding Company has got the commercial towers duly sanctioned from NDMC before construction and also obtained completion certificates for the same from NDMC. With respect to the allegation of unauthorised construction, the Holding Company has stated that a compounding fee of Rs. 20.00 lacs was paid at the time of completion of the building and there is no unauthorized construction. The Holding Company has challenged this before Hon'ble Delhi High Court, and all the actions of NDMC has been stayed by the Hon'ble Delhi High court. The matter is listed for final arguments on 24 January 2023.

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

NDMC has cancelled the license deed on the allegation that the Holding Company has sold part of the license premises. This allegation is wrong as the Holding Company has not sold any part of the licensed premises. The Holding Company has challenged this cancellation in Delhi High Court, where NDMC has agreed not to take any coercive action. The matter is listed for final arguments.

In the year 2014, FIR was registered with Central Bureau of Investigation ('CBI'), Jodhpur on the basis of certain information that unlawful loss has been caused to public exchequer. The CBI after conducting its investigation has submitted its final report to the special CBI court on 16 April 2019 which states that no case for alleged offence has been made out and filed for case closure before the special CBI court. However, the special CBI court vide its order dated 13 August 2021, directed further investigation into this matter. The CBI submitted its final report on 05 June 2020 for closure of the case as no evidence is available for launching the prosecution.

However, the Special CBI Court (the "Court") refused to accept the final report of CBI and passed the directions to register criminal case against the Managing Director of the Holding Company and other persons vide its order dated 15 September 2020. Further, the Court ordered to take over the said Hotel property and revert back to the public sector unit ITDC, which should run it. Accordingly, the District collector of Udaipur, has initiated the process of takeover.

The Holding Company has filed an appeal with Hon'ble Jodhpur High Court and has obtained stay proceedings vide their order dated 22 September 2020 and possession of the property has been restored to the Holding Company. The matter is presently sub-judice.

The management based upon legal advice, believes that no liability would devolve on the Holding Company in respect of all the above matters and would be quashed by the CBI special court.

Note 55 : As per the terms of the land allocation agreement of Ahmedabad property, the Holding 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 Holding Company has applied to the State Government of Gujarat for an extension of the construction period. The management does not anticipate any concern in obtaining extension of the completion deadline for the project. Further, during the year the Holding Company has obtained fair market valuation of the property to assess the impairment since the FMV of the asset is higher than the carrying value of the CWIP of Ahmedabad property of Rs. 17,690.36 lacs.

Note 56 : 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		Unallocated Corporate		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue										
External sales	34,340.41	16,373.79	86.01	76.19	2,375.61	2,087.56	-	-	**36,802.03**	**18,537.54**
Other income	638.01	2,144.60	-	-	106.22	123.71	-	-	**744.23**	**2,268.31**
Finance income	96.84	106.72	-	-	109.19	109.19	1,046.97	3,618.89	**1,253.00**	**3,834.80**
Total Income	**35,075.26**	**18,625.11**	**86.01**	**76.19**	**2,591.02**	**2,320.46**	**1,046.97**	**3,618.89**	**38,799.26**	**24,640.65**
Less : revenue from discontinued operations	5,893.96	3,539.58	86.01	76.19	-	-	-	-	**5,979.97**	**3,615.77**
Total	**29,181.30**	**15,085.53**	**-**	**-**	**2,591.02**	**2,320.46**	**1,046.97**	**3,618.89**	**32,819.29**	**21,024.88**
Segment result	9,209.08	(3,267.22)	(46.97)	(266.37)	379.16	552.54	-	-	**9,541.27**	**(2,981.05)**
Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,865.21)	(13,572.90)	**(19,865.21)**	**(13,572.90)**
	9,209.08	**(3,267.22)**	**(46.97)**	**(266.37)**	**379.16**	**552.54**	**(19,865.21)**	**(13,572.90)**	**(10,323.94)**	**(16,553.95)**
Tax expense	4,442.57	-	(16.41)	(93.07)	-	-	-	-	**(4,426.16)**	**(7,500.70)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	**4,766.51**	**(3,267.22)**	**(30.56)**	**(173.30)**	**379.16**	**552.54**	**(19,865.21)**	**(13,572.90)**	**(5,897.77)**	**(9,053.25)**
Less: loss from discontinued operation	1,452.18	16.48	(30.56)	(173.30)	-	-	-	-	**1,421.62**	**(156.82)**
Profit for the year	**3,314.33**	**(3,283.70)**	**-**	**-**	**379.16**	**552.54**	**(19,865.21)**	**(13,572.90)**	**(7,319.40)**	**(8,896.43)**

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Hotel operations		Aircraft charter operations		Other activities		Unallocated Corporate		Total	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Segment assets	209,802.82	214,857.51	261.59	2,846.59	13,694.52	13,711.26	32,743.72	22,234.93	**256,502.65**	**253,650.29**
Transferred to discontinued operation (refer note 45)	37,759.79	38,004.67	261.59	2,846.59	-	-	-	-	**38,021.38**	**40,851.26**
Reclassified as assets held for sale (refer note 45)		5.00	-	-	-	-	3,019.72	3,019.72	**3,019.72**	**3,024.72**
Total	**172,043.03**	**176,847.84**	**-**	**-**	**13,694.52**	**13,711.26**	**29,724.00**	**19,215.21**	**215,461.55**	**209,774.31**
Segment liabilities	12,495.42	13,284.47	124.17	124.17	5,004.51	4,728.01	166,266.03	158,343.85	**183,890.13**	**176,480.50**
Transferred to discontinued operation (refer note 45)	-	-	-	1,134.17	-	-	-	-	**-**	**1,134.17**
Reclassified as assets held for sale (refer note 45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Total	**12,495.42**	**13,284.47**	**124.17**	**(1,010.00)**	**5,004.51**	**4,728.01**	**166,266.03**	**158,343.85**	**183,890.13**	**175,346.33**
Capital expenditure	4,775.34	1,284.53	-	-	558.44	551.58	-	-	**5,333.78**	**1,836.11**
Depreciation/ amortiwation	5,300.48	6,730.52	-	-	1,124.50	1,137.04	-	-	**6,424.98**	**7,867.56**
Non cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	208.37	443.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	**208.37**	**443.91**

Note: Capital expenditure includes exchange differences that have been capitalised.

Geographical information

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

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 57 (i) : Additional regulatory information as required by newly notified schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 :

a) **Details of struck-off companies :**

Name of the Struck-off Company	Nature of transactions with struck-off Holding Company	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2022	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2021	Relationship with the struck-off Holding Company, if any to be disclosed
RJK Electricals Private Limited	Electrical Installation Services	0.89	3.84	Trade payables
Dayawaan Builders And Promoters Private Limited	Cleaning Services	0.16	0.16	Trade payables
Helijet Air Private Limited	Room Rental	0.26	0.26	Trade receivables

b) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Holding Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts subject to the followings.

Quarter	Name of Bank	Particulars of security provided	Amounts as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in quarterly statements	Amount of differences
			(A)	(B)	(A-B)
30 September 2021	Yes Bank Limited	Total Inventory	1,408.94	1,339.49	69.45
		Trade receivables less than 90 Days	980.20	784.46	195.74
		Trade Payables	3,545.69	4,471.50	-925.81
31 December 2021	Yes Bank Limited	Total Inventory	1,486.13	1,421.87	64.26
		Trade receivables less than 90 Days	1,328.64	1,240.99	87.65
		Trade Payables	3,205.13	3,223.15	-18.02
31 March 2022	Yes Bank Limited	Total Inventory	1,449.28	1,332.46	116.82
		Trade receivables less than 90 Days	1,009.22	842.35	166.87
		Trade Payables	3,762.56	3,783.99	-21.43

The Holding Company has not made submission of Quarterly filings for the quarter ended on 30 June 2021 as Company was in the process of Restructuring of its existing debts.

The above difference is on account of inter unit reconciliation and the same would have no impact on the current borrowing considering the difference is not material.

c) The Group has not recognised any investment property as per Ind AS 40.

Other statutory information

d) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year.

e) The Group has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

f) The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2 (87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

g) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

   i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or,

   ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

h) The Group has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

   i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or,

   ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

i) During the year, the Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangements in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly, the prescribed disclosures of Schedule III are not required to be given.

j) The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 57 (ii) : Additional disclosures as per newly notified schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 :

(a) Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

S. No.	Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of the payment					
			Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	719.93	661.63	213.09	215.67	5.44	121.59	1,937.35
2	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	0.19	-	98.87	856.09	692.81	1,647.96
3	Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	17.27	59.33	260.34	336.94
		719.93	**661.82**	**213.09**	**331.81**	**920.86**	**1,074.74**	**3,922.25**
	Less allowances for expected credit loss				116.14	915.42	957.40	1,988.95
	Total							**1,933.30**

As at 31 March 2021

S. No.	Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	638.08	1,131.23	487.30	101.28	55.06	284.46	2,697.41
2	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	400.18	528.78	737.21	1,666.18
3	Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	54.24	133.18	149.26	336.68
	Total	638.08	1,131.23	487.30	555.70	717.02	1,170.94	4,700.27
	Less allowances for expected credit loss				454.42	661.97	886.47	2,002.86
	Total							**2,697.41**

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

(b) Trade payable ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2022

S. No.	Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Total outstanding dues of						
	Total undisputed dues of						
1	Micro and small enterprises	4.89	741.35	6.93	0.16	-	753.33
2	Other than micro and small enterprises	4,101.54	2,643.95	506.94	346.14	105.37	7,703.94
	Total disputed dues of						
3	Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.41
4	Other than micro and small enterprises	(0.00)	0.16	0.26	-	16.32	16.74
	Total	**4,106.42**	**3,385.47**	**514.13**	**346.71**	**121.69**	**8,474.42**

As at 31 March 2021

S. No.	Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Total outstanding dues of						
	Total undisputed dues of						
1	Micro and small enterprises	132.66	497.89	89.34	0.73	0.56	721.18
2	Other than micro and small enterprises	2,205.90	4,116.34	1,383.37	178.94	76.75	7,961.30
	Total disputed dues of						
3	Micro and small enterprises	2.02	1.94	-	-	-	3.96
4	Other than micro and small enterprises	1.25	37.37	4.51	-	17.37	60.50
	Total	**2,341.83**	**4,653.54**	**1,477.22**	**179.66**	**94.68**	**8,746.93**

(All Amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Note 58 : Government grants

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
At the beginning of the year	211.46	312.55
Released to the statement of profit and loss	(64.52)	(101.10)
At the end of the year	**146.94**	**211.45**
Current (refer note 23)	64.52	64.52
Non-current (refer note 19)	82.42	146.94
	146.94	**211.46**

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. The Group is required to undertake export of services. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS):

The Holding Company under SEIS receives an entitlement / credit to be sold separately or utilised against future imports. The Holding Company recognises income in respect of duty credit entitlement arising from export sales under the SEIS of the Government of India in the year of exports, provided there is no significant uncertainty regarding the entitlement and availment of the credit and the amount thereof.

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Opening balance	204.97	113.06
Add: Received	-	559.18
Less: Utilisation	-	113.06
Less: Realised during the year	-	354.21
Closing balance (Refer note 11)	**204.97**	**204.97**
Income recognised in Statement of profit and loss on account of SEIS (A)*	-	559.18
Income recognised in Statement of profit and loss on account of Other Schemes (B)	64.52	101.10
Total income recognised in the Statement of profit and loss (A+B) (Refer note 26)	**64.52**	**660.28**

Note 59 : 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.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

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	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
(A) Sale of services and product		
Revenue from hospitality services	28,994.55	13,013.22
Revenue from membership programme	218.41	359.49
Revenue from sale of traded goods	19.16	12.24
(B) Other ancillary revenue		
Rent and maintenance	1,424.21	1,330.03
Consultancy/management fee	37.39	-
Tution and application fees	268.53	277.55
Total revenue from continuing operation (A+B)	**30,962.24**	**14,992.53**
Revenue from discontinued operations in the nature of hospitality service	5,979.97	3,545.01
	36,942.22	**18,537.54**

II. Based on segment	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Hotel operations*	33,704.01	16,373.79
Aircraft charter operations*	86.01	76.19
Other activities	3,152.20	2,087.56
	36,942.22	**18,537.54**

* Includes revenue from discontinued operations

B. Contract balances

The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities:

B. Contract balances	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Trade receivables*(refer note 8)	1,933.31	2,435.82
Contract assets (unbilled revenue) (refer note 11)	256.79	106.04
Contract liabilities		
Provision for membership programme (refer note 24)	154.65	155.29
Advance from customers (refer note 23)	2,412.76	1,513.01
Deferred revenue of membership programme (refer note 23)	243.25	150.94

* 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.

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Description	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	106.04	42.35
Less : Recognised as revenue	(150.75)	(63.69)
Closing balance	**256.79**	**106.04**
Current	256.79	106.04
Non-current	-	-
Total	**256.79**	**106.04**

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.

(a) 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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	1,513.01	1,719.22
Less : Recognised as revenue	(899.75)	206.21
Closing balance	**2,412.76**	**1,513.01**
Current	2,412.76	1,513.01
Non-current	-	-
Total	**2,412.76**	**1,513.01**

(b) 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 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	306.23	614.84
Net Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue during the year	91.67	(308.61)
Closing balance	**397.90**	**306.23**

C. Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

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

Note 60 :

The Group has incurred a net loss after tax of Rs. 5,897.82 lacs (31 March 2021: Rs. 9,053.25 lacs) from its continuing operations and discontinued operations, and the Group's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 1,524.29 lacs as at 31 March 2022. However, the Holding Company has already taken various measures with an aim to improve its financial condition, inter-alia, restructuring of the existing borrowings, as mentioned in Note 15, monetization of the various assets as identified as "asset held for sale" and deploy funds available with the Company in form undrawn facility of existing borrowings for the operation of the Holding Company. Further, the Holding Company, is in advanced discussion to refinance its restructured debt by raising funds from

BPEA Investment Managers Private Limited (the "Proposed Lender"). The Holding Company has entered into an arrangement for funding with the Proposed Lender for obtaining funding in form of Secured Listed Non-convertible Debentures ("NCD") to the tune of Rs.125,000.00 lacs. As per the arrangement, the said raised funds would be utilised for refinancing the existing debt of the Holding Company of Rs. 125,422.62 lacs. And the said NCD would be repayable in traches between 60 to 96 months. The Holding Company is in advance stage and has obtained the preliminary sanction letter from the Proposed Lender.

Based on these measures and continuous efforts to improve the business performance, the management believes that it would be able to generate sustainable cash flows, discharge its obligations as they fall due and therefore the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the business operations of the Group due to lockdown, travel bans, and other emergency measures. With respect to operations of the Group, 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. Further, the Holding Company in previous year submitted its resolution plan for restructuring of its existing borrowings dated 20 February 2021 under 'Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related stress' dated 6 August 2021 ('COVID Framework' as amended from time to time) issued by Reserve Bank of India which is approved by their board of directors and has been subsequently signed and approved by the lender subsequent to the year end. Accordingly, the principal and interest payments repayable within next 12 months have been deferred as per the framework agreement, refer note 15.

Considering the overall gradual returning to normalcy of all segments of the Group, the positive performance for the year and the management's assessment of the possible impact of this pandemic on the business operation and financial position of the Group and based on its initial assessment of the current indicators of the future economic condition, the Group expects that the COVID-19 pandemic would not have any material adverse impact on the recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets and on the net worth of the Group.

Further, the management has appropriate liquidity to operate as a going concern, as detailed above. The management will continue to monitor any material changes to its COVID-19 impact assessment, resulting from the future economic conditions and future uncertainty, if any.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Rohit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 504774

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

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

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN-00004559

Sd/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President -Finance

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
(ACS: A13531)

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Place : New Delhi
Date : 24 September 2022

STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES/ ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

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

(All amounts Rs. in Lacs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Name of Subsidiaries				
		Lalit Great Eastern Kolkata Hotel Limited	**Jyoti Limited**	**Prima Hospitality Private Limited**	**PCL Hotels Limited**	**Kujjal Hotels Private Limited***
1	Reporting period	1-4-2021 to 31-3-2022	1-4-2021 to 31-3-2022	1-4-2021 to 31-3-2022	1-4-2021 to 31-3-2022	1-4-2021 to 31-3-2022
2	Reporting Currency	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
3	Share Capital	80.87	63.00	430.39	4,000.00	8,000.00
4	Reserves & Surplus	-7,530.36	-777.46	-429.28	-4,662.68	-24,348.30
5	Total Assets	39,447.84	158.98	3.91	23.49	35,422.77
6	Total Liabilities	39,447.84	158.98	3.91	23.49	35,422.77
7	Investments	-	-	-	-	-
8	Turnover	2,367.65	50.00	-	0.27	2,775.05
9	Loss before Taxation	-2,012.63	27.09	-3.82	-150.52	-2,592.22
10	Provision for Taxation	403.04	10.53	-	-	-525.78
11	Loss after Taxation	1,609.59	16.56	-3.82	-150.52	2,066.44
12	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
13	% of Shareholding	90%	99.99%	100.00%	99.80%	0%*

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

PART "B": ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Sr. No.	Particulars	Name of Joint Ventures			
1	Latest Audited Balance sheet date				
2	Shares held by the Company on the year end				
i	Number				
ii	Amount of Investment				
iii	Extent of Holding %				
3	Description of how there is significant influence				
4	Reason why not consolidated				
5	Net worth attributable to shareholding				
6	Loss for the year				
i	Considered in Consolidation				
ii	Not Considered in Consolidation				

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

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

Sd/-
Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
DIN:00004559

Sd/-
Himanshu Pandey
Company Secretary
and Head Legal
M. No. ACS 13531

Sd/-
Amit Gupta
Vice President -
Finance

Sd/-
Rajiv Chopra
Deputy Chief
Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 24th September, 2022

Note

THE LaLiT

The Lalit Suri Hospitality Group

The LaLiT New Delhi • The LaLiT Ashok Bangalore • The LaLiT Mumbai • The LaLiT Great Eastern Kolkata
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The LaLiT Grand Palace Srinagar • The LaLiT Temple View Khajuraho • The LaLiT Resort & Spa Bekal (Kerala)
The LaLiT Chandigarh • The LaLiT Mangar

The LaLiT Traveller Jaipur • The LaLiT Traveller Khajuraho

(A Bharat Hotels Enterprise)

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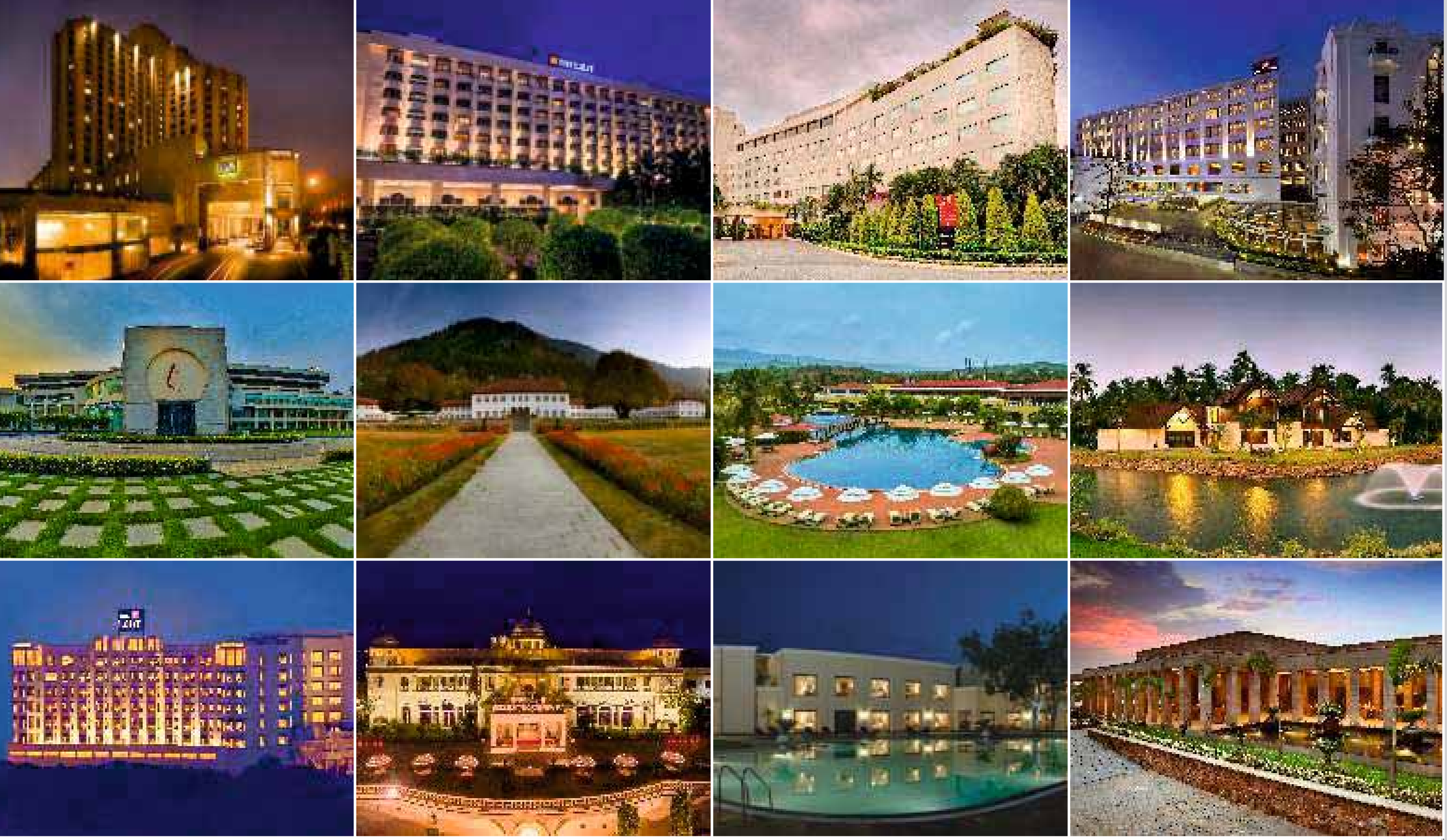

BHARAT HOTELS LIMITED

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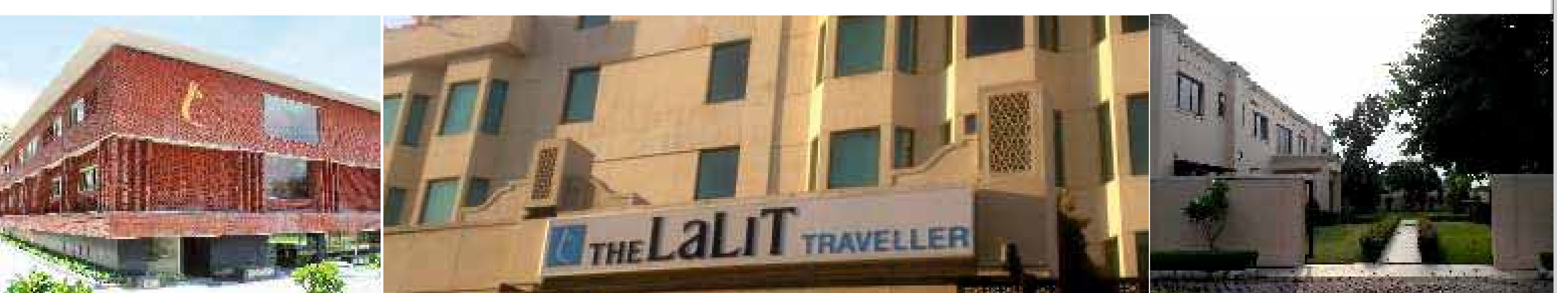

BHARAT HOTELS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022