

# **DSAS & ASSOCIATES**

**Chartered Accountants**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**TO THE MEMBERS OF LEMON TREE HOTEL COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED**

### **Report on the Standalone Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **LEMON TREE HOTEL COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company')**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

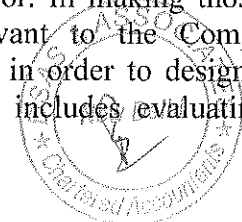
### **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the



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appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements

### **Opinion**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:-

- (i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021;
- (ii) in the case of the statement of profit and loss, of the Loss for the year ended on that date; and
- (iii) in the case of the cash flow statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. The provisions of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company since:
  - a) It is a subsidiary company of a public company; and
  - b) But its paid-up capital and reserves and surplus are not more than Rs. 1 Crores as at the balance sheet date; and
  - c) Its total borrowings from banks and financial institutions are not more than Rs.1 Crores at any time during the year; and
  - d) Its turnover for the year is not more than RS.10 Crores during the year.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. As informed to us, the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements.
  - ii. In our opinion and as per the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not entered into any long-term contracts including derivative contracts, requiring provision under applicable laws or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amounts outstanding which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

**For DSAS & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FIRM REGN NO. 025566N**

**PLACE : NEW DELHI**

**DATED : 10/06/2021**

**UDIN:21528254AAAAAD3051**



**(DEEPAK SHARMA)  
PARTNER  
M No. 528254**

**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021**

	Note	March 31, 2021 Rs in lakhs	March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Financial assets	3		
-Cash and Cash equivalents		0.27	0.55
		<u>0.27</u>	<u>0.55</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><u>0.27</u></u>	<u><u>0.55</u></u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share capital	4	3.50	3.50
Other Equity	5	(3.46)	(3.17)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<u>0.04</u>	<u>0.33</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities	6		
-Other financial liabilities		0.23	0.22
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<u>0.23</u>	<u>0.22</u>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<u><u>0.27</u></u>	<u><u>0.55</u></u>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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

As per our report of even date

**For DSAS & Associates**  
 Firm Registration No. 025566N  
 Chartered Accountants

**Deepak Sharma**  
 Partner  
 Membership No. 528254



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**

**Kapil Sharma**  
 Director  
 Din: 00352890

**Davander Tomar**  
 Director  
 Din: 00013336

Place : New Delhi  
 Date : June 10, 2021

**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2021**

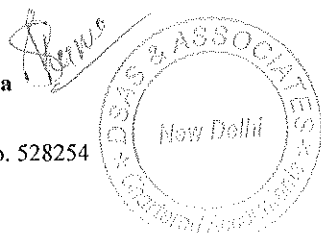
	Note No.	March 31, 2021 Rs in lakhs	March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs
<b>Expenses</b>			
Other expenses	7	0.29	0.39
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(0.29)</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>
Tax expense:		-	-
<b>Loss for the period</b>		<b>(0.29)</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year (Comprising Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)</b>		<b>(0.29)</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>
Earnings per equity share:			
(1) Basic	8	<b>(0.08)</b>	<b>(0.11)</b>
(2) Diluted	8	<b>(0.08)</b>	<b>(0.11)</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.1		

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**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2021**

	For the year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. In lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs. In lakhs
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	(0.29)	(0.39)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in liabilities and provisions	0.01	0.08
<b>Cash Generated from Operations</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>(0.31)</b>
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>(0.31)</b>
<b>B. Cash flows used in investing activities</b>		
<b>Net Cash flow used in investing activities (B)</b>	-	-
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
<b>Net Cash from financing activities (C)</b>	-	-
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>(0.31)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.55	0.86
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on Hand	0.03	0.03
Balances with Scheduled Banks in - Current accounts	0.24	0.52
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.55</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1

As per our report of even date

**For DSAS & Associates**  
 Firm Registration No. 025566N  
 Chartered Accountants

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**

**Deepak Sharma**  
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 Membership No. 528254



**Kapil Sharma**  
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 Director  
 Din: 00013336

Place : New Delhi  
 Date : June 10, 2021

**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

Equity shares of INR 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount
		Rs. In lakhs
At 1 April 2019	350,000	3.50
Issue of share capital	-	-
At 31 March 2020	350,000	3.50
Issue of share capital	-	-
At 31 March 2021	350,000	3.50

**B. Other Equity**

For the year ended 31 March, 2021

	Reserves and Surplus		Total equity
	Capital reserve	Retained Earnings	
		Rs in lakhs	Rs in lakhs
Balance at 1 April 2019	-	(2.78)	(2.78)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(0.39)	(0.39)
Balance at 31 March 2020	-	(3.17)	(3.17)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(0.29)	(0.29)
Balance at 31 March 2021	-	(3.46)	(3.46)

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1

As per our report of even date

For DSAS & Associates  
 Firm Registration No. 025566N  
 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited

Deepak Sharma  
 Partner  
 Membership No. 528254



Kapil Sharma  
 Director  
 Din: 00352890

Davander Tomar  
 Director  
 Din: 00013336

Place : New Delhi  
 Date : June 10, 2021

**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**

**3 Financial assets**

	As at March 31, 2021 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
<b>Balance with banks</b>		
On current accounts	0.24	0.52
Cash on hand	0.03	0.03
	0.27	0.55

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	As at March 31, 2021 Rs in lakhs	As at March 31, 2020 Rs in lakhs
<b>Balance with banks</b>		
On current accounts	0.24	0.52
Cash on hand	0.03	0.03
	0.27	0.55





Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited  
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

4 Equity Share capital

Authorised Share Capital

	Equity shares	
	No. of shares	Rs in lakhs
At 1 April 2019	400,000	4.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2020	400,000	4.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2021	400,000	4.00

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Re. 1 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 1 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	No. of shares	Rs in lakhs
At 1 April 2019	350,000	3.50
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2020	350,000	3.50
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2021	350,000	3.50

Shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	Rs. in lakhs	No. of shares	Rs. in lakhs
Equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	350,000	3.50	350,000	3.50

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

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of shares	% held as at March 31, 2020	No. of shares	% held as at March 31, 2020
Equity shares of Re. 1 each fully paid up Lemon Tree Hotels Limited	350,000	100.00%	350,000	100.00%

The company has not issued any shares for a consideration other than cash or bonus shares during the immediately preceding 5 years.

5 Other equity

Retained Earnings

	Rs. in lakhs	
At 1 April 2019	(2.78)	
Loss for the year	(0.39)	
At 31 March 2020	(3.17)	
Loss for the year	(0.29)	
At 31 March 2021	(3.46)	

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
Other reserves	(3.46)	(3.17)
Retained Earnings	(3.46)	(3.17)



**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**

**6 Financial liabilities**

- (i) **Other financial liabilities**  
Outstanding dues of other creditors

	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. in lakhs	As at March 31, 2020 Rs. in lakhs
	0.23	0.22
	<u>0.23</u>	<u>0.22</u>



Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited  
 Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

7 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2020 Rs. In lakhs
Rates and taxes	0.01	0.02
Legal and professional fees	0.13	0.22
Payment to auditors	0.15	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.39</b>
<b>Payment to auditor</b>		
As auditor	0.06	0.06
for other services	0.09	0.09
	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>

8 Earnings per share (Basic And Diluted)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Loss after Tax (Rs. In lakhs)	(0.29)	(0.39)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	350,000	350,000
Basic & Diluted EPS	(0.08)	(0.11)



**1. Corporate Information**

Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited (the Company) 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 financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 10, 2021.

**2 Basis of preparation**

**2.1 Significant accounting policies**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost or at amortised cost except for the following assets and liabilities:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

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 to in use.

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

**2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**(a) Current versus non-current classification**

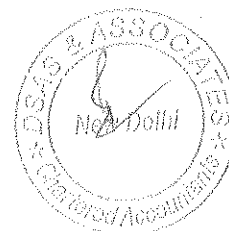
The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle



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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

**(b) Fair value measurement**

The Company 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 Company.

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

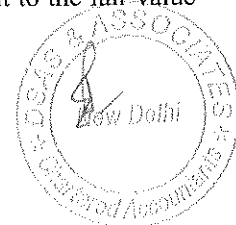
A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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 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 financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company 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.

**(c) Taxes**

*Current income tax*

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

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

*Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided 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.

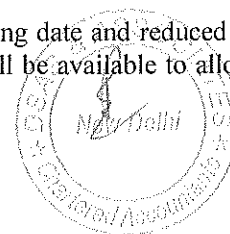
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- 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 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 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 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.

**(d) Provisions**

*General*

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

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

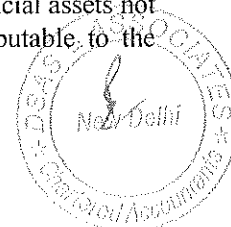
**(e) Financial instruments**

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

*Financial assets*

*Initial recognition and measurement*

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the



acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

*Subsequent measurement*

*Equity investments*

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

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

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

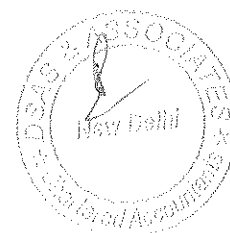
*Derecognition*

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

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

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

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





**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the yearended March 31, 2021**

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***Financial liabilities***

***Initial recognition and measurement***

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

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

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

**(f) 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.



9. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

*Judgements*

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

*Estimates and assumptions*

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

**Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

10. Related Party Transactions

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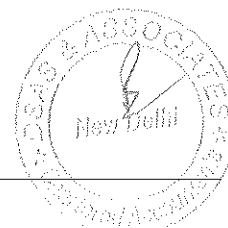
a) Names of related parties

Holding company

- Lemon Tree Hotels Limited

Key Management Personnel

- Mr.Patanjali G Keswani (Director)  
-Mr. Kapil Sharma (Director)  
- Mr. Davander Tomar(Director)



**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**

There is no related party transaction during the year.

**Commitments with related parties**

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

**11. Commitments and contingencies**

**a. Commitments**

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

At March 31, 2021, the Company had commitments of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil)

**b. Contingent liabilities**

At March 31, 2021, the Company had contingent liability of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil).

**12. Fair values**

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the company and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument

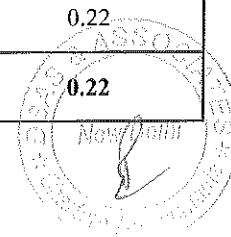
**Financial instruments by category**

*Rs. In lakhs*

	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	0.27	-	0.55
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	<b>0.27</b>	-	<b>0.55</b>

*Rs. In lakhs*

	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	0.23	-	0.22
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	-	<b>0.23</b>	-	<b>0.22</b>



**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for the yearended March 31, 2021**

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The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

13. As per the information available with the Company in response to the enquiries from existing suppliers with whom Company deals, none of the suppliers are registered with The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.
14. There is no unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the balance sheet date.

As per our report of even date


**For DSAS & Associates**  
Firm Registration No. 025566N  
Chartered Accountants


**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**  
**Lemon Tree Hotel Company Private Limited**

  
**Deepak Sharma**  
Partner  
Membership No. 528254

Place : New Delhi  
Date : June 11, 2021



  
**Kapil Sharma**  
Director  
Din: 00352890

  
**Davander Tomar**  
Director  
Din: 00013336