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Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Fleur Hotels Private Limited ("the Parent"), its subsidiaries and Limited Liability Partnership Firm (the Parent, its subsidiaries and Limited Liability Partnership Firm together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and 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 significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and Limited Liability Partnership referred to in the Other Matters section below, 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 prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2020, and their consolidated loss, their consolidated total comprehensive loss, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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 made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis on Matter

Attention is invited to Note 29 of the consolidated financial statements, which sets out the Group's assessment of impact of COVID-19 pandemic situation, the uncertainties associated therewith on its financial statements and going concern assumption. Based on these assessments, the management has concluded that the Group will continue as a going concern and will be able to meet all of its obligations as well as recover the carrying amount of its assets as on March 31, 2020.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

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

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

- In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries and Limited Liability Partnership audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries and Limited Liability Partnership, is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.

- 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

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

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 SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial 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 Parent and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information 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 the 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.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those 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 Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of 6 subsidiaries and 1 Limited Liability Partnership Firm (as mentioned below), whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 108,423.88 lacs as at March 31, 2020, total revenues of Rs. 10,263.70 lacs and net cash outflows amounting to Rs. 531.61 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 Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and LLP, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and LLP is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Subsidiaries and Limited Liability Partnership Firm included in consolidated financial statements and not audited by us are as below:

A. Subsidiaries -
  1. Celsia Hotels Private Limited
  2. Inovoa Hotels & Resorts Limited
  3. Iora Hotels Private Limited
  4. Ophrys Hotels Private Limited
  5. Bandhav Resorts Private Limited
  6. Berggruen Hotels Private Limited

B. Limited liability partnership firm -
  1. Mezereon Hotels LLP

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and LLP incorporated in India referred to in the Other Matters section above 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 purposes 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 Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity 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 the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Parent and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

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

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Parent has paid no remuneration to its directors during the year.

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 consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group. (Refer Note 32)

   ii) The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts. (Refer Note 43)

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iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. (Refer Note 44)

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W / W-100018)

Vijay Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 094468)
UDIN: 20094468AAAACQ7209

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2020

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Fleur Hotels Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent") and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors of the subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, in terms of their

reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion 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 referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the Parent and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the

Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to 6 subsidiary companies incorporated in India, is based solely on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W / W-100018)

Vijay Agarwal
(Partner)
(Membership No. 094468)
UDIN: 20094468AAAACQ7209

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2020

Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	210,918.49	99,657.78
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	18,882.07	69,022.41
(c) Intangible assets	5	237.10	132.32
(d) Goodwill on consolidation	5	25,054.33	9,332.39
(e) Right to use asset	6	23,301.75	-
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	0.30	-
(ii) Other financial assets	7	5,439.99	3,631.67
(g) Non-current tax assets (net)	8.1	1,692.91	538.48
(h) Other non-current assets	8.2	15,970.88	17,396.80
		301,497.82	199,711.85
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	481.27	308.22
(b) Financial assets	10		
(i) Trade receivables		4,770.01	2,262.60
(ii) Cash and Cash equivalents		2,367.19	1,137.71
(iii) Investments		-	364.16
(iv) Other financial assets		853.37	1,138.76
(v) Loans		-	210.00
(c) Other current assets	11	2,456.72	1,792.33
		10,928.56	7,213.78
Total Assets		312,426.38	206,925.63
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Share capital	12	8,289.77	5,928.63
(b) Other Equity	13	130,364.01	97,396.20
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		138,653.78	103,324.83
(c) Non-controlling interests	14	3,900.04	3,300.00
Total Equity		142,553.82	106,624.83
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities	15		
(i) Borrowings		104,888.35	72,834.00
(ii) Other financial liabilities		576.56	512.04
(b) Provisions	16	58.95	39.12
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	2,243.25	456.49
(d) Lease liability	18	31,942.48	-
(e) Other non-current liabilities	19	2,119.63	4,338.64
		141,829.22	78,180.29
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities	20		
(i) Borrowings		8,636.03	4,620.00
(ii) Trade payables		7,376.67	3,991.15
(iii) Other financial liabilities		10,286.71	12,346.31
(b) Other current liabilities	21	1,527.46	1,037.28
(c) Provisions	16	216.47	125.77
		28,043.34	22,120.51
Total Liabilities		169,872.56	100,300.80
Total Equity and Liabilities		312,426.38	206,925.63

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 47

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vijay Agarwal
Partner

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Fleur Hotels Private Limited

Patanjali G. Keswani
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN-00002974

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2020

Inder Pal Batra
Chief Financial Officer

Sonali Manchanda
Company Secretary

FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD. New Delhi

Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Revenue from operations	22	35,662.67	23,331.74
Other Income	23	616.24	361.06
Total Income (I)		36,278.91	23,692.80
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	24	3,275.85	2,405.90
Employee benefits expense	25	7,303.68	4,279.40
Other expenses	26	13,690.57	10,319.86
Total Expenses (II)		24,270.10	17,005.16
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (I-II)		12,008.81	6,687.64
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	5,966.44	2,754.53
Finance costs	28	10,279.41	3,628.44
Finance income	29	(319.97)	(176.09)
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(3,917.07)	480.76
Tax expense:	31		
(1) Current tax (MAT)		125.86	117.37
(2) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		8.13	0.81
(3) Deferred tax		(158.08)	(81.27)
		(24.09)	36.91
(Loss)/Profit for the period		(3,892.98)	443.85
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(7.94)	4.69
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.06)	(1.02)
		(8.00)	3.67
Total Comprehensive (loss)/Income for the year		(3,900.98)	447.52
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(3,892.98)	443.85
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(3,892.98)	443.85
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(3,900.98)	447.52
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(3,900.98)	447.52
Non-controlling interests		-	-
(Loss)/Earnings per equity share			
(1) Basic	30	(6.24)	0.85
(2) Diluted	30	(6.24)	0.85

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 47

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vijay Agarwal
Partner

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fleur Hotels Private Limited

Patanjali G. Keswani
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN-00002974

Inder Pal Batra
Chief Financial Officer

Sonali Manchanda
Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2020

FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD.
New Delhi

Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Consolidated statement of Changes in Equity as at March 31, 2020

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	No. of shares	Amount Rs in lakhs
At April 1, 2018	59,286,253	5,928.63
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	59,286,253	5,928.63
Issued during the year	23,611,439	2,361.14
As at March 31, 2020	82,897,692	8,289.77

B. Other Equity
For the year ended March 31, 2020

Rs in lakhs

		Reserves and Surplus					Items of OCI	Non-controlling interest	Other equity
	Other component of Equity	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Equity Component-Preference Share	Compulsory convertible debentures	Surplus in the statement of Profit and Loss	Remeasurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans and income tax effect		
Balance as at April 1, 2018	-	89,422.28	-	-	2,279.94	(2,235.15)	(2.85)	1,020.06	90,484.28
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	443.85	-	-	443.85
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	3.67	-	3.67
On account of merger (Refer Note 40)	21.52	9,690.20	-	83.58	-	(30.91)	-	-	9,764.39
Issue of compulsory convertible debentures		-	-	-	(2,279.94)	-	-	2,279.94	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	21.52	99,112.48	-	83.58	-	(1,822.21)	0.82	3,300.00	100,696.20
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(3,892.98)	-	-	(3,892.98)
Issue of share capital	(21.52)	40,901.04	-	-	-	-	-	600.04	41,479.56
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(8.00)	-	(8.00)
Reversal of Deferred Tax Liability created on acquisition of Intangible Assets		-	-	-	-	556.40	-	-	556.40
Retrospective impact of Ind AS 116 (Refer Note 34)		-	-		-	(3,362.11)	-	-	(3,362.11)
Capital reserve		-	(1,205.02)		-	-	-	-	(1,205.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	-	140,013.52	(1,205.02)	83.58	-	(8,520.90)	(7.18)	3,900.04	134,264.05

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 47

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vijay Agarwal
Partner

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fleur Hotels Private Limited

Patanjali G. Keswani
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN-00002974

Inder Pal Batra
Chief Financial Officer

Sonali Manchanda
Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2020

FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD.
New Delhi

Fleur Hotels Private Limited

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

		For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rs in lakhs)	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Rs in lakhs)
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit/(Loss) before tax	**(3,917.07)**	480.76
	Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	**5,966.44**	2,754.53
	Lease equalisation reserve	**-**	480.50
	Finance income (including fair value change in financial instruments)	**(141.82)**	(134.87)
	Finance costs (including fair value change in financial instruments)	**10,054.20**	3,421.70
	Provision for gratuity	**36.39**	12.69
	Provision for leave encashment	**53.10**	13.55
	Provision for litigation	**13.10**	13.10
	Provision for doubtful debts	**246.02**	-
	Net gain on sale of property, plant & equipment	**1.44**	-
	Net gain on sale of current investments	**(178.12)**	(1.44)
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	**12,133.68**	7,040.52
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) in trade receivables	**(2,208.27)**	(88.93)
	(Increase) /Decrease in loans and advances and other current assets	**(328.83)**	(627.47)
	(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	**(113.41)**	(54.07)
	Increase in liabilities and provisions	**(750.66)**	4,814.06
	Cash Generated from Operations	**8,732.51**	11,084.11
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	**977.80**	(216.63)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**9,710.31**	10,867.48
B.	**Cash flows used in investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant & equipment including CWIP, capital advances and capital creditors	**(68,002.81)**	(30,458.22)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	**1,128.28**	-
	Purchase of investment in subsidiary companies (including impact of fair value changes in loan to subsidiaries)	**(0.30)**	-
	Proceeds from sale of current investment(net)	**542.27**	(246.71)
	Interest received	**141.82**	134.87
	Net Cash flow used in investing activities (B)	**(66,190.74)**	(30,570.06)
C	**Cash flows from financing activities***		
	Proceeds from issuance of share capital	**42,035.64**	506.55
	Payment of Lease liability	**(2,061.53)**	-
	Proceeds from Minority	**600.04**	-
	Proceeds from long term borrowings(Net)	**23,077.35**	22,477.43
	Repayment of short term borrowings	**783.06**	450.00
	Interest paid	**(7,723.08)**	(3,421.68)
	Net Cash from financing activities (C)	**56,711.48**	20,012.30

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Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 (Rs in lakhs)	For the year ended March 31, 2019 (Rs in lakhs)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**231.05**	309.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**1,137.71**	820.44
Cash and cash equivalents acquired on inclusion of new subsidiary	**998.43**	7.55
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2,367.19**	1,137.71
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on Hand	**40.91**	21.99
Balances with Scheduled Banks in		
- Current accounts	**2,146.30**	1,115.72
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	**179.98**	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**2,367.19**	1,137.71

*The above statement does not include assets and liabilities transferred from Meringue Hotels Private Limited to the Company under the Scheme of Arrangement (Refer note 40)

* There are no non-cash changes arising from financing activities.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements. 1 to 47

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vijay Agarwal
Partner

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fleur Hotels Private Limited

Patanjali G. Keswani
Chairman & Managing Director
DIN-00002974

Inder Pal Batra
Chief Financial Officer

Sonali Manchanda
Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 29, 2020

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1. Corporate Information

Fleur Hotels Private Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Asset No. 6, Aerocity Hospitality District, New Delhi-110037.

The Company, its subsidiaries and limited liability partnership (together referred as "The Group") intendto carry out business of developing, owning, acquiring, renovating and promoting hotels, motels, resorts, restaurants, etc. under the brand name of Lemon Tree Hotel, Lemon Tree Premier, Red Fox Hotel, Aurika, Keys Lite, Keys Prima and Keys Select.

The consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of directors on May 29, 2020.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Significant accounting policies

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), and the provisions of the Companies Act ,2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on an accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value/ amortised cost (refer note 34).

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

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, expect where otherwise indicated.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company its subsidiaries and limited liability partnership (together referred as "The Group") as at 31 March 2020. 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 return

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's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

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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. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control 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.

On transition to IND AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2015 in the consolidated financial statements, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property plant and equipment.

Consolidation procedure:

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. 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.

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

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- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Business combinations and goodwill

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'sidentifiable 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. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

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 recognised in accordance with Ind AS 37 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with Ind AS 18 Revenue.

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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.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

(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

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- 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) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Presentation currency is the currency in which the company's financial statements are presented. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash. All the financial information presented in Indian Rupees (INR) has been rounded to the nearest of lakhs rupees, except where otherwise stated.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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).

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(d) Fair value measurement

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

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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the 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 is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Group determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value. External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities. The management selects external valuer on various criteria such as market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained by valuer. The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

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The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.

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 (note 29)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 34)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 34)

(e) Revenue recognition

The Group earns revenue primarily from the business of carrying developing, owning, acquiring, renovating and promoting hotels, motels, resorts, restaurants, etc. under the brand of Lemon Tree Premier, Lemon Tree Hotel, Red Fox Hotel, Aurika, Keys Lite, Keys Prima and Keys Select.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group has applied Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" which establishes a comprehensive framework to depict timing and amount of revenue to be recognised. The Group has adopted Ind AS 115 using cumulative catch-up transition method, where any effect arising upon application of this standard is recognised as at the date of initial application (i.e April 1, 2018). The standard is applied only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under previous standards on revenue i.e Ind AS 18 and Ind AS 11. There was no impact on adoption of Ind AS 115 to the financial statements of the Group.

In arrangements for room revenue and related services, the Group has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115 for recognition of Revenue from contract with customer, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation. The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering room revenue and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Group has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sales tax/ value added tax (VAT)/Goods & Service Tax(GST) is not received by the Group on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Rooms, Restaurant, Banquets and Other Services

Income from guest accommodation is recognized on a day to day basis after the guest checks

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into the Hotels and are stated net of allowances. Incomes from other services are recognized as and when services are rendered. Sales are stated exclusive of Service Tax, Value Added Taxes (VAT), Goods and Service Tax(GST) and Luxury Tax. Difference of revenue over the billed as at the year-end is carried in financial statement as unbilled revenue separately.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, sale of food and beverage are recognized at the points of serving these items to the guests. Sales are stated exclusive of Sales Tax / VAT/GST.

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost,interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the income statement.

Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Management Fee

Revenue from management services comprises fixed & variable income. Fixed income is recognised pro-rata over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered. Variable income is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreement.

(f) Taxes

Taxes comprises current income tax and deferred tax

Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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.

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Deferred tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits (including MAT credit) 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, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets (including MAT credit available) 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.
Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained

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about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date.

If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

Sales/ value added taxes/GST paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes/GST paid, except:
- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

(g) Property, plant and equipment

On transition to IND AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property plant and equipment

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, 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. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Freehold land is not depreciated.

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 profit or loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided as per schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 on Straight Line Method over its economic useful life of fixed assets as follows:

Fixed Assets	Useful life considered (SLM)
Plant & Machinery	15 Years
Building	60 Years/leased life
Electrical installations and fittings	10 Years
Office Equipments	5 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	8 Years
Crockery, cutlery and soft furnishings	3 Years
Commercial Vehicles	6 Years
Private Vehicles	8 Years
Computers	3 Years

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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference

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between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

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

(h) Intangible assets

On transition to IND AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Intangible assetsrecognised as at April 1, 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such Intangible asset.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as 3 years and the same shall be amortised on Straight line basis over its useful life.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually at year end either individually or at the cash generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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 recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

(i) Borrowing costs

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

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance aproject, the amount capitalised represents the actualborrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds areavailable out of money borrowed specifically to financea project, the income generated from such currentinvestments is deducted from the total capitalizedborrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance aproject form part of general borrowings, the amountcapitalised is calculated using a weighted average ofrates applicable to relevant general borrowings of thecompany during the year. Capitalisation of borrowingcosts is suspended and charged to profit and loss duringthe extended periods when the active development onthe qualifying assets is interrupted.

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expectedlife of the financial liability or a shorter period, whereappropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability after considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

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(j) Leases

As per IND AS 17 applicable till period ended March 31, 2019

As a lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

As a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Operating lease receipt are recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As per IND AS 116 applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2019

The Group assesses that the 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:

(1) The contract involves the use of an identified asset,
(2) The Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
(3) The Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Group as a lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments over the lease term. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company adopts the incremental borrowing rate for the entire portfolio of leases as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, exercise price of a purchase option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease

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liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.
The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these low value leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases where the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(k) Inventories

Stock of food & beverages, stores and operating supplies are valued at lower of cost and net realisable Value. 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 realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to make sale.

(l) 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 valueless costs of disposal and its value in use. The 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 Group of assets. Where 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 net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. 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 products, industries, or country in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment 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 unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(m) Provisions

General

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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent Assets/ Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in notes to accounts when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

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(n) 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 recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Retirement benefit in the form of gratuity is a defined benefit scheme.Gratuity liability of employees is accounted for on the basis of actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method at the close of the year. Company's contribution made to Life Insurance Corporation is expensed off at the time of payment of premium.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (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. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Retirement benefits in the form of Superannuation Fund is a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective trusts

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

The Group treats leaves expected to be carried forward for measurement purposes. Such compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected

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unit credit method at the year-end. Remeasurement gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. 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. Where Group has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

(o) 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.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following 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 measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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.

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, loans to subsidiaries etc. For more information on receivables, refer to Note 9.

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

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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 Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

Derecognition

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

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

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) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset.

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

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

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

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: 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.

Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

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, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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. For more information refer Note 15.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

If a financial guarantee is an integral element of a debt instrument held by the entity, it should not be accounted for separately.

Derecognition

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

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Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated 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.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(q) 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 does not include depreciation and amortization expense, interest income, finance costs and tax expense.

(r) Cash Flow Statement

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

(s) Common Control business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control using the pooling of interest method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves are preserved and appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to Capital Reserve Account and is presented separately as Common Control Transactions Capital Reserve Account.

In terms of the scheme the amalgamation has been accounted for in accordance with the pooling of Interest Method. As per said scheme, the financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior period has been restated w.e.f the appointed date as if business combination occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination.

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Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

3. Property, Plant & Equipment

Rs. in lakhs

	Tangible Assets											
Particulars	Freehold land	Building on freehold Land	Building on leasehold land	Plant and Machinery	Electrical fittings	Electrical equipments	Office equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Crockery, cutlery and soft furnishings	Computers	Vehicles	Total (Tangible Assets)
Cost or valuation												
As at April 1, 2018	23,308.60	29,956.06	15,840.32	7,641.97	1,453.60	1,002.72	108.71	3,023.18	684.93	109.04	207.19	83,336.28
Additions	261.86	15,645.25	24.68	2,690.46	1.23	46.44	16.23	1,043.28	803.19	76.50	78.14	20,687.26
Acquired on Amalgamation (Refer Note 40)	4,809.56	-	-	-	-	-	2.81	-	-	0.35	4.40	4,817.13
As at March 31, 2019	28,380.02	45,601.31	15,865.00	10,332.42	1,454.83	1,049.16	127.75	4,066.46	1,488.11	185.90	289.74	108,840.67
Additions	788.70	56,838.79	68.16	7,267.52	14.31	12.38	64.92	2,356.93	1,853.44	232.94	364.13	69,862.22
Additions on inclusion of new subsidiary (Refer Note 41)	7,677.99	35,368.71	60.18	3,509.33	214.58	123.70	-	529.23	-	23.03	-	47,506.74
Disposals	1,118.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.85	1,177.70
As at March 31, 2020	**35,727.86**	**137,808.81**	**15,993.34**	**21,109.27**	**1,683.71**	**1,185.24**	**192.67**	**6,952.61**	**3,341.55**	**441.86**	**595.03**	**225,031.93**
Depreciation												
As at April 1, 2018	-	1,112.19	769.79	1,704.24	565.60	372.83	70.24	1,307.35	409.08	69.13	70.22	6,450.68
Charge for the year	-	616.84	256.50	768.53	194.45	132.12	15.90	447.97	227.93	30.04	36.49	2,726.77
As at March 31, 2019	-	1,729.03	1,026.29	2,472.77	760.05	504.95	87.21	1,755.32	637.00	99.41	110.84	9,182.89
Charge for the year	-	1,543.00	257.86	1,314.48	217.99	170.62	17.30	607.63	685.81	90.47	74.81	4,979.97
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.42	49.42
As at March 31, 2020	-	**3,272.02**	**1,284.15**	**3,787.25**	**978.04**	**675.57**	**104.52**	**2,362.96**	**1,322.81**	**189.88**	**136.23**	**14,113.44**
				217.99	760.05					29.52	106.71	
Net Block												
As at March 31, 2020	**35,727.86**	**134,536.79**	**14,709.19**	**17,322.02**	**705.67**	**509.67**	**88.15**	**4,589.65**	**2,018.74**	**251.98**	**458.80**	**210,918.49**
As at March 31, 2019	28,380.02	43,872.28	14,838.70	7,859.66	694.78	544.20	40.54	2,311.14	851.11	86.48	178.91	99,657.78

Net book value	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Plant, property and equipment	210,918.49	99,657.78

Notes

a). Certain property, plant and equipments are pledged as collateral against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in Note no. 15 on "Borrowings".

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Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

4. Capital work-in-progress

	As at March 31, 2020 (Rs in lakhs)	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs in lakhs)
Hotel at Mumbai		
(Acquired on Amalgamation (Refer note 39))		
Material	13,469.86	16,250.85
Professional charges	2,206.60	2,137.67
Borrowing cost	3,352.24	3,037.44
Salary, wages & bonus	343.35	327.07
Project staff expenses other then salary	647.71	400.96
Travelling	54.91	54.91
Rates and taxes	5,408.85	5,186.04
Others	784.70	182.54
	26,268.22	27,577.48
Less Capitalised during the year	(26,268.22)	-
	-	27,577.48
Hotel at Udaipur		
Material	14,818.99	14,818.99
Professional charges	2,944.02	2,944.02
Borrowing cost	1,527.46	1,527.46
Salary, Wages & Bonus	242.38	242.38
Project staff expenses other then salary	175.45	175.45
Travelling	27.88	27.88
Rates and taxes	46.89	46.89
Others	0.26	0.26
Less Capitalised during the year	(19,437.09)	-
	346.24	19,783.33
Hotel at Kolkata		
Material	6,706.87	6,706.87
Professional charges	1,229.58	1,229.58
Borrowing cost	591.41	591.41
Salary, Wages & Bonus	129.18	129.18
Project staff expenses other then salary	137.32	137.32
Travelling	15.59	15.59
Others	1.36	1.36
Less Capitalised during the year	(8,811.31)	-
	-	8,811.31
Hotel at MIAL Aerocity		
Material	5,615.14	1,035.97
Professional charges	4,917.86	4,868.16
Borrowing cost	134.04	-
Lease rent	5,934.79	5,271.57
Salary, wages & bonus	210.20	97.84
Project staff expenses other then salary	157.06	91.45
Travelling	34.00	29.19
Rates and taxes	1,482.17	1,413.59
Others	47.82	42.52
	18,533.08	12,850.29
Work in progress at corporate office	2.75	-
Total	18,882.07	69,022.41

FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD. New Delhi

Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
5. Intangible Assets

Rs in lakhs

Particulars	Software	Licenses	Brand	Total	Goodwill on Consolidation
Cost or valuation					
As at April 1, 2018	130.99			130.99	9,332.39
Additions	77.07			77.07	-
As at March 31, 2019	208.06	-	-	208.06	9,332.39
Acquired on Amalgamation (Refer Note 38)	155.97			155.97	-
Additions on inclusion of new subsidiary (Refer Note 41)	1.70	1,900.00	100.00	2,001.70	15,165.54
Deferred Tax Liability created on acquisition of Intangible Assets	-			-	556.40
Disposals	-	1,900.00	100.00	2,000.00	-
As at March 31, 2020	365.73	-	-	365.73	25,054.33
Amortisation and impairment					
As at April 1, 2018	45.44			45.44	-
Amortisation	30.30			30.30	-
As at March 31, 2019	75.74	-	-	75.74	-
Amortisation	52.89			52.89	-
Additions on inclusion of new subsidiary (Refer Note 41)	-			-	-
As at March 31, 2020	128.63	-	-	128.63	-
Net Block					
As at March 31, 2020	237.10	-	-	237.10	25,054.33
As at March 31, 2019	132.32	-	-	132.32	9,332.39

Net book value	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Intangible assets	237.10	132.32

6. Right to use asset

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2019	23,070.62
Additions during the year	1,360.89
Disposals during the year	-
Depreciation during the year (apportioned in P&L)	936.72
Depreciation during the year (Capitlised during the year)	193.04
Balance as at March 31, 2020	23,301.75

FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD.
New Delhi

7 Financial assets	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(i) Other financial assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits at amortised cost	4,422.27	3,187.97
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	354.70	138.25
Fixed deposits under lien*	663.02	305.45
Total	5,439.99	3,631.67

* Fixed deposits under lien includes deposits lien marked with banks against guarantees issued in favour of various Government departments.

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FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD.
New Delhi

8.1	**Non-current tax assets (net)**	**As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs**	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
	Advance Income Tax (net of provision for taxation)	**1,692.91**	538.48
	Total	**1,692.91**	538.48

8.2	**Other non-current assets**	**As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs**	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
	Capital Advances	**171.64**	1,707.20
	Balance with statutory/ government authorities	**48.81**	48.81
	Prepaid expenses	**58.99**	145.97
	Reserve for straightlining of rent receivable	**115.34**	-
	Unamortised portion of security deposits	**15,576.10**	15,494.82
	Total	**15,970.88**	17,396.80

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FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD.
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Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

9 **Inventories** (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)	**As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs**	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)	**125.19**	68.81
Liquor and wine	**91.21**	74.94
Stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	**264.87**	164.47
Total	**481.27**	308.22

As at March 31, 2020: Rs. 5.48 lakhs, (March 31, 2019: Rs. 5.48 lakhs) was recognised as provision for inventories carried at net realisable value.
Refer footnote to Note 15 for inventories pledged.

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FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD. New Delhi

10 Financial assets

	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(i) Trade receivables		
Trade receivables	4,770.01	2,262.60
	4,770.01	2,262.60
Break-up for security details:		
Secured, considered good		
Secured, considered doubtful		
Unsecured, considered good	4,770.01	2,262.60
Doubtful	1,333.53	18.35
	6,103.54	2,280.95
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Doubtful	1,333.53	18.35
	1,333.53	18.35
Total	4,770.01	2,262.60

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
The interest free credit period given to customers is upto 90 days.

	As At March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As At March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks		
On current & cash credit accounts	2,146.30	1,115.72
Deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less	179.98	-
Cash on hand	40.91	21.99
Total	2,367.19	1,137.71

	As At March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As At March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(iii) Investments		
Unquoted equity shares of companies other than subsidiary and associate companies at fair value through profit and loss		
3,031 (Previous Year: Nil) equity shares of SEP Energy Private Limited of Rs.10 each fully paid.	0.30	-
Investments at fair value through Profit & Loss		
Unquoted mutual funds		
Nil (Previous year 8,228.985) Units of Reliance Money Manager Fund	-	217.28
Nil (Previous year 3,219.743) Units of Reliance Liquid Fund	-	146.88
	0.30	364.16
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	364.16
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	0.30	-
Current	-	364.16
Non-Current	0.30	-
Total	0.30	364.16

FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD. New Delhi

	As At March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As At March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(iv) Other financial assets		
Advances recoverable		
- Employee Advance	1.47	0.97
- to related parties	0.29	-
- Others	762.44	1,106.22
- Others, considered doubtful	8.75	8.75
	772.95	1,115.93
Provision for doubtful advances	(8.75)	(8.75)
	764.20	1,107.19
Security deposits	38.68	25.01
	38.68	25.01
Others		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	50.49	6.56
Total	853.37	1,138.76

	As At March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As At March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(v) Loans		
Loans & advance to related parties	-	210.00
	-	210.00

11 Other current assets	As At March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As At March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Unbilled revenue	-	0.12
Balance with statutory/ government authorities	1,123.37	582.49
Security deposit	-	3.20
Prepaid expenses	385.65	249.82
Unamortized portion of security deposits	947.70	956.70
Total	2,456.72	1,792.33

FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD. New Delhi

12 Share capital

Authorised Share Capital

	Equity shares	
	No. of shares	**Rs in lakhs**
As at April 1, 2018	121,000,000	12,100.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**121,000,000**	**12,100.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year*	300,000	30.00
As at March 31, 2020	**121,300,000**	**12,130.00**

Authorised Preference Share Capital

	Preference shares (Face Value of Rs. 100 each)		Preference shares (Face Value of Rs. 10 each)	
	No. of shares	**Rs in lakhs**	**No. of shares**	**Rs in lakhs**
As at April 1, 2018	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year*	1,000,000	100.00	11,400,000	1,140.00
As at March 31, 2020	**1,000,000**	**100.00**	**11,400,000**	**1,140.00**

* Authorised Equity Share Capital and Preference Share Capital has been increased consequent to amalgamation of Meringue Hotels Private Limited with Fleur Hotels Private Limited

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. 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 distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Issued equity capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**No. of shares**	**Rs in lakhs**
As at April 1, 2018	**59,286,253**	**5,928.63**
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**59,286,253**	**5,928.63**
Issued during the year*	23,611,439	2,361.14
As at March 31, 2020	**82,897,692**	**8,289.77**

*Company has issued 12,265,439 shares on non cash consideration to Meringue Hotels Private Limtied shareholders on merger (Refer Note 38). Further during the year, the Company has issued 1,13,46,000 Complusorily Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each which has been converted into 1,13,46,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

5

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	**% held**	**No. of shares**	**% held**
Equity shares of Rs. 1 each fully paid up				
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	43,311,609	52.25%	34,374,498	57.98%
APG Strategic Real Estate Pool N.V.	34,616,555	41.76%	24,911,755	42.02%
Dandelion Hotels Private Limited(Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Lemon Tree Hotels Limited)	4,969,528	5.99%	-	-

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

	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
	No. of Shares	**No of Shares**
Equity shares allotted as fully paid, pursuant to amalgamations (Refer note 40)	12,265,439.00	-

13 Other equity

Securities Premium	**Rs in lakhs**
As at April 1, 2018	**89,422.28**
Increase: On merger with Meringue Hotels Private Limited (Refer Note 40)	9,690.20
As at March 31, 2019	**99,112.48**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	40,901.04
As at March 31, 2020	**140,013.52**

Retained Earnings	**Rs in lakhs**
As at April 1, 2018	**(2,238.00)**
On amalgamation	(30.91)
Profit for the year	447.53
As at March 31, 2019	**(1,821.38)**
Impact of Ind AS 116 (Refer Note 34)	(3,362.11)
Profit for the year	(3,900.98)
Reversal of Deferred Tax Liability created on acquisition of Intangible Assets (Refer Note 41)	556.40
As at March 31, 2020	**(8,528.07)**

Other component of equity	**Rs.**
At 1 April 2018	**-**
Increase / (Decrease) during the year	21.52
At 31 March 2019	**21.52**
Increase / (Decrease) during the year	(21.52)
At 31 March 2020	**-**

Capital reserve	Rs. in lakhs
At 1 April 2018	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-
At 31 March 2019	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	(1,205.02)
At 31 March 2020	(1,205.02)

Preference Share Capital-equity component	Rs. in lakhs
As at April 1, 2018	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-
Increase: On merger with Meringue Hotels Private Limited (Refer Note 40)	83.58
As at March 31, 2019	83.58
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-
As at March 31, 2020	83.58

	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Other reserves		
Securities Premium	140,013.52	99,112.48
Retained Earnings	(8,528.07)	(1,821.38)
Preference Share Capital-equity component	83.58	83.58
Other component of equity	-	21.52
Capital reserve	(1,205.02)	-
Total	130,364.01	97,396.20

Securities premium: Securities premium comprises premium received on issue of shares.
Retained earnings: Retained earnings comprise balances of profit and loss at each year end.
Capital Reserve: The capital reserve is created on account of shares issued to Meringue under amalgamation.

14 Non-controlling interest	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Non-controlling interest	3,900.04	3,300.00
Total	3,900.04	3,300.00

FLEUR HOTELS PVT. LTD. New Delhi

15 Financial Liabilities	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(i) Non-current borrowings		
Term Loans		
Indian rupee loans from Banks (Secured)		
Axis Bank Limited (Refer note 1 and 9 below)	30,188.68	20,787.24
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited (Refer note 5 and 6 below)	9,439.74	9,902.49
Yes bank Limited (Refer note 2 to 4, 7 and 13 below)	43,609.50	42,057.93
Indusind Bank Limited (Refer note8, 10 to 12 and 14 below)	8,065.41	-
Vehicle loans (Refer note 17 below)	249.39	86.34
Rupee term loans from financial institutions		
Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited (Refer note 15 below)	720.00	-
Aditya Birla Finance Limited (Refer note 16 below)	12,615.63	-
Total non-current borrowings	104,888.35	72,834.00
Current borrowings		
Term Loans		
Current maturity of long term loans		
Axis Bank Limited (Refer note 1 and 9 below)	695.50	975.00
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited (Refer note 5 and 6 below)	465.47	609.20
Yes bank Limited (Refer note 2 to 4, 7 and 13 below)	101.25	640.00
Indusind Bank Limited (Refer note8, 10 to 12 and 14 below)	155.00	-
Vehicle loans (Refer note 17 below)	42.66	32.84
Rupee term loans from financial institutions		
Aditya Birla Finance Limited (Refer note 16 below)	359.45	
Total current borrowings	1,819.33	2,257.04
Less: Amount clubbed under "other current financial liabilities"	(1,819.33)	(2,257.04)
Net current borrowings	-	-

Term loans

1). Rupee term loan from Axis Bank Limited (sanction amount Rs 8,747 lakhs) was taken during financial year 2010-11 and 2014-15 and carries the interest rate @ base rate + 2.35%, Currently 8.90% (previous year 9.60%). The Loan is repayable in 40 quarterly instalments with first installment falling due after a period of 3 years from first disbursement. It is secured by way of
(a) A first pari passu charge on the Borrower's properties & assets, both present & future, pertaining to the Lemon Tree Hotel project of the Company at Delhi Aerocity Hospitality District (Except Project Land).
(b) A first pari passu charge on Company's bank accounts and all revenues of the Company, the Escrow account and each of the other accounts are required to be maintained/ created by the borrower under any project document or contract.
(c) Right of substitution provided by DIAL under tripartite agreement with the Company and Axis bank as lender's agent.
(d) Pledge of 51% equity shares of the Company held by the Holding Company.
(e) Corporate guarantee of the Lemon Tree Hotels Limited & Fleur Hotels Private Limited.

TL-III (sanction amount Rs. 7,500 lakhs) was taken during the year 2017-18 and is repayable in 59 quarterly installments commencing 6 months after first disbursement.
2) Rupee term loan from Yes Bank Limited (santion amount Rs 12,000 lakhs) was taken during financial year 2015-16 and presently carries interest rate @ 6 month's MCLR + 0.90%, Currently Nil (previous year 9.80%). The loan is repayable in scattered quarterly installment beginning from April 2017. Interest is payable monthly as and when due. It is secured by :
a) Exclusive charge on all immoveable fixed assets of Lemon tree Premier hotels, Hitech city, Hyderabad.
b) Exclusive charge on all moveable fixed assets and current assets both present and future of Lemon Tree Premier Hotels, Hitech City, Hyderabad.
c) Corporate guarantee of Lemon Tree Hotels Limited.
d) DSRA equivalent to 3 months interest and 1 quarter principal to be created in case of any over dues beyond 30 days in the form of the fixed deposits duly lien marked in favour of the lender.

3). Rupee term loan from Yes Bank Limited (santion amount Rs 6,000 lakhs) was taken during financial year 2016-17 and presently carries interest rate @ 6 month's MCLR + 1.15%, Currently 9.80% (previous year 9.40%). The loan is repayable 44 structured quarterly installment after a moratorium period of 36 months from the date of first disbursement. Interest is payable monthly as and when due. It is secured by :
a) Exclusive charge on all immoveable fixed assets, moveable fixed assets and current assets of Lemon tree Sector 60 Gurgaon, and covention centre within Hotel premises of 20,000 sq.ft (appox.).
b) Corporate guarantee of the Lemon Tree Hotels LimitedCompany.
d) DSRA equivalent to 3 months interest and 1 quarter principal to be created in case of any over dues beyond 30 days in the form of the fixed deposits duly lien marked in favour of the lender.

4). Rupee term loan from Yes Bank Limited (santion amount Rs 20,500 lakhs) was taken during financial year 2018-19, Currently 9.50% (previous year 9.80%). The loan is repayable in 52 structured quarterly installments post moratorium period of 36 months from the date of first disbursement. Interest is payable monthly as and when due. It is secured by :
a) First charge on all present and future movable & immoveable fixed assets of the project. Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Kolkata, Lemon Tree Premier Hotel in Pune, Lemon Tree Hotel in sector 60 Gurgaon and approximately 20,000 sqft convention centre within the hotel premises.
b) Escrow of all receivables of the hotels including security deposits (if any).
c) Corporate guarantee of Lemon Tree Hotels Private Limited.
d) DSRA equivalent to 3 months interest and 1 quarter principle to be created in case of any over dues beyon 30 days in the form of fixed deposits duly lien marked in favour of YBL.

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Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

5) Rupee term loan from Kotak Mahindara Bank (sanction amount Rs 6,030 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 8.93% (previous year 9.25%). The loan is secured by first and exclusive charge on all existing and future current assets and moveable fixed assets of the company, first and exclusive equitable charge on immoveable properties being land and building situated at 54B/55A Hosur Main road Electronic city Phase 1 Bangalore Karnataka and Corporate guarantee of Fleur Hotels Pvt Ltd.. Loan shall be repaid by way of 120 equal monthly installments starting from month following the month of first disbursement of loan

6). Rupee term loan from Kotak Mahindara Bank (sanction amount Rs 6,000 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 8.85% (previous year 9.35%). The loan is secured by:
a) first and exclusive charge on all existing and future current assets and moveable fixed assets of Red Fox Hotel at Sector 60, Gurgaon.
b) Subservient charge on all existing and future current assets of the hotel - Red Fox Sector - 60, Gurgaon.
c) Equitable mortgage by way of exclusive charge on the land and building of the hotel- Red Fox Sector - 60, Gurgaon.
*Minimum asset cover 1.2x to be maintained throughout the tenor of bank loan as per valuation accepted by bank.
Loan shall be repaid by way of 48 quarterly installments starting from 39th month following the month of first disbursement of term loan.

7) Rupee term loan from Yes bank (Sanctioned Amount Rs. 3500 lakhs) is secured by :
a.First charge on all present and future immovable assets of the project owned by the borrower including the land and hotel building located at Lemon Tree Hotel Whitefield banglore
b.First charge on all movable fixed assets (both present and future) and current assets (both present and future) including ecsrow opened with Yes Bank Limited) of the borrower
c.Escrow of all receivables of the project including security deposits.
d.Unconditional and irrevocable Corporate guarantee of the Company to remain valid during the entire tenor of Yes Bank Limited facilities.
e.DSRA equivalent to three months interest and one quarter principal to be created in case of any over dues beyond 30 days in the form of fixed deposits duly lien marked in favour of YBL.
* Minimum security cover of 1.5x on immoveable and moveable fixed assets of the project.

8) Rupee term loan from Indusind Bank Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 3,381 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 10.40% (previous year Nil) is secured by:

a) First charge on all moveable fixed assets (both present and future) and current assets (both present and future) including Escrow account of the borrower.
b) First charge on all present and future immoveable fixed assets of the project (130 Keys Lemon Tree Hotels in Whitefield, Bangalore) owned by borrower including the land and hotel building located in Whitefield, Banhalore.
c) Escrow of all the receivable of the project including security deposits.
d) Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of Fleur Hotels Private Limited.
e) Debt service reserve account equivalent to 3 months interest and 1 quarter principal to be created in case of any overdue beyond 30 days in the form of the fixed deposits duly lien marked in favor of Indusind Bank Limited.
f) Non disposal undertaking to be executed by Fleur Hotels Private Limited for 51% shares in borrower held directly/indirectly.
g) Minimum security cover 1.5x on immovable and movable fixed assets of the project.

9) Rupee Term loan of Axis Bank Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 10,000 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 9.19% (previous year Nil) is secured by:
a) Exclusive charge by way of Equitable Mortgage over the land & building at Plot No.1, Khasra No. 979 to 981, Kalarohi, Udaipur,(admeasuring 26390.3 sq. yards or 237513 sq. ft.),
b) Exclusive charge over the moveable fixed assets of the Udaipur Hotel, both present and future,
c) Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all the current assets of Udaipur Hotel,
d) Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all the cashflows of Udaipur Hotel.
Corporate Guarantee of Lemon Tree Hotels. Fixed Asset Coverage Ratio of 1.50x shall be maintained at all times. Any additional collateral security other than those mentioned herein above offered by the borrower to other lenders (in case of pari-passu charge) shall also be available to bank.

10. Rupee term loan from Indusind Bank Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 5,000 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 9.35% (previous year Nil) is secured by:
It is secured by:
a) First charge on all presesnt and future immoveable assets of the hotel " Lemon Tree Amarante Beach Resort (At Candolim, Goa)" housed under Begonia Hotels Private Limited
b) First charge on all moveable fixed assets (both present and future) (including Escrow account opened with IBL) of the hotel " Lemon Tree Amarante Beach Resort (At Candolim, Goa)" housed under Begonia Hotels Private Limited,
c) Exclusive charge on book debts, operating cash flows, credit card receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future through Escrow mechanisim of teh Hotel "Lemon Tree Amarante Beach Resort (At Candolim, Goa) housed under Begonia Hotels Private Limited.
d) Escrow of all cash flows of Begonia Hotels Private Limited including security deposits.

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11. Rupee term loan from Indusind Bank Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 15,500 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 9.30% (previous year Nil) is secured by:
a) First exclusive charge by way of Mortgage/ Hypothecation on the immovable and movable fixed assets (both present and future) of Lemon Tree Premier Hotel Hitec City, Hyderabad, to provide minimum cover of 1.25x at all times during the tenor of the loan,
b) First exclusive charge on the current assets of the Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Hitec City Hyderabad,
c) First exclusive charge on project's bank account including but not limited to Escrow account where entire cash flow of Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Hitec City, Hyderabad shall be deposited,
d) Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of Lemon Tree Hotels Limited,
e) Demand Promissory Note (DPN),

12. Rupee term loan from Indusind Bank Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 12,500 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 9.50% (previous year Nil) is secured by:

a) Equitable mortgage over 80% share of Land and building (except 2nd basement, ground floor and first floor) on pari passu basis with other lenders for the project, Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Andheri Mumbai.
b) First charge (on pari passu basis) on ther movable fixed assets and all current assets, both present and future of the project, Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Andheri Mumbai.
c) Corporate guarantee of Lemon Tree Hotels Limited.

13. Rupee term loan from Yes Bank Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 9,676 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 12.50% (previous year Nil) is secured by:
a) Exclusive charge on (entire project land along with structures built thereon and charge on moveable fixed assets and current assets of Cochin hotel project (for Term loan-1) the owned/ freehold hotel properties and over the buildings and structures in respect of leasehold land for the operational hotels (excluding Vizag and Cochin),
b) Exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all the current assets and moveable fixed assets (both present & future) of BHPL (excluding Vizag and Cochin),
c) Letter of comfrom from M/s. Berggruen Investments (BI), Mauritius backed by Board Resolution,
d) First charge on the current assets(security pertains to overdraft facilty) (Present & future) of the Company (excluding project assets of Vizag hotel) to secure working capital facility,
e) 30% Pledge of Fleur Hotels Private Limited (FHPL) shareholding in BHPL to be maintained in DEMAT account to be opened with YBL DP,
f) Unconditional and Irrecocable Corporate Guarantee of Fleur Hotels Private Limited (FHPL)

14. Rupee term loan from Indusind Bank Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 12,500 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 9.50% (previous year Nil) is secured by:
a) Equitable mortgage over 80% share of Land and building (except 2nd basement, ground floor and first floor) on pari passu basis with other lenders for the project, Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Andheri Mumbai.
b) First charge (on pari passu basis) on ther movable fixed assets and all current assets, both present and future of the project, Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Andheri Mumbai.
c) Corporate guarantee of Lemon Tree Hotels Limited.

15. Rupee term loan from Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 1,800 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 12.50% (previous year Nil) is secured by:
It is secured by:
a) First charge by way of mortgage of leasehold rights of plot of land admeasuring 2220.53 sqmtr. located at door no. 31-33-60 (New No. 31-32-60), Assessment No. 17016, Block No.36, T.S. No. 1176, Allipuram Ward, Saraswathi Park, Dabagardens, Vizag (Vishakhapatnam), Andhra Pradesh with all the building and structures thereon, both present and future,
b) First charge by way of hypothecation in favor of the lenders of all the Borrower's moveables pertaining to its hotel (save and except book debts), including moveable machinery, machinery spares, tools & accessories, Recreational items/ Recreational realted items, Resorts equipments, Crockery, TVs/ VCRs/ VCPs/ DVDs and modern electricals and electronic appliances, Carpets, etc. present and future subject to prior charges created and / or to be created in favour of the Borrower's bankers on the Borrower's moveables, as may be agreed to by the Lenders to secure the borrowings for working capital requirements in the ordinary course of business.
c) Letter of comfort from M/s. Berggruen Investment , Mauritius, M/s. Berggruen Holdings Limited, British Virgin island and Mr. Nicolas Berggruen.

16. Rupee term loan from Aditya Birla Finance Limited (Sanction Amount of Rs. 1,550 lakhs) carries current interest rate of 9.30% (previous year Nil) is secured by:
a) First exclusive charge by way of Mortgage/ Hypothecation on the immovable and movable fixed assets (both present and future) of Lemon Tree Premier Hotel Hitec City, Hyderabad, to provide minimum cover of 1.25x at all times during the tenor of the loan,
b) First exclusive charge on the current assets of the Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Hitec City Hyderabad,
c) First exclusive charge on project's bank account including but not limited to Escrow account where entire cash flow of Lemon Tree Premier Hotel, Hitec City, Hyderabad shall be deposited,
d) Unconditional and Irrevocable Corporate Guarantee of Lemon Tree Hotels Limited,
e) Demand Promissory Note (DPN),

17) Vehicle loan is secured by hypothecation of underlying motor vehicle acquired out of such loans. The loan is repaid on agreed equal monthly installments.

18) The group has complied with covenants as per terms of the loan agreement

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	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(ii) Other financial liabilities		
Security deposits	576.56	512.04
Total	576.56	512.04

16 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Provision for gratuity	88.91	44.57
Current	29.96	8.00
Non-current	58.95	36.57

	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Provision for leave benefits	106.38	53.28
Current	106.38	50.73
Non-current	-	2.54

	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Provision for litigations (Refer note 32)	80.14	67.04
Current	80.14	67.04
Non-current	-	-

Total current	216.47	125.77
Total non-current	58.95	39.12

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17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs**	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Property, plant and equipments and intangible assets	**6,254.36**	4,856.88
Borrowings cost	**10.97**	8.30
Security deposits	**281.68**	260.31
Revaluation of land	**2,444.91**	417.04
Capital work in progress	**-**	0.85
Deferred tax liability	**8,991.92**	5,543.38
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current/ earlier period but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	**74.92**	48.47
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	**56.70**	3.87
Right to use asset/lease liability	**613.78**	-
MAT credit entitlement	**373.18**	1,373.94
Effect of unabsorbed depreciation and business loss	**5,153.91**	3,239.47
Provision for gratuity	**12.46**	8.91
Provision for leave compensation	**18.08**	13.69
Non moving inventory	**1.52**	1.72
Security deposits payable	**412.84**	375.25
Borrowings cost	**8.99**	2.92
Others	**22.29**	18.65
Deferred tax asset	**6,748.67**	5,086.89
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**2,243.25**	456.49

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) before tax	**(3,917.07)**	539.53
Tax rate	**26.00% - 27.82%**	25.75% - 30.90%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	**(1,648.32)**	134.34
Effect of incomes taxable at nil/lower rate	**40.96**	(16.22)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	**1.05**	(5.23)
Tax Effect of expenses/ income not allowed/ required to tax under	**11.16**	0.81
Income tax charge/ (credit) in respect of earlier year		
Impact of change in tax rate	**-**	8.20
Unrecognized tax assets (net)	**1,553.89**	(96.35)
Other adjustments	**17.17**	11.39
Net	**(24.09)**	36.94

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18 Lease liability	**As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs**	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Balance as at April 01, 2019	**28,311.78**	-
Additions during the year	**3,092.96**	-
Deletion during the year	**-**	-
Interest accrued during the year	**2,996.18**	-
Payment of lease liabilities	**2,458.44**	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**31,942.48**	-
Current	**-**	
Non-Current	**31,942.48**	

19 Other Non-current liabilities	**As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs**	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Reserve for lease equalisation	**-**	2,077.70
Unamortised portion of security deposits	**2,119.63**	2,260.94
Total	**2,119.63**	4,338.64

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	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
20 Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		
Cash credit from banks (Secured)	**2,803.03**	-
Loan from related party	**5,833.00**	4,620.00
Total	**8,636.03**	4,620.00
(ii) Trade payables		
Trade Payables		
-Micro and small enterprises	**129.79**	101.53
-Other than Micro and small enterprises	**7,246.88**	3,889.62
Total	**7,376.67**	3,991.15
(iii) Other financial liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	**1,819.33**	2,257.04
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	**970.08**	31.84
STP Liability	**235.00**	-
EPCG Liability	**937.07**	-
Book overdraft	**758.80**	1,224.83
-Payable for capital goods	**4,927.45**	4,965.39
-Sundry Deposits	**43.31**	305.86
Outstanding dues of other creditors	**595.67**	3,561.35
Total	**10,286.71**	12,346.31

21 Other current liabilities	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Advance from customers	**491.71**	513.91
Unamortised portion of security deposits	**141.31**	141.31
Statutory Dues	**894.44**	382.06
Total	**1,527.46**	1,037.28

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22 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Revenue from operations		
Sale of products and services		
- Room rental	26,263.44	16,452.38
- Food and beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	5,844.32	4,040.27
- Liquor and wine	841.81	825.93
- Banquet rentals	193.48	114.11
- Telephone and telex	6.20	8.64
- Other Services (including service charge income)	2,425.05	1,887.97
Other Operating Revenue		
- Management fee	86.30	-
- Commission income	2.07	2.44
Revenue from operations	35,662.67	23,331.74

23 Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
License fees received	451.13	325.66
Rent received	12.97	6.10
Sale of License	44.46	-
Miscellaneous income	107.68	29.30
Total	616.24	361.06

24 Cost of food and beverages consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(a) Consumption of food & beverages excluding liquor & wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	68.81	78.74
Add: Purchases	3,048.21	2,131.29
	3,117.01	2,210.03
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	125.19	68.81
Cost of food and beverage consumed	2,991.82	2,141.22
(b) Consumption of liquor & wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	74.94	59.20
Add: Purchases	300.30	280.42
	375.24	339.62
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	91.21	74.94
Cost of liquor and wine consumed	284.03	264.68
Total	3,275.85	2,405.90

25 Employee benefit expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Salaries, wages and bonus	6,281.50	3,640.89
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	452.20	163.01
Gratuity expense	-	12.85
Leave compensation expenses	-	16.31
Staff welfare expenses	569.98	446.34
Total	7,303.68	4,279.40

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Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

26 Other Expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	504.95	315.40
License fee	216.91	651.62
Power and fuel	3,242.48	2,220.89
Linen & uniform washing and laundry expenses	426.90	279.85
Guest transportation	509.04	541.19
Spa expenses	153.17	113.80
Subscription charges	87.16	40.19
Repair and maintenance		-
- Buildings	222.12	170.27
- Plant and machinery	481.48	385.68
- Others	424.75	334.89
Rent	237.34	1,026.41
Rates and taxes	785.79	287.71
Insurance	90.26	45.25
Communication costs	274.97	208.46
Printing and stationery	141.08	104.01
Traveling and conveyance	74.01	19.35
Vehicle running and maintenance	72.98	106.12
Advertisement and business promotion	1,224.39	743.32
Management fees	1,794.24	1,163.46
Commission -other than sole selling agent	1,462.41	899.96
Security and cleaning expenses	540.09	366.99
Membership and subscriptions	14.15	5.64
Legal and professional fees	277.56	130.90
Advances written off	0.01	-
Water and sewerage charges	10.45	8.42
Freight and cartage	3.84	6.76
Exchange difference (net)	0.56	-
Donations	0.46	8.63
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	1.44	-
Provision for doubtful debts	246.02	-
Payment to auditor*	33.00	33.00
Miscellaneous expenses	136.56	101.68
Total	13,690.57	10,319.86

Payment to auditor*		
For Statutory audit	23.00	23.00
For Tax audit	2.00	2.00
For Other services	8.00	8.00
	33.00	33.00

Details of CSR expenditure:

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the group during the year	-	5.82

(b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31st March, 2020:	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-

(c) Amount spent during the year ending on 31st March, 2019:	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	8.57

27 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Depreciation of tangible assets	4,976.79	2,724.23
Amortization of intangible assets	52.93	30.30
Depreciation of right to use asset	936.72	-
Total	5,966.44	2,754.53

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Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

28 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Interest		
- on term loans from banks	7,321.46	3,317.81
- on loans from others	321.74	34.37
- on vehicle loans	12.01	5.62
- on income tax	0.05	0.04
- on others	67.87	63.89
- on Lease Liability	2,331.12	-
Bank charges (including commission on credit card collection)	225.16	206.72
Total	10,279.41	3,628.44

29 Finance income

	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs in lakhs
Profit on sale of investment	178.12	1.44
Interest Income on :		
-Bank Deposits	40.67	17.20
- Interest on income tax refund	0.04	23.06
-Others	101.14	117.67
Fair value loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-	16.71
Total	319.97	176.09

30 (Loss)/Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the period/year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period/year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period/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 (loss)/earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS are as

	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
(Loss)/Profit attributable to equity holders (for basic and diluted)	(3,892.98)	502.59
Weighted average number of equity Shares (for basic and diluted earnings per share)*	62,382,835	59,286,253
Basic and Diluted (loss)/earnings per share	(6.24)	0.85

* The weighted average number of shares takes into account the weighted average effect of changes in share transactions during the year. There have been no other transactions involving equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

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31. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these judgements, estimates and assumptions could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. 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. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and the revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Estimation of Uncertainties related to global health pandemic on COVID-19

COVID-19 pandemic has impacted and continues to impact major economic and financial markets around the world. Regular business operations in many countries, have been severely disrupted due to lockdown, travel bans, quarantines and other emergency measures. With respect to operations of the Group, it has impacted its business by way of reduction in occupancy of hotels and average realization rate per room starting from the month of March 2020 and management has undertaken/is undertaking various cost savings initiatives to conserve cash. In May 2020, 70% of the Group's hotels have been operational at 45% occupancy rate mainly due to accommodation taken by foreign nationals staying in India, IT companies and hospitals and for their staff. The Group has short–medium term contracts for these type of arrangements ranging from 2 to 3 months. Management believes that the easing of lockdown in India including flight operations and expected increase in business travel would be beneficial for the Group.

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

While assessing the recoverable amount of PPE, the Group has used significant assumptions such as hotel occupancy rates, average room rate per hotel, terminal growth rate and weighted average cost of capital. The Group appointed independent valuer to assess fair values of significant hotel properties owned independently, which covered approximately 90% of value of PPE of the Group. For assessing the recoverable amount of trade receivables, the Group has calculated the expected credit loss from the trade receivables considering amount to be realized from them in future after factoring the impact on credit risk due to COVID-19.

Based on aforesaid assessment, management believes that the Group will continue as a going concern and will be able to meet all of its obligations as well as recover the carrying amount of its aforesaid assets as on March 31, 2020.

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

Critical judgements, estimates and assumptions

1. Impairment of property, plant and equipment

Each hotel property is an identifiable asset that generates cash inflows and is independent of the cash inflows of the other hotel properties, hence identified as cash generating units. The Group assesses the carrying amount of hotel properties (CGU) to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where the carrying amount of CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss (if any) is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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While assessing the recoverable amount, the Group used the discounted cash flow approach including various significant estimates and assumptions such as forecast of future revenue, operating margins, growth rate and selection of the discount rates. The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Discount Rate *(pre tax rate of WACC)*	12.50%
Long Term Growth Rate	5.50%

As at March 31, 2020, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount and the change in estimated future economic conditions on account of possible effects relating to COVID-19 is unlikely to cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the CGU.

2. Impairment of Investment in subsidiaries and associates

The Group assesses the carrying amounts of investment in subsidiaries and associates to determine whether there is any indication that those investments have suffered an impairment loss.Where the carrying amount of investments exceed its recoverable amount, the investment is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss (if any) is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

While assessing the recoverable amount, the Group used the discounted cash flow approach including various significant assumptions such as such as forecast of future revenue, operating margins, growth rate and selection of the discount rates. The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020
Discount Rate *(pre tax rate of WACC)*	12.50%
Long Term Growth Rate	5.50%

As at March 31, 2020, the estimated recoverable amount of the investments exceeded its carrying amount and the change in estimated future economic conditions on account of possible effects relating to COVID-19 is unlikely to cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the investments.

3. Leases

The Group has taken certain land and land & building on long term lease basis. The lease agreements generally have an escalation clause and are generally non-cancellable. In assessing whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of IND AS 116. Identification of a lease requires judgment. The Group uses judgement in assessing the lease term and the applicable discount rate. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate.

4. Loss Allowance on trade receivables

An impairment analysis of trade receivables is performed at each reporting period based on the Group's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Group has also considered the likelihood of consequential default considering emerging situations due to COVID-19 and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID-19. Basis this assessment, the allowance for doubtful trade receivables as at March 31, 2020 is considered adequate.

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32. Group information

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include subsidiaries and Limited liability partnership listed in the table below:

Subsidiaries/LLP under Direct Control

S. No.	Name of the Company	Principal Activities	Country of Incorporation	% of equity interest	
				March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
1.	Celsia Hotels Private Limited	Hotel Business	India	**100%**	100%
2.	Inovoa Hotels & Resorts Limited	Hotel Business	India	**100%**	100%
3.	IORA Hotels Private Limited	Hotel Business	India	**66.49%**	69.55%
4.	Ophrys Hotels Private Limited	Hotel Business	India	**100%**	100%
5.	Hyacinth Hotels Private Limited	Hotel Business	India	**100%**	100%
6.	Bandhav Resorts Private Limited	Hotel Business	India	**100%**	100%
7.	Mezereon Hotels LLP	Hotel Business	India	**99.99%**	99.99%
8.	Berggruen Hotels Private Limited	Hotel Business	India	**100.00%**	-

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33. Gratuity

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan (funded). The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The fund has the form of a trust and it is governed by the Board of Trustees, which consists of an equal number of employer and employee representatives. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy. The Trust Fund has taken a Scheme of Insurance, whereby these contributions are transferred to the insurer. The Group makes provision of such gratuity asset/ liability in the books of accounts on the basis of actuarial valuation as per the Projected unit credit method.

Rs. in lakhs

Benefit Liability	**March 31, 2020**	March 31, 2019
Gratuity plan	**88.91**	40.64
Total	**88.91**	40.64

Risk analysis

Group is exposed to a number of risks in the defined benefit plans. Most significant risks pertaining to defined benefits plans and management estimation of the impact of these risks are as follows:

- Investment risk

  The most of the Indian defined benefit plans are funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India. Group does not have any liberty to manage the fund provided to Life Insurance Corporation of India.

  The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to Government of India bonds for Group's Indian operations. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
- Interest risk

  A decrease in the interest rate on plan assets will increase the plan liability.
- Longevity risk/life expectancy

  The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. Increases in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.
- Salary growth risk

  The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

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Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2020:

Rs. in lakhs

	Opening Balance	Cost charged to profit or loss					Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income						
	April 1, 2019	Inclusion on account of purchase of new subsidiary	Service cost	Net interest expense/income	Sub-total included in profit or loss	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Remeasurement arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Remeasurement arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation	57.32	149.93	65.47	13.84	79.31	(39.67)	-	(5.39)	(0.43)	(82.14)	(87.96)	-	158.93
Fair value of plan assets	16.68	81.79	-	8.07	8.07	(33.75)	(2.97)	-	-	-	-	0.20	70.02
Benefit liability	**40.64**	**68.14**	**65.47**	**5.77**	**71.24**	**(5.92)**	**2.97**	**(5.39)**	**(0.43)**	**(82.14)**	**(87.96)**	**(0.20)**	**88.91**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2019:

Rs. in lakhs

	Opening Balance	Cost charged to profit or loss				Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income						
	April 1, 2018	Service cost	Net interest expense/Income	Sub-total included in profit or loss	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Remeasurement arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Remeasurement arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2019
Defined benefit obligation	45.77	10.37	3.35	13.72	(0.30)	-	-	0.56	(2.43)	(1.87)	-	57.32
Fair value of plan assets	13.14	-	0.97	0.97	-	0.55	-	-	-	0.55	2.02	16.68
Benefit liability	**32.63**	**10.37**	**2.38**	**12.75**	**(0.30)**	**(0.55)**	**-**	**0.56**	**(2.43)**	**(2.42)**	**(2.02)**	**40.64**

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The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Unquoted investments:		
Asset invested in insurance scheme with the LIC	100%	100%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

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

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Discount rate:		
Pension plan	**5.83%**	**7.00%**
Future salary increases:		
Pension plan	**5.00%**	**5.00%**
Life expectation for pensioners at the age of 65:	**Years**	**Years**
Pension plan		
Male	**60**	**60**
Female	**60**	**60**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2020 is as shown below:

India gratuity plan:
Rs in lakhs

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020
Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Future salary increases**	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	64.01	(75.72)	74.17	(65.38)

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Rs in lakhs

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Future salary increases**	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	1.80	(1.92)	1.94	(1.85)

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.

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

Rs. in lakhs

Duration (Years)	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**	For the year ended March 31, 2019
1	33.94	13.70
2	30.39	11.44
3	27.75	9.80
4	22.98	8.50
5	20.41	7.32
Above 5	53.82	23.48
Total expected payments	**189.28**	**74.24**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 4.3years (March 31, 2019: 4.6years).

34. Commitments and contingencies

a. Leases

Operating lease commitments — Group as lessee

The Group has taken hotel propertiesunder operating lease agreements. These are generally cancellable and are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreed terms. The lease for hotel propertiesare non-cancellable for a period of twenty three to twenty nine years.

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Operating lease commitments — Group as lessee

The Company has entered into operating leases on hotel buildings, with lease terms between twenty three twenty five and twenty nine years.

Transition to Ind AS 116

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all Lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard has been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. Comparatives as at March 31, 2019 and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted and therefore will continue to be reported under the accounting policies included in the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Group as a lessee:

For transition, the Company has assessed whether the contract is, or contains, the lease. The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of IND AS 116 to leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis and the leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. The Company has applied its incremental borrowing rate for lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application.

The weighted average of incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities, as at April 1, 2019 is 9.72%.

On transition, the Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments as at April 1, 2019. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019. Accordingly, a right-of-use asset of Rs. 20,218.93 lakhs and a corresponding lease liability of Rs. 16,635.82 lakhs has been recognized. The cumulative effect on transition in retained earnings net of taxes is Rs. 5010.24 lakhs (including a deferred tax of Rs. 321.44 lakhs). On application of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset, and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability.

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The impact of Ind AS 116 as at 1st April 2019 on the balance sheet line items is as follows:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019 (Before Ind AS 116)	Ind AS 116 Adjustments	As at April 1, 2019
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right of use assets	-	23,070.62	**23,070.62**
Capital work in progress	2,077.70	(520.10)	**1,557.60**
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	321.44	**321.44**
Total Assets	2,077.70	22,871.96	**24,949.66**
Equity and Liabilities			
Other Equity	-	(3,362.11)	**(3,362.11)**
Non-Current			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	-	28,311.77	**28,311.77**
Other current liabilities	2077.70	(2077.70)	-
Total Equity and Liabilities	2,077.70	22,871.96	**24,949.66**

b. Commitments

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

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for March 31, 2020 Rs. 3,086.61 lakhs (March 31,2019 Rs. 7,360.93 lakhs)

c. Contingent liabilities

(i) Legal claim contingency

Rs. in lakhs

		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
a.	Counter guarantees issued in respect of guarantees issued by company's bankers	1,645.56	777.84
b.	Service Tax	176.27	92.38
c.	Income Tax	16.40	16.40
d.	Custom duty on pending export obligation	337.41	-

The Group's pending litigations above pertains to proceedings pending with Income Tax, Sales/VAT tax and other authorities. The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

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(ii) During the earlier years, the Ultimate Holding Company and one of the subsidiary company, Hyacinth Hotels Private Limited(collectively known as "Companies") had received a show cause notice dated April 25, 2014 from Collector of Stamps, Delhi ('Department'), wherein the department was of the view that prima facie the companies has not paid stamp duty as per Indian Stamp Act, 1899 on right to use the land given by Delhi International Airport (P) Ltd. (DIAL) under the Development Agreement dated May 25, 2009 ('DA'). The Companies contested the matter and the Department pursuant to the response received from all the developers of area where the Companies project is located, and arguments thereon, passed a common order on July 14, 2014 ("Order") and subsequently, the Companies and its directors received show cause notice dated August 14, 2014 from the Department as to why criminal prosecution for non- payment of requisite stamp duty should not be initiated against them. The Company along with certain other developers had filed a writ petition before the Honorable High Court of Delhi (HC) and the HC vide its order dated August 25, 2014 has granted ex- parte interim stay from all proceedings under the Order including the said show cause notice dated August 14, 2014. Further, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated January 18, 2019, has allowed the Petition and has quashed the Show Cause Notice dated April 25, 2014 and the Impugned Order dated July 14, 2014 and the show cause Notices dated August 14, 2014 and disposed the matter.

(iii) Hyacinth Hotels Private Limited, one of the subsidiary company, has received a demand from South Delhi Municipal Corporation ('the Authority') wherein the Authority has called upon the subsidiary company to pay an amount of Rs. 68.20 lakhs (for the financial Years 2010-11 to financial years 2013-2014) towards annual value in respect of the hotel property situated in Hospitality District, Aerocity. The Subsidiary Company filed a writ petition in the high court against the said order. Pending adjudication, the High Court had given interim stay directing the subsidiary company to deposit Rs 25 lakhs. The management based upon its assessment and expert's advice believes that any further liability against the aforesaid demand (including the demand for any subsequent year) is improbable to crystallize.

(iv) During the Financial Year, Meringue Hotels Private Limited (now amalgamated with Fleur Hotels Private Limited) has amicably settled pending matter pertaining to show cause notice received under Employee State Insurance, Act, 1948 ("ESIC Act") for recovery of Rs. 2.16 Million vide notice dated October 2015 and agreed to make outstanding dues of Rs.11,97,142/- to ESIC. The Employees Insurance Court, Mumbai, vide order dated February 13, 2020, disposed of the matter as settled between the parties.

(v) The Company has enteredinto a lease agreement in April, 2008 with the land owners of the Baroda property to construct a hotel in the saidpropertypursuant to whichsum of Rs. 100 Lakhs has been paid to the propertyowners as refundablesecuritydeposit. As per the Lease agreement, on execution of the saidLeaseDeed, ownerswereobliged to deliver to the Company, vacant and peaceful possession of the saidproperty and to demolishexisting structure standing thereon in order to enable the Company to construct the proposedhotel on the saidproperty. More than five years have elapsedsinceexecution of the saidLeaseDeed and despitevarious assurances and promises, the owners have failed to hand over possession of the saidproperty and hence the Companyterminated the lease agreement and askedimmediately to refund the refundablesecuritydepositalongwithinterest at the rate of 25% per annum. Subsequent to termination of the lease agreement, the Company has alsofiled the case againstowners for recovery of moniespaid to themalongwith the interest. The Companyexpects the judgment in itsfavour.

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35. Related Party Transactions

Names of related parties	
Holding company	- Lemon Tree Hotels Limited
Fellow subsidiary companies	- Begonia Hotels Private Limited - Nightingale Hotels Private Limited - Manakin Resorts Private Limited - Canary Hotels Private limited - Carnation Hotels Private Limited
Key Management Personnel	-Mr. PatanjaliGovind Keswani(Chairman &Managing Director) -Mr.NitenMalhan(Director) (Upto August 13,2018) -Mr. Rattan Keswani(Director) -Mr. Gopal SitaramJiwarajka(Independent Director) (upto April 01, 2019) -Mr. Dominic James Doran(Director) -Mr. Anish Kumar Saraf (Director) -Mr. Brian Lap Hei Hung (Director)(Upto August 09, 2019) -Mr. ParamarthaSaikia(Independent Director) -Mr. Ashish Kumar Guha (Independent Director) (w.e.f. August 13, 2018) -Mr. Arindam Kumar Bhattacharya (Independent Director) (w.e.f. April 11, 2019) -Mr. Pradeep Mathur (Additional Independent Director) (w.e.f. August 07, 2019)
Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	-Mr. Sumant Jaidka (Whole Time Director of Inovoa Hotels and Resorts Limited) -Ms. Anshu Sarin (Whole Time Director & CEO of Berggruen Hotels Private Limited) -Ms. Natasha Yashpal (Whole Time Director of Iora Hotels Private Limited)
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	- Toucan Real Estates Private Limited
Enterprise in which Holding company has Significant Influence	-Mind Leaders Learning India Private Limited -Hamstede Living Private Limited

Additional related parties as per Companies Act 2013 with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Chief Financial Officer : Mr. Inder Pal Batra

Company Secretary : Ms. Pooja Bakshi (upto May 25, 2020)

: Ms. Sonali Manchanda (w.e.f May 29, 2020)

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The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year

Rs. in lakhs

Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
Reimbursement of expenses paid on behalf of party							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**321.51**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	298.34	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred on company's behalf							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**13.52**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	6.16	-	-	-	-	-
Amount received by the company							
Nightingale Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	0.76	-	-	-	-
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
	31-Mar-19	4.98	-	-	-	-	-
Begonia Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**0.66**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manakin Resorts Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**0.05**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamstede Living Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	6.29
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount paidby the company							
Canary Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**1.40**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	1.54	-	-	-	-
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**99.73**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	3.94	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**13.02**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
Sale of Management Contracts(Gross)							
Carnation Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**2,242.00**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of Brand (Gross)							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**112.00**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans (Taken)							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**707.00**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manakin Resorts Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**100.00**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	450.00	-	-	-	-
Meringue Hotels Private Limited (merged with Fleur Hotels Private Limited)	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	2,460.00	-	-	-	-

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Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
Carnation Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	805.00	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	1,630.00	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Begonia Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	100.00	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Loan taken							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	1,879.00	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnation Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	40.00	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meringue Hotels Private Limited (merged with Fleur Hotels Private Limited)	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	2,250.00	-	-	-	-

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Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
Sale of Goods and Services							
Hamstede Living Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	2.62
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
License Fee Received							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	229.49	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	217.53	-	-	-	-	-
Management Fees paid							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	4,393.89	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	3,485.00	-	-	-	-	-
Training Fee Paid							
Mind Leaders Learning India Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	82.82
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	84.24
Interest paid (Gross)							
Meringue Hotels Private	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Transactions with Related Party	**Year Ended**	**Holding Company**	**Fellow subsidiaries**	**Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)**	**Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries**	**Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives**	**Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence**
Limited(merged with Fleur Hotels Private Limited)							
	31-Mar-19	-	30.98	-	-	-	-
Manakin Resorts Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**45.12**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	3.40	-	-	-	-
Nightingale Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**88.53**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Begonia Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**2.13**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnation Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**48.58**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued but not due							
Nightingale Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**78.68**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-		-	-	-	-

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Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
Begonia Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**1.92**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-		-	-	-	-
Carnation Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**43.72**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration Paid							
Mr. Sumant Jaidka	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	**62.42**	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	62.15	-	-
Ms. Anshu Sarin	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	**51.26**	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. Natasha Yashpal	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	**17.01**	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Inder Pal Batra	31-Mar-20	-	-	**45.36**	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	54.41	-	-	-
Ms. Pooja Arora	31-Mar-20	-	-	**11.21**	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	11.73	-	-	-

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Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
Conversion of Compulsory Convertible Debentures to Equity shares							
Begonia Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	2,300.00	-	-	-	-
Nightingale Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
Subscription in Share Capital of the company							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**6,088.03**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Goods & Services							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**2.54**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital advance given							

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Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
during the year							
Toucan Real Estates Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	8.33	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	142.64	
Director Sitting Fees							
Ashish Kumar Guha	31-Mar-20	-	-	**2.1**	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
ParamarthaSaikia	31-Mar-20	-	-	**2.1**	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pradeep Mathur	31-Mar-20	-	-	**1.2**	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee Taken for Loan received							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**35,105.00**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	26,105.00	-	-	-	-	-
Begonia Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	**5,000.00**	-	-	-	-	-

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Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Outstanding at the year end-Other Long term Liabilities							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**3,850.00**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	3,850.00	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Outstanding at the year end-Loan taken							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**2,501.63**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manakin Resorts Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**550.00**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	450.00	-	-	-	-
Begonia Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**100.00**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nightingale Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**1,630.00**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19		-				

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Transactions with Related Party	**Year Ended**	**Holding Company**	**Fellow subsidiaries**	**Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)**	**Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries**	**Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives**	**Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence**
Carnation Hotels Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**765.00**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inovoa Hotels and Resorts Limited	31-Mar-20	-	**40.00**	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances outstanding at the year end- (Credit)/ Debit							
Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	31-Mar-20	**(4,715.76)**	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	2,671.15	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Sumant Jaidka	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	**(4.83)**	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	(6.05)	-	-
Mr. Inder Pal Batra	31-Mar-20	-	-	**(0.07)**	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	(0.79)	-	-	-
Ms. Natasha Yashpal	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	**(0.52)**	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mind Leaders Learning India Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	**(3.58)**

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Fleur Hotels Private Limited
Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Transactions with Related Party	Year Ended	Holding Company	Fellow subsidiaries	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel)	Key Management Personnel (Managing Director, Whole time director, manager and other managerial personnel) of Subsidiaries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Enterprise in which Holding company has significant influence
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	-	4.16
Toucan Real Estates Private Limited	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	342.97	-
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-	334.64	-
Meringue Hotels Private Limited((merged with Fleur Hotels Private Limited)	31-Mar-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-19	-	210.00	-	-	-	-

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Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances with related parties at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (March 31, 2019: Rs Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Commitments with related parties

The Group has not entered into any commitments with related parties during the year.

36. Fair value measurement

a. Financial assets

Rs. in lakhs

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	**4,770.01**	-	2,262.60
Investments	**0.30**	-	364.16	-
Security Deposits	-	**4,460.96**	-	3,205.99
Other bank balances	-	**663.02**	-	292.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	**2,367.19**	-	986.02
Interest accrued on deposit with banks	-	**405.19**	-	113.15
Other amount recoverable	-	**764.20**	-	1,107.19
Total Financial Assets	**0.30**	**13,430.57**	364.16	7,967.70

b. Financial liabilities

Rs. In lakhs

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Borrowings	-	**112,540.68**	-	59,899.96
Trade Payables	-	**7,376.72**	-	3,991.18
Other Financial Liabilities	-	**11,846.97**	-	6,490.43
Lease Liabilities	-	**31,942.48**	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	**163,706.85**	-	70,381.57

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c. 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 inputs that are observable, 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

	March 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Quoted Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-

	March 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Quoted Mutual Funds	364.16	-	-	364.16

The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts, Interest accrued on bank deposits with banks, other current financial assets and other

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current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- The fair values of the investment in mutual funds have been estimated based on NAV of the assets at each reporting date

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37. 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:

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 interest rate risk Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings.

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.

Rs. In lakhs

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Variable rate borrowings	**115,051.66**	59,780.78
Fixed rate borrowings	**292.05**	119.18

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, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

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	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
		Rs. In lakhs
March 31, 2020		
INR	50	516.28
INR	-50	(516.28)
March 31, 2019		
INR	50	188.47
INR	-50	(188.47)

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group has no exposure in foreign currency.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and deposits to landlords) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

(a) Trade receivables

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

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

(b) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks 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 March 31, 2019, March 2020 is the carrying amount as illustrated in Note 10.

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Rs. in lakhs

Ageing	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Not due	-	-
0-60 days past due	4,102.80	979.86
61-120 days past due	384.08	629.14
121-180 days past due	105.97	183.66
180-365 days past due	56.68	191.75
365-730 days past due	119.57	278.19
more than 730 days	0.91	-

Provision for doubtful debts(including provision for expected credit loss)

Rs. in lakhs

Ageing	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Not due		-
0-60 days past due	8.82	-
61-120 days past due	-	-
121-180 days past due	-	-
180-365 days past due	9.90	-
more than 365 days	1314.81	18.35

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Trade receivables(including provision for expected credit loss)

Rs. In lakhs

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision at beginning	18.35	18.41
Addition during the year	1315.18	-
Reversal during the year	-	-
Utilised during the year	-	0.06
Provision at closing	1,333.53	18.35

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Loans and deposits(including provision for expected credit loss)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Provision at beginning	8.75	8.75
Addition during the year	-	-
Reversal during the year	-	-
Utilised during the year	-	-
Provision at closing	8.75	8.75

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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.As at March 31, 2020, the group had available Rs. 1,700 lakhs (March 31, 2019: Rs. 3,860 lakhs) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

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

Rs.in lakhs

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2020						
Borrowings	8,636.03	-	3,124.06	27,822.93	75,760.69	115,343.71
Trade and other payables	7,376.77	-	-	-	-	7,376.77
Other Financial Liabilities	11,846.97	-	-	-	-	11,846.97
	27,859.77	-	**3,124.06**	**27,822.93**	**75,760.69**	**134,567.45**
Year ended March 31, 2019						
Borrowings	660.00	331.33	1,949.25	15,499.21	41,460.17	59,899.96
Trade and other payables	3,991.15	-	-	-	-	3,991.15
Other Financial Liabilities	6,490.44	-	-	-	-	6,490.44
	11,141.59	**331.13**	**1,949.25**	**15,499.21**	**41,460.17**	**70,381.55**

The table provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2020 as on undiscounted basis

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**	As at March 31, 2019
Minimum Lease Payments :		
Not later than one year	**2,690.74**	1,813.87
Later than one year but not later than five years	**11,992.92**	8,314.42
Later than five years	**71,010.67**	55,865.77
Total	**85,694.32**	65,994.06

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38. 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.

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 includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

	Rs. in lakhs	
	March 31, 2020	**March 31, 2019**
Borrowings (Note 15)	115,343.71	59,899.96
Trade payables (Note 20)	7,376.72	3,991.15
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	2,367.19	986.02
Net debt	**120,353.23**	**62,905.09**
Total capital	142,553.79	96,919.20
Capital and net debt	262,907.02	159,824.29
Gearing ratio	**46%**	**39%**

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

Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

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39. Segment Reporting

The Group is into Hoteliering business. The Board of Directors of the Company, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker (CODM), evaluates the Group performance, allocate resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicator of the Group as a single unit. Therefore there is no reportable segment for the Group as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 – "Operating Segments".

Information about geographical areas

The Group has only domestic operations and hence no information required for the Group as per the requirements of Ind AS 108 – "Operating Segments".

Information about major customers

No customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenue

40. Business Combination – Pooling of Interest Method

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the National Company Law Tribunal approved the order of scheme of amalgamation dated January 21, 2020 in respect of amalgamation of Meringue Hotels Private Limited (the Transferor Company) with Fleur Hotels Private Limited (the Company) and the scheme was effective from January 1, 2020. The Appointed date is April 01, 2019.The Company has made allotment of 12,265,439 equity shares to the shareholders of the Transferor Company on February 13, 2020 as per the swap ratio mentioned in the Scheme. The assets, liabilities and reserves of the Transferor Company as at April 01, 2019 has been taken over at their carrying values.This transaction has been accounted as per Ind AS 103 using the pooling of interest method and maintaining the identity of the reserves as those appeared in the standalone financial statements of the Transferor Company.

Name of the Company	**Principal Activity**	**Date of Acquisition**	**Proportion of voting equity interest acquired**	**Consideration transferred**
Meringue Hotels Private Limited	Hotel Business	April 1, 2019	100%	2,152,209 shares of the Meringue Hotels Private Limited before amalgamation stands cancelled and 12,265,439 number of shares had been issued to the shareholders of Meringue Hotels Private Limited for consideration other than cash.

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The detail of asset acquired and liabilities recognized as at April 1, 2019 are as follows:

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	**Value of asset as on April 1, 2019**
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment(including capital work in progress)	32,389.18
Financial assets	1,261.27
Total Assets	33,650.45
Liabilities	
Borrowings	19,811.08
Other financial liabilities	4,110.89
Provisions	7.71
Other current liabilities	15.16
Total Liabilities	23,944.84
Other equity	9,684.09
Equity share capital of Fleur Hotels Private Limited issued as per the swap ratio to shareholders of the Transferor Company.	1,226.54
Capital Reserve A/c recognized as on April 1, 2019	**1,205.02**

41. On November 1, 2019 i.e. effective date, Fleur Hotels Private Limited, the subsidiary company of Lemon Tree Hotels Limited, acquired 100% of share capital of Berggruen HotelsPrivate Limited engaged in the business of owing, operating and managing hotels and resorts The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for the total net consideration(including other related expenses) of Rs. 49,504.16 Lacs paid to Berggruen Investment, Mauritius (Seller) in cash.

The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill and the goodwill is not tax deductible.

The excess ofthe purchase price has been allocated based on management estimates and independent appraisal of fair value as follows:

Particulars	**Carrying value as on October 31, 2019**	**Fair Value as on October 31, 2019**
Property, plant and equipment	27,600.77	47,413.41
Right to use assets	1,360.91	1,360.91
Capital work-in-progress	3.13	3.13
Intangible assets	1.70	1.70
Intangible assets – management and franchised contract	-	1,900.00
Intangible assets – brand	-	100.00

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Other non-current assets	742.59	742.59
Current assets*	2,618.78	2,618.78
Non-current liabilities	(9,450.19)	(9,451.52)
Current liabilities	(5,083.38)	(5,083.48)
Lease liability	(3,044.08)	(3,044.08)
Deferred Tax liability	(2,223.28)	(2,223.28)
Deferred Tax liability – on intangible assets		(556.00)
Total	**12,526.95**	**33,782.16**
Purchase price		49,504.16
Goodwill		15,722.00

*Included cash and cash equivalents amounting Rs. 998.43 lakhs

The goodwill of Rs. 13,721.94 lakhs comprises value of expected synergies arising from the business combination.

42. During the year under review, the Board of Directors of the Company have approved the Scheme of Amalgamation of Begonia Hotels Private Limited (Transferor 1), Nightingale Hotels Private Limited (Transferor 1) with Fleur Hotels Private Limited (Transferee Company). The scheme has been electronically filed with National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi (NCLT). After approval of the Scheme by NCLT, the Transferor companies shall be amalgamated in Fleur Hotels Private Limited w.e.f April 1, 2019 (Appointed date of the Scheme).

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43. During the earlier years, one of the subsidiary had entered into an Infrastructure development and services agreement with Delhi International Airport Limited to develop two hotels at Aero City, New Delhi for an initial term of 27 years, extendable at the option of the subsidiary for an additional period of 30 years provided DIAL gets the extension from Airport Authority of India. DIAL is committed to take over the building at 'Book values', as defined in the aforesaid agreement in case the agreement is not extended further.

44. Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006.

Rs in lakhs

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	129.79	101.53
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	Nil	Nil
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.	Nil	Nil
the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
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 enterprisefor the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

45. The Group does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses.

46. There has been no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group.

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b) Statutory Group Information

	Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income		Share in total Comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Rs in lakhs	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Rs in lakhs	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Rs in lakhs	As % of total comprehensive income	Rs in lakhs
	Parent								
	Fleur Hotels Private Limited								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	44.41%	63,305.34	89.51%	(3,484.75)	105.65%	(8.45)	89.55%	(3,493.20)
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	52.47%	50,856.82	(44.12%)	(221.77)	52.54%	1.93	(43.42%)	(219.84)
	Subsidiaries								
1	Celsia Hotels Private Limited								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	3.43%	4,885.38	(9.35%)	364.09	(1.86%)	0.15	(9.34%)	364.24
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	4.66%	4,521.14	84.11%	422.74	4.07%	0.15	83.53%	422.89
2	Mezereon Hotels LLP								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	0.00%	0.65	0.00%	(0.10)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.10)
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	0.00%	0.75	(0.02%)	(0.09)	0.00%	-	(0.02%)	(0.09)
3	Inovoa Hotels & Resorts Limited								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	1.92%	2,731.46	2.21%	(86.01)	(3.72%)	0.30	2.20%	(85.71)
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	3.36%	3,257.33	9.19%	46.20	31.16%	1.14	9.35%	47.35
4	Hyacinth Hotels Private Limited								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	5.43%	7,745.97	3.55%	(138.39)	(0.08%)	0.01	3.55%	(138.39)
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	11.30%	10,954.49	69.60%	349.84	12.23%	0.45	69.19%	350.29
5	Iora Hotels Private Limited								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	16.59%	23,656.56	1.00%	(38.87)	0.00%	0.00	1.00%	(38.87)
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	22.25%	21,562.42	(0.73%)	(3.65)	0.00%	0.00	(0.72%)	(3.65)
6	Ophrys Hotels Private Limited								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	0.00%	0.37	0.01%	(0.49)	0.00%	0.00	0.01%	(0.49)
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	0.00%	0.86	(0.14%)	(0.70)	0.00%	0.00	(0.14%)	(0.70)

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	Name of the entity in the group	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income		Share in total Comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Rs in lakhs	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Rs in lakhs	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Rs in lakhs	As % of total comprehensive income	Rs in lakhs
7	Bandhav Resorts Private Limited								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	1.67%	2,385.75	1.42%	(55.32)	0.00%	0.00	1.42%	(55.32)
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	2.54%	2,465.54	(17.90)%	(89.95)	0.00%	0.00	(17.77)%	(89.95)
8	Berggruen Hotels Private Limited								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	23.81%	33,942.47	11.64%	(453.15)	0.00%	0.00	11.62%	(453.15)
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00
	Non-controlling interests in all subsidiaries								
	Balance as at 31 March, 2020	2.74%	3,900.04	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	3.40%	3,300.00	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Total	**Balance as at 31 March, 2020**	**100.00%**	**142,553.99**	**100.00%**	**(3,892.98)**	**100.00%**	**(8.00)**	**100.00%**	**(3,900.98)**
	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	**100.00%**	**96,919.35**	**100.00%**	**502.62**	**100.00%**	**3.66**	**100.00%**	**506.28**

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47. Previous period's figures in the financial statements, including the notes thereto, have been reclassified wherever required to confirm to the current period's presentation/classification. These are not material and do not affect the previously reported net profit or equity.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fleur Hotels Private Limited

PatanjaliG. Keswani	**Inder Pal Batra**
Chairman & Managing Director	Chief Financial Officer

Sonali Manchanda
Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 29, 2020

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