S.R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Golf View Corporate Tower - B
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 55 in the standalone Ind AS financial statements which indicates the impact of COVID-19 on the business operations of the Company from the month of March 2020 onwards and, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets as at the balance sheet date. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 55, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 56 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements which describes the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's operations, future cash flows and its consequential impact on the standalone financial statements as assessed by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) The going concern matter described in Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern paragraph above and the matter described in the Emphasis of Matter paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;

   (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 42 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership Number: 505224
UDIN: 20505224AAAAJJ9899
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: December 4, 2020

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited ("the Company")

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets except for certain particulars relating to interiors of hotel building.

(b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. The Company has also performed physical verification post March 31, 2020 in accordance with regular programme. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verifications.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment / fixed assets are held in the name of the Company, except for:

- the immovable properties acquired through scheme of amalgamation in the previous years. As explained to us, registration of title deeds is in progress in respect of such immovable properties aggregating to Rs. 23.95 crores (net block).
- the title deeds of immovable property included in property, plant and equipment and right of use assets amounting to Rs. 28.06 crores (net block), which are not available with the Company. According to the information and explanations given by the management, these are pledged with the banks against borrowings taken by the Company and the same has been confirmed by the respective banks.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. For the year ended March 31, 2020, physical verification was conducted subsequent to the year-end due to the lockdown on account of Covid-19. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification. There was no inventory lying with third parties.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans to directors including entities in which they are interested and in respect of loans and advances given, investments made and, guarantees given have been complied with by the Company. No securities have been provided to which the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 apply.

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

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/ services of the Company.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other applicable statutory dues have not been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there have been serious delays in large number of cases.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and audit procedures performed by us, undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Name of the statue	Nature of the dues	Amount (in Rs. crores)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of payment
Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act, 2017	GST	0.25	October 17-September 18	Various dates	September 25, 2020 & September 28, 2020

(c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax and cess on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statue	**Nature of the dues**	**Demand amount (in Rs. crores)**	**Demand paid under protest (in Rs. crores)**	**Net demand (in Rs. crores)**	**Period to which the amount relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	4.39	0.64	3.75	2004-05 to 2008-09 & 2010-11	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution or bank except in case of repayment of one instalment amounting to Rs. 0.625 crores due for repayment to Federal Bank Ltd. on December 31, 2019 which was paid on January 1, 2020. Subsequent to year end, the Company had opted for moratorium for principal and interest payments due for borrowings availed from ICICI Bank, Yes Bank, HDFC Bank and Federal Bank and therefore some of the banks refunded certain instalments and interest due for the month of March 2020 which was paid by the Company. During the year, the Company did not have any loans or borrowing from government. The Company has not raised any funds by way of debentures.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has utilized money raised by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were raised except for term loans aggregating Rs 20 crores which were used for long term and short term working capital requirements pending their utilisation for purposes for which they were taken. Further, the terms loans aggregating to Rs 45 crores which were taken during the previous year are pending their utilisation for purposes for which they were taken as on March 31, 2020. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer/ debt instruments during the year.

(x) (a) We have been informed that the employee of the Company had misappropriated funds amounting to Rupees 0.04 crores during the year under audit. FIR has been lodged against the employee and he has been dismissed. The Company has withheld his terminal benefits and it is estimated that the amount misappropriated may not exceed the terminal benefits due to the employee.

(b) We have been informed that the Company has been victim of cyber fraud committed by one of the proposed customer by citing incorrect and inappropriate credit card details. The Company suffered a loss of Rs. 0.20 crore on account of above and work carried out for the proposed event. FIR has been lodged by the Company with Cyber Crime Investigation Cell and appropriate provision amounting to Rs. 0.20 crore has been made in the standalone financial statements

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standard.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Balance Sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company and, not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

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per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership Number: 505224
UDIN: 20505224AAAAJJ9899
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: December 4, 2020

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 With Reference to these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements 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, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership Number: 505224
UDIN: 20505224AAAAJJ9899
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: December 4, 2020

Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Fixed Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	851.26	1,062.18
Capital work-in-progress	3	28.26	31.49
Other intangible assets	4	54.81	2.88
Right of use asset	5	257.38	-
Investment in subsidiaries	6	0.02	0.02
Financial Assets			
Investments	7	0.02	0.02
Loans	8	8.43	5.42
Other financial assets	9	2.99	3.79
Non current tax assets	10	3.46	2.03
Other non current assets	11	27.33	13.10
		1,233.96	**1,120.93**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	11.24	13.69
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	13	20.46	25.91
Cash and cash equivalents	14	9.76	3.69
Other bank balances	15	0.19	0.18
Loans	16	26.57	24.26
Other financial assets	17	7.92	9.89
Current tax assets	18	-	7.02
Other current assets	19	12.58	16.39
		88.72	**101.03**
Total assets		**1,322.68**	**1,221.96**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	20	17.47	17.47
Other Equity			
Other equity	21	592.89	570.73
Total equity		**610.36**	**588.20**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	22	11.01	-
Borrowings	23	438.30	388.82
Other financial liabilities	24	0.03	0.03
Provisions	25	8.20	5.14
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	26	43.67	61.54
		501.21	**455.53**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	27	1.47	-
Borrowings	28	48.45	52.18
Trade payables	29		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.00	0.57
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		43.28	39.98
Other financial liabilities	30	99.58	63.42
Provisions	31	7.79	7.10
Other current liabilities	32	9.54	14.98
		211.11	**178.23**
Total liabilities		**712.32**	**633.76**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,322.68**	**1,221.96**
Corporate information & summary of significant accounting policies	1 & 2		

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

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

per Amit Chugh

Partner
Membership No: 505224

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: 04 December 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited

ATUL KHOSLA Digitally signed by ATUL KHOSLA Date: 2020.12.04 19:50:49 +05'30'

Atul Khosla
Chief Financial Officer
Place of Signature: Delhi

Priya Paul
Chairperson & Whole Time Director
Place of Signature: Delhi

SHALINI KESHAN

Shalini Keshan
Company Secretary
Place of Signature: Kolkata

VIJAY DEWAN

Vijay Dewan
Managing Director
DIN: 00051164
Place of Signature: Kolkata

Date: 04 December 2020

Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit or Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes		For year ended 31 March 2020		For Year ended 31 March 2019
Income					
Revenue from contracts with customers	33		414.94		415.99
Other income	34		11.96		12.00
Total income			**426.90**		**427.99**
Expenses					
Consumption of provisions, beverages, wines/liquor and smokes	35		63.03		68.33
Changes in Inventory of finished goods			1.06		
Employee benefit expenses	36		90.04		80.40
Finance costs	37		51.04		49.53
Depreciation and amortization expense	38		33.31		29.77
Other expenses	39		180.48		186.86
Total expenses			**418.96**		**414.89**
Profit before tax			**7.94**		**13.10**
Tax expense	26				
Current tax		1.71	-	2.83	
Less: MAT credit entitlement		(1.71)	-	(2.83)	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods			0.04		1.55
Deferred tax expense/(credit)			(15.53)		0.93
Total Tax Expense / (Credit)			**(15.49)**		**2.48**
Profit for the year			**23.43**		**10.62**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Re-measurements losses on defined benefit obligations			(1.88)		(1.38)
Income tax effect on above			0.61		0.43
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			**(1.27)**		**(0.95)**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			**22.16**		**9.67**
Earnings per equity share	40				
Basic & Diluted			1.34		0.61
Corporate information & summary of significant accounting policies	1&2				

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

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No: 505224

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: 04 December 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited

ATUL KHOSLA Digitally signed by ATUL KHOSLA Date: 2020.12.04 19:51:28 +05'30'

Atul Khosla
Chief Financial Officer
Place of Signature: Delhi

Priya Paul
Chairperson & Whole Time Director
Place of Signature: Delhi

SHALINI KESHAN
Shalini Keshan
Company Secretary
Place of Signature: Kolkata

VIJAY DEWAN
Vijay Dewan
Managing Director
DIN: 00051164
Place of Signature: Kolkata

Date: 04 December 2020

Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

	For year ended 31 March 2020	For year ended 31 March 2019
A. Operating activities		
Profit before tax	**7.94**	**13.10**
Adjustments to reconcile Profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	33.31	29.77
Interest on advances, deposits and tax refunds	(4.37)	(5.68)
Finance costs	51.04	49.53
Loss on disposal / sale of tangible assets	1.30	1.56
Bad debts / advance written off	1.21	0.09
Liabilities no longer required written back	(4.33)	(0.86)
Net loss on foreign currency transaction	1.12	3.44
Amortization of deferred Revenue	1.57	-
Provision for doubtful debts and advances written back	-	(0.50)
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	4.31	1.98
	93.10	**92.43**
Changes in Working capital :		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	0.36	(1.34)
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets and other assets	(2.22)	3.40
Decrease in inventories	2.45	3.19
Increase in trade payables	6.95	11.31
(Decrease) in other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	(4.23)	(3.80)
	3.31	12.76
Income tax (paid)/refund	3.84	(2.87)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**100.25**	**102.32**
B. Investing activities :		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(63.19)	(37.23)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.13	0.49
Proceeds from sale of current investment	-	0.01
Loans repaid during the period	(32.36)	(23.64)
Funds placed in long-term deposits with bank	(0.01)	(0.01)
Interest income received	(1.50)	0.58
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	**(96.93)**	**(59.80)**
C. Financing activities :		
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	100.00	45.00
Proceeds from current borrowings	22.74	(3.31)
Repayment of non-current borrowings	(41.47)	(38.71)
Repayment of current borrowings	(26.49)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.66)	-
Finance costs paid	(50.57)	(49.59)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities (C)	**2.55**	**(46.61)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	5.87	(4.09)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3.69	7.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**9.56**	**3.04**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (refer note 14 and note 30) :		
Cash on hand	1.24	1.79
Cheques on hand	0.08	0.42
Balances with banks:		
- Balances with banks on current accounts	8.44	1.48
Book overdraft	(0.20)	(0.65)
	9.56	**3.04**

Corporate information & summary of significant accounting policies (Refer note 1&2)

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

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No: 505224

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: 04 December 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Limited

ATUL KHOSLA
Digitally signed by ATUL KHOSLA
Date: 2020.12.04 19:52:06 +05'30'

Atul Khosla
Chief Financial Officer
Place of Signature: Delhi

Priya Paul
Chairperson & Whole Time Director
Place of Signature: Delhi

VIJAY DEWAN

Shalini Keshan
Company Secretary
Place of Signature: Kolkata
Date: 04 December 2020

Vijay Dewan
Managing Director
DIN: 00051164
Place of Signature: Kolkata

Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020
(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

	Note reference	Balance as on 1 April 2018	Increase / (Decrease) in equity share capital during the period	Balance as on 31 March 2019	Increase / (Decrease) in equity share capital during the period	Balance as on 31 March 2020
Equity Share Capital	**20**	17.47	-	17.47	-	17.47

b. Other equity

	Note reference	Reserves and Surplus				Total
		Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2018	21	**1.41**	**183.81**	**78.74**	**297.10**	**561.06**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	10.62	**10.62**
Other comprehensive income:						
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)		-	-	-	(0.95)	**(0.95)**
Balance as at 1 April 2019	21	**1.41**	**183.81**	**78.74**	**306.77**	**570.73**
Profit for the year		-	-	-	23.43	**23.43**
Other comprehensive income:						
Remeasurement losses of defined benefit obligations (net of		-	-	-	(1.27)	**(1.27)**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	21	**1.41**	**183.81**	**78.74**	**328.93**	**592.89**

Corporate information & summary of significant accounting policies (Refer note 1&2)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

per Amit Chugh
Partner

Membership No: 505224

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: 04 December 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited

ATUL KHOSLA
Digitally signed by ATUL KHOSLA
Date: 2020.12.04 19:52:43 +05'30'

Atul Khosla
Chief Financial Officer

Place of Signature: Delhi

Priya Paul
Chairperson & Whole Time Director

Place of Signature: Delhi

VIJAY DEWAN

Shalini Keshan
Company Secretary
Place of Signature: Kolkata

Vijay Dewan
Managing Director
DIN: 00051164

Place of Signature: Kolkata

Date: 04 December 2020

1. Corporate information

Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 27 November 1987. The Company is a pioneer of luxury boutique hotels in India and is primarily engaged in the business of owning, operating and managing hotels under names "The Park Hotels, The Park Collection and Zone by The Park". It is a public 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 17, Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal, India, 700016.

The standalone financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors dated December 4, 2020.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation

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 read with the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. The accounting policies have been consistently applied except for changes in accounting policies mentioned in Note 2.3 (i). Further, the standalone financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values.

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR Crores, except when otherwise indicated and all the values are rounded to two decimal places.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle of the Company,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realized 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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has estimated its operating cycle to be 12 months.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at the previous GAAP carrying value (deemed cost).

Cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major renovation is carried out related costs are capitalized, where considered appropriate, with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying value of related assets for discard.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment and other items of Property, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Asset Category	**Estimated Useful Life (in years) as per technical assessment**
Plant & Equipment and Electrical Installation	20
Office Equipment	6
Buildings	30-100
Furniture & Fixtures	15-20
Vehicles	8
Computers	3-6

Depreciation on deemed cost of other property, plant and equipment (except land) is provided on pro rata basis on straight line method based on useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold land is depreciated over the term of lease.

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

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal/ discard 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 between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

c) Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost includes development costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

d) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to measure all of its intangible assets at the previous GAAP carrying value (deemed cost). The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. The useful lives of intangible assets (Computer software) are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Computer Software for internal use, which is primarily acquired from third party vendors, is capitalized. Subsequent costs associated with maintaining such software are recognized as expense as incurred. Cost of software includes license fees and cost of implementation / system integration services, where applicable.

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

Subsequent measurement (amortization)

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of capitalized software is amortized over a period of 5 years from the date of its acquisition.

De-recognition

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 Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

e) Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company. The Company controls its subsidiary when the subsidiary is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary.

The consideration made in determining whether significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries are stated at cost as per Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'. Where the carrying amount of an investment is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is assessed for recoverability and in case of permanent diminution provision for impairment is recorded in Statement of Profit and Loss. On disposal of investment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss. For any benefit provided to a subsidiary, such benefit is fair valued and the difference between such fair value and contracted charge is adjusted to the carrying value of investments in that subsidiary.

f) Inventories

Inventories comprise provisions, beverages and smokes, wine and liquor, crockery, cutlery, glassware, linen, etc. and stores and spares and other operating supplies such as stewarding, engineering equipment, etc. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Costs includes purchase price and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs that have to be incurred in connection with the sale.

g) Revenue from contract or services with customer and other streams of revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to realize in exchange for those goods or services and no significant uncertainty exists as regards the ultimate collectability of such consideration.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Pursuant to the application of Ind AS 115 – 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' effective from 1 April 2018, the Company has applied following accounting policy for revenue recognition:

Revenue from sale of goods and services:

Revenue includes room revenue, food & beverage sale, wine & liquor sale, banquet and other ancillary services. Performance obligations in contracts with customers are met through the stay of guest in the hotel or on sale of goods and on rendering of services as per the terms of contract with the customer.

Revenue is recognized at the transaction price allocated to the performance obligation and is recognized net of discounts, any entitlements that may accrue to the customer for subsequent utilization and sales related taxes in the period in which the services are rendered. The Company collects value added tax (VAT) and Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government. Therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company and hence excluded from revenue.

In relation to laundry income, telephone income, internet income, health club income, spa services and other allied services, revenue is recognized on accrual basis on rendering of such services.

Revenue in respect of customer loyalty entitlements are recognized when such entitlements (loyalty points) are either redeemed by the customers or on its expiry.

Other Operating Revenue:

Other operating revenues are recognized as follows:

- Revenue from hotel management fees are recognized on accrual basis on rendering of related services as per terms of underlying arrangements.
- Exports entitlements [arising out of Served from India Scheme (SFIS)] are recognized when the right to receive related benefits as per the terms of the schemes is established in respect of the exports made by the Company and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collectability of relevant export proceeds.
- For other operating revenue from shop rentals, refer Note 2.2(o)

Other Income:

Other Income is recognized as and when it accrues.

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets with respect to initial recognition and subsequent measurement in Note 2.2(p).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

h) Borrowing costs

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

i) Taxation

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, where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized 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.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognized for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit can be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

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 recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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 recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward unused tax credits, any unabsorbed losses and tax benefits to which the Company will be entitled to on expected disposal of immovable properties. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 realized, 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 recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized 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.

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

Expenses and income are recognized net of the amount of Sales/ value added taxes/Good and services tax 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 recognized 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

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

j) Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency 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. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

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).

k) Retirement and other employee benefits

Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution plan. The Company deposits its monthly contribution with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner in accordance with the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Company has no further obligation in this regard. The Company 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.

Gratuity

Gratuity is a post-employment benefit and is in the nature of a defined benefit plan. The company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit/obligation at the balance sheet date, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit/obligation is calculated at or near the balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. This is based on standard rates of inflation, salary growth rate and mortality. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to market yields on government bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Service cost on the Company's defined benefit plan is included in employee benefits expense. Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability is included in finance costs. Actuarial gains/losses resulting from re-measurements of the liability are included in Other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Compensated absences

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognized on the basis of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of benefit expected to be availed by the employees. Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such gains or losses are determined.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculation. 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.

If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed, and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. Impairment losses previously recognized are accordingly reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

n) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) because 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 a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized 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 recognized as a finance cost.

These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Obligations in respect of which outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable but possible and such outflow which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable but the amount of that obligation cannot be reliably estimated at the reporting date.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed except when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

o) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires the Company to assess at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Land	30 to 99 years
Building	1 to 29 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-to-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer note 2.2 (l).

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Note 22 and Note 27 respectively.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases contracts including lease of guest houses (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment like printers taken on lease etc., that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company has given adjustments for lease accounting in accordance with Ind AS 116 which came into effect on 1 April 2019, and all the related figures have been reclassified/ regrouped to give effect to the requirements of Ind AS 116.

Company as a lessor

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

Prior to Ind AS 116, a lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease as per Ind AS 17. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as finance lease.

Finance leases, which effectively transfer to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the lower of the fair value and present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease term and disclosed as leased assets. Lease payments under such leases are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability based on the implicit rate of return. Finance charges are recognized as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets in which are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain the ownership by the end of lease term, capitalized leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of risk and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. 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 impact on account of adoption of change in accounting policy to Ind AS 116 has been disclosed in Note – 2.3(i).

p) 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.

1) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

i. **Financial assets carried at amortized cost** – a financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

ii. **Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries**– Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 'Separate financial Statements'.

iii. **Investments in other equity instruments** – Investments in equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company makes an irrevocable choice upon initial recognition, on an instrument by instrument basis, to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the Company transfers the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognized 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.

Impairment of financial assets

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

ECL is the weighted-average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

(i) Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

(ii) Other financial assets

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

2) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized 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 and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For all debt 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 gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

3) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified party fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued 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 expected loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind-AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4) Reclassification of financial instruments

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

5) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

q) Fair value measurement

The Company measures its financial instruments 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 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorized 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 recognized in the standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Management carries out the valuation based on its experience, market knowledge and in line with the applicable accounting requirements. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management.

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (Refer note 50)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Refer note 50)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares (Refer note 50)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Refer note 50)

r) Government grants

The government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. The Company imports capital goods and avails concession for custom duty under Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme ("the Scheme"). The quantum of duty concession availed is added to the carrying value of the particular property, plant and equipment and a corresponding deferred income recognized. Based on the terms and conditions of the Scheme, the grant received is to compensate the import of cost of assets subject to export obligation prescribed in the Scheme. The grant is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the basis of fulfilment of related export obligation as prescribed in ITFG issued by ICAI (Institute of Chartered Accountants of India) through clarification Bulletin 11.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current/current liabilities as deferred income and credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other operating income.

s) Business Combination

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, if any, in the acquiree.

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 deferred tax assets/ liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements acquired in a business combination are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 *Income Tax* and Ind AS 19 *Employee Benefits* respectively.

When the Company 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, if any, in host contracts by the acquiree.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financer under comparable terms and conditions.

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. 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.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company 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.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

u) Significant management judgements in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Impairment of financial assets **–** At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of assets.

Provisions including contingent liabilities – Legal proceedings covering a large range of matters are pending against the

Company. Due to uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is often difficult to predict the final outcomes. The cases and claims against the Company often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues that are subject to many uncertainties and complexities, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law, in the normal course of business, the Company consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigations. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In the event an adverse outcome is possible or an estimate is not determinable, the matter is disclosed. Accordingly, at each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Significant estimates

Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on technical assessment of the remaining expected useful lives of depreciable assets carried out by an independent valuer. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses. Related year end obligations are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary.

Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee:
The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

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

Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). Extension options in given in some of the guest houses to the lessee, which have been included in the lease liability because company requires the guest house for future period, location of guest house is prominent and lease rentals are reasonable. There is no future cash outflow in respect to extension and termination option which is not included in the lease liability.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

i) IND AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 'Leases' including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease). The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessee's to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 did not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 April 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied prospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains lease at 1 April, 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application.

The Company elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option ('short- term leases'), and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value ('low-value assets').

The effect of adoption Ind AS 116 as at 1 April 2019 (increase/ (decrease)) is as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Assets	
Right-of-use assets	221.37
Property, plant and equipment	(220.03)
Total assets	**1.34**
Liabilities	
Lease liabilities	1.34
Total liabilities	**1.34**
Total adjustment on equity:	
Retained earnings	-

Nature of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116
The Company as a lessee has entered into various lease contracts, which includes lease of land, office space, club, restaurant and guest house. Before the adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease.

Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer Note -2.2(o) for the accounting policy adopted by the Company from 1 April 2019. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

Arrangements which were previously classified as lease
Upon adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company elect to use the transition practical expedient to not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains lease at 1 April, 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying Ind AS 17 at the date of initial application.

Leases previously classified as finance leases
The Company did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under Ind AS 17). The requirements of Ind AS 116 were applied to these leases from 1 April 2019.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases
The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, prepaid lease payments of deposits, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:
- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short-term leases), and lease contracts for which the

underlying asset is of low value (low-value assets)
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Detailed impact of IND AS 116 on Statement of Profit and Loss account, right of use assets & lease liabilities movement has been disclosed in Note -46 to standalone financial statements.

(ii) Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The amendment clarifies that an entity has to consider each uncertain tax treatment, assumptions used on tax treatments by taxation authorities and method of determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates separately or together with one or more tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed.

The interpretation is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019, but certain transition reliefs are available.

Since the Company does not operate in a complex tax environment, applying the Interpretation does not have any material effect on its standalone financial statements.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 109: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Under Ind AS 109, a debt instrument can be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to Ind AS 109 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of the event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments does not have material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

(iv) Amendments to Ind AS 23: Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings

Since the Company does not have any such borrowing costs to be capitalized and therefore, there no effect on its standalone financial statements.

(v) Amendments to Ind AS 12: Income Taxes

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognizes the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.Such amendments are not applicable to the Company and hence does not have any effect on its standalone financial statements.

***(vi) Amendments to* Ind AS 19: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement**

The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual reporting period, an entity is required to determine the current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement, using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event. An entity is also required to determine the net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event, and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset). The amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the year.Such amendments are not applicable to the Company and hence does not have any effect on its standalone financial statements.

***(vii) Amendments to* Ind AS 28: Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures**

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in Ind AS 109 applies to such long-term interests. The amendments also clarified that, in applying Ind AS 109, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying Ind AS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements as the Company does not have any associates and joint ventures.

(viii) **Annual Improvements to Ind AS 2018**

- **Ind AS 103 Business Combinations**

  The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including remeasuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value. In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation. An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where joint control is obtained by the Company.
- **Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements**

  An entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in Ind AS 103. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured. An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Company as there is no transaction where a joint control is obtained.

- **Ind AS 12 Income Taxes**

  The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where it originally recognised those past transactions or events. An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Since the Company has not declared any dividends, these amendments, do not have any impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards that are notified, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards if applicable, when they become effective.

i. Amendments to Ind AS 103 *Business Combinations*

The amendments to the definition of a business in Ind AS 103 help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not. They clarify the minimum requirements for a business, remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing elements, add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive, narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs, and introduce an optional fair value concentration test.

These amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after the 1 April 2020 and to asset acquisitions that occur on or after the beginning of that period. Since the amendments apply prospectively to transactions or other events that occur on or after the date of first application, the Company will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

ii. Amendments to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8: Definition of Material

The amendments to Ind AS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and Ind AS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* align the definition of 'material' across the standards and clarify certain aspects of the definition. The new definition states that, 'Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments are applicable prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2020. The amendments to the definition of material are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

iii. Amendments to Ind AS 107 and Ind AS 109: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The amendments to Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. The amendments to Ind AS 107 prescribe the disclosures which entities are required to make for hedging relationships to which the reliefs as per the amendments in Ind AS 109 are applied. These amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after the 1 April 2020. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Buildings [Refer (a) and (b) below]	Plant and Equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Electrical Installation	Total	Capital work -in-progress
Gross block											
Balance as at 1 April 2018	110.04	228.88	556.23	151.37	3.55	39.42	13.66	2.91	37.54	**1,143.60**	22.98
Additions during the year	-	-	14.94	5.04	0.82	4.70	0.66	0.20	1.01	**27.37**	27.35
Disposals/capitalisation/adjustments during the year	-	-	(2.68)	(1.03)	(0.06)	(1.06)	(0.63)	-	(0.18)	**(5.64)**	(18.84)
Balances as at 31 March 2019	**110.04**	**228.88**	**568.49**	**155.38**	**4.31**	**43.06**	**13.69**	**3.11**	**38.37**	**1,165.33**	**31.49**
Additions / adjustment during the period	-	-	15.44	8.04	0.71	2.77	0.04	0.51	0.97	**28.48**	18.16
Additions / adjustments during the period (refer note 53)	-	-	3.44	2.11	0.20	3.68	0.28	0.00	-	**9.72**	0.21
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (refer Note 5)	-	(228.88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(228.88)**	-
Disposals/capitalisation/adjustments during the period	-	-	(0.90)	(1.89)	(0.41)	(0.30)	(0.92)	(0.01)	(0.01)	**(4.46)**	(21.60)
Balances as at 31 March 2020	**110.04**	**-**	**586.47**	**163.64**	**4.81**	**49.21**	**13.09**	**3.61**	**39.33**	**970.19**	**28.26**
Accumulated Depreciation											
Opening balance as at 1 April 2018	-	6.63	21.08	29.13	1.33	8.53	4.17	0.55	6.46	**77.88**	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	2.22	7.78	10.57	0.58	3.27	1.90	0.14	2.40	**28.86**	-
Disposals/ adjustments during the year	-	-	(1.13)	(0.72)	(0.06)	(0.92)	(0.61)	-	(0.15)	**(3.59)**	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**8.85**	**27.73**	**38.98**	**1.85**	**10.88**	**5.46**	**0.68**	**8.71**	**103.15**	**-**
Depreciation charge during the period	-	-	7.88	10.45	0.77	3.91	2.04	0.31	2.32	**27.67**	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (refer Note 5)	-	(8.85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(8.85)**	-
Disposals/ adjustments during the period	-	-	(0.13)	(1.45)	(0.41)	(0.12)	(0.92)	(0.01)	*	**(3.03)**	-
Balances as at 31 March 2020	**-**	**-**	**35.48**	**47.98**	**2.21**	**14.66**	**6.58**	**0.98 #**	**11.03**	**118.93**	**-**
Net Block											
Balances as at 31 March 2019	**110.04**	**220.03**	**540.76**	**116.40**	**2.46**	**32.18**	**8.23**	**2.42**	**29.66**	**1,062.18**	**31.49**
Balances as at 31 March 2020	**110.04**	**-**	**550.99**	**115.66**	**2.60**	**34.55**	**6.51**	**2.63 #**	**28.30**	**851.26**	**28.26**

* Below rounding off norms

(a) **Assets given under operating lease**
Gross Block of Buildings include cost of construction of INR 0.95 Crores (31st March 2019: INR 0.95 crores) in other area. It also includes certain portion of a Building given under operating lease, the particulars are given below:

Particulars	As on 31 March 2020	As on 31 March 2019
Gross Block	4.35	4.35
Accumulated Depreciation	0.48	0.44
Net Block	3.87	3.91

Refer note 46 for information of property plant equipment given under operating lease

(b) **Assests not held in the name of company**
Title deeds of the immovable properties included in above aggregating to INR 23.95 crores (31 March 2019: INR 24.99 crores) are in the name of Gemini Hotels & Holdings Limited (GHHL)/Andhra Hotels Private Limited (AHPL) and others on account of amalgamation and merger in earlier years. The name change in such title deeds is in process.

(c) In prior years, the Company had acquired certain parcel of lands aggregating to INR 159.07 crores (31 March 2019: INR 148.48 crores) for expanding its hotel business. Subsequently, the Company has been actively considering opportunities for development and sale of portions of each such land parcel. Pending a final decision on the extent to which each such land parcel may be used for purposes other than the Company's hotel business, management has considered it appropriate to recognise deferred tax asset aggregating INR 16.54 crores (31 March 2019: INR 15.44 crores) arising from difference between book values of those portions of land parcels that, based on managements best estimate which is reassessed at each reporting date, are likely to be used for purposes other than the Company's hotel business on aforesaid and their corresponding indexed costs for tax purposes.

(d) **Contractual obligation :** refer note 43 for disclosure of contractual commitment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(e) **Capital work in progress:** Capital work in progress comprises of expenditure INR 28.27 crores (31 March 2019: INR 31.49 crores) under course of installation and construction of various projects and renovation works.

(f) **Property plant and equipment pledged as security:** refer note 23 & 28 for information of property plant and equipment pledged as a security for borrowing by Company. The title deeds of immovable property included in property, plant and equipment and right of use assets amounting to Rs. 28.06 crores (net block) has been pledged with banks against borrowing taken by the Company.

(g) No borrowing cost has been capitilized during the current period and previous year.

4. Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Softwares - (Acquired)	Computer Softwares - (Design)	Brand	Goodwill	Total
Gross block					
Balance as at 1 April 2018	3.76	0.87	-	-	4.63
Additions during the year	1.35	-	-	-	1.35
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**5.11**	**0.87**	**-**	**-**	**5.98**
Additions / adjustments during the period (refer note 53)	0.27	-	0.84	-	1.11
Additions on acquisition (refer note no. 53)	0.20	-	30.00	22.81	53.01
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**5.58**	**0.87**	**30.84**	**22.81**	**60.10**
Accumulated Amortisation					
Balance as at 1 April 2018	2.19	-	-	-	2.19
Amortisation charge during the year	0.91	-	-	-	0.91
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**3.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.10**
Amortisation charge during the period	1.14	-	1.05	-	2.19
Disposal/ adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**4.24**	**-**	**1.05**	**-**	**5.29**
Net block					
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**2.01**	**0.87**	**-**	**-**	**2.88**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**1.34**	**0.87**	**29.79**	**22.81**	**54.81**

5. Right of use asset

Particulars	Land [Refer (a) below]	Building [Refer (b) below]	Total
Balance as of 1 April 2019	-	1.34	**1.34**
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (Refer Note-3)	220.03	-	**220.03**
Additions during the period	-	35.02	**35.02**
Additions on acquisition of confectionary business of Flury (refer note no. 53)	-	4.45	**4.45**
Deletions during the period	-	(0.01)	**(0.01)**
Amortisation charge during the period	(2.23)	(1.22)	**(3.45)**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**217.80**	**39.58**	**257.38**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**217.80**	**39.58**	**257.38**

(a) Land includes leasehold land .

(b) Building includes Guest houses, Restaurant premises, Club and shop.

(c) Property plant and equipment pledged as security: refer note 23 & 28 for information of property plant and equipment pledged as a security for borrowing by Company. The title deeds of immovable property included in property, plant and equipment and right of use assets amounting to Rs. 28.06 crores (net block) has been pledged with banks against borrowing taken by the Company.

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

			As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019
6	**Investment in subsidiaries**				
	Unquoted equity shares				
	In subsidiaries (equity share of INR 10 each) (at cost)				
	5,200 Equity Shares (31 March 2019 - 5,200 equity shares) of INR 10 each fully paid up in Apeejay Charter Private Limited		0.01		0.01
	10,000 Equity Shares (31 March 2019 - 10,000 equity shares) of INR 10 each fully paid up in Apeejay Hotels & Restaurants Private Limited		0.01		0.01
			0.02		**0.02**
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments		-		-
	Aggregate value of unquoted investments		0.02		0.02

All the investement in equity shares of subsidiary are stated at cost as per IND AS 27 "Separate financial statements".

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
7	**Investments**		
	[At fair value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)]		
	In other company		
	10 Equity Shares (31 March, 2019 - 10) of INR 10 each fully paid up in Artistery House Private Limited	*	*
	9,000 Equity Shares (31 March, 2019 - 9,000) of INR 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Farms Limited	0.01	0.01
	12,000 Equity Shares (31 March, 2019 - 12,000) of INR 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Generation Limited	0.01	0.01
	Nil Equity Shares (31 March, 2019 - Nil) of INR 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited $	-	-
	Nil Equity Shares (31 March 2019 - Nil) of GBP 1 each fully paid up in Apeejay Tea (Panama) Inc	-	-
		0.02	**0.02**

$ 12,000 shares of INR 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited sold during the year ended March '2019
@ 867 shares of GBP 1 each fully paid up in Apeejay Tea (Panama) Inc sold during the year ended March '2019

Aggregate value of unquoted investments	0.02	0.02

* Below rounding off norms

			As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019
8	**Loans (Non Current)**				
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)				
	Loan to a body corporate (Credit impaired)	2.30		2.30	
	Less: Loan receivable - credit impaired	(2.30)	-	(2.30)	-
	Loans to employees		0.07		0.07
	Security Deposits				
	Considered Good	8.36		5.35	
	Credit impaired	0.46		-	
		8.82		5.35	
	Less: Security Deposits- credit impaired	(0.46)	8.36	-	5.35
			8.43		**5.42**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
9	**Other financial assets (Non Current)**		
	Margin money with banks (refer note 15)	2.99	3.79
		2.99	**3.79**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
10	**Tax assets (Non Current)**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Advance income tax	3.46	2.03
	Net of provision for tax		
		3.46	**2.03**

			As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019
11	**Other assets (Non Current)**				
	(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
	Capital advances				
	Considered Good		6.93		4.40
	Credit impaired	0.30		-	
	Less: Capital Advance - credit impaired	(0.30)	-	-	-
	Advances recoverable in kind				
	Credit impaired	0.81		0.81	
	Less: Advance receivable - credit impaired	(0.81)	-	(0.81)	-
	Others				
	Deferred Staff Cost		0.01		0.02
	Deposit with statutory authorities under protest		6.16		6.16
	Balance with government authorities		0.65		2.13
	Share Issue Expenses (Refer Note 54)		12.28		-
	Prepaid expenses		1.30		0.39
			27.33		**13.10**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
12	**Inventories**		
	Raw Materials (at cost)		
	Provisions, beverages (excluding wines and liquors) and smokes	1.56	0.97
	Finished Good (at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Cakes and Confectionaries	0.03	-
	Wines and liquors	6.77	8.64
	Crockery, cutlery, glassware, linen, etc.	0.72	1.67
	Stores and spares parts	2.16	2.41
		11.24	**13.69**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
13	**Trade receivables**		
	(Unsecured)		
	Trade receivables	20.46	25.91
	Total trade receivables *	**20.46**	**25.91**
	Break up is as under:		
	Unsecured, Considered good	20.46	25.91
	Trade receivables -credit impaired	11.13	8.02
		31.59	**33.93**
	Impairment allowance		
	Trade receivables -credit impaired	(11.13)	(8.02)
	Total trade receivables	**20.46**	**25.91**

Trade receivables are non interest bearing and generally on terms of 60 to 90 days
Trade receivables have been pledged as a security for borrowing, refer note no. 23 & 28 for details.
* Trade receivables include contract assets i.e. unbilled revenue of INR 0.25 crores (31st March, 2019 : INR 1.24 crores)

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
14	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash on hand*	1.24	1.79
	Cheques on hand	0.08	0.42
	Balances with banks:		
	- On current accounts #	8.44	1.48
	- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
		9.76	**3.69**

Deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirement of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

* Cash on hand includes foreign currency on hand.
# Includes corporate credit card

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	**Balance as at 1 April 2019**	**Cash flows**	**Exchange differences**	**EIR adjustment**	**Balance as at 31 March 2020**
Long Term Borrowings	432.83	56.08	3.10	(0.84)	491.16
Short Term Borrowings	24.98	(6.32)	-	-	18.66
Loan Repayable on Demand (Cash Credit)	27.20	2.59	-	-	29.79
Total liabilities from financing activities	**485.01**	**52.35**	**3.10**	**(0.84)**	**539.61**

Particulars	**Balance as at 1 April 2018**	**Cash flows**	**Exchange differences**	**EIR adjustment**	**Balance as at 31 March 2019**
Long Term Borrowings	421.29	8.05	3.43	0.06	432.83
Short Term Borrowings	23.27	1.71	-	-	24.98
Loan Repayable on Demand (Cash Credit)	32.22	(5.02)	-	-	27.20
Total liabilities from financing activities	**476.78**	**4.74**	**3.43**	**0.06**	**485.01**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
15	**Other bank balances**		
	Deposits with maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months	3.18	3.97
	Less: margin money disclosed (Refer Note 9)	(2.99)	(3.79)
		0.19	**0.18**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
16	**Loans (Current)**		
	(Unsecured, considered good , unless otherwise stated)		
	Loan to a body corporate [including loan to related party of INR 3.38 crores (31 March 2019: INR 2.00 Crores)]	24.95	23.64
	Loan to Employees	0.09	0.10
	Security deposits	1.53	0.52
		26.57	**24.26**

Loans to body corporate carries interest at rate of 10% p.a and is repayable on demand.

			As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019
17	**Other financial assets (Current)**				
	(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
	Interest accrued on deposits and loans				
	Considered good		2.18		5.24
	Credit impaired	1.33		1.33	
	Less: Allowance for credit impaired receivables	(1.33)	-	(1.33)	-
	Other receivable		5.74		4.65
			7.92		**9.89**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
18	**Tax assets (Current)**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Advance income tax	-	7.02
	Net of provision for tax		
		-	**7.02**

			As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019
19	**Other assets (Current)**				
	(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)				
	Advance to a related party (refer note 45)		-		0.04
	Advance recoverable in kind				
	Considered good		4.16		3.77
	Credit impaired	0.63		0.19	
	Less: Allowance for credit impaired advances	(0.63)	-	(0.19)	-
	Advance to Employees				
	Considered good		0.10		0.27
	Credit impaired	0.85		0.85	
	Less: Allowance for expected credit advances	(0.85)	-	(0.85)	-
	Prepaid expenses		6.03		7.74
	Accrued duty exemption benefit **		1.79		3.48
	Deferred staff cost		0.02		0.02
	Balances with statutory authorities ***				
	Considered good		0.48		1.07
	Considered doubtful	0.08		0.08	
	Less : Allowance for credit impaired advances	(0.08)	-	(0.08)	-
			12.58		**16.39**

** Accrued duty exemption benefit consist of amounts Receivable towards Served From India Scheme (SFIS) on account of free foreign exchange earned during the period.

*** Includes amounts realisable from relevant authorities in respect of GST and value added tax. These are generally realised within one year or regularly utilised to offset the GST liability and value added tax liability of the Company. Accordingly, these balances have been classified as current assets.

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

20 Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital:

	Number of Shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2018 (equity share of INR 10 each)	2,00,00,000	20.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2019 (equity share of INR 10 each)	**2,00,00,000**	**20.00**
Change during the period (refer (v) below)	18,00,00,000	**-**
Increase during the year	15,00,00,000	15.00
As at 31 March 2020 (equity share of INR 1 each)	**35,00,00,000**	**35.00**

Issued, subscribed and paid-up

Equity shares of INR 1 each , issued subscribed and fully paid up

	Number of Shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2018 (equity share of INR 10 each)	1,74,66,176	17.47
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2019 (equity share of INR 10 each)	**1,74,66,176**	**17.47**
Changes during the year (refer (v) below)	15,71,95,584	-
As at 31 March 2020 (equity share of INR 1 each)	**17,46,61,760**	**17.47**

(i) **Terms and rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of INR 1 per share. Each Shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, the distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) **Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5 % of the aggregate shares in the Company.**

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
Particulars	**Number of Shares held**	**%**	**Number of Shares held**	**%**
Flurys Swiss Confectionary Private Limited	5,25,00,000	30.06%	52,50,000	30.06%
Apeejay Private Limited	3,44,97,500	19.75%	34,49,750	19.75%
Apeejay Surrendra Trust	3,00,02,400	17.18%	30,00,240	17.18%
Apeejay Engineering Private Limited	1,45,00,000	8.30%	14,50,000	8.30%
Apeejay Agencies Private Limited	1,45,00,000	8.30%	14,50,000	8.30%
Apeejay House Private Limited	1,45,00,000	8.30%	14,50,000	8.30%
RECP IV Park Hotel Investors Limited	1,36,66,100	7.82%	13,66,610	7.82%

(iii) **Shares held by an investing party in respect of which the Company is an associate**

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by the investing party in respect of which the Company is an associate are as below:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Flurys Swiss Confectionary Private Limited		
52,500,000 equity shares at INR 1 each (31 March 2019: 5,250,000 equity shares at INR 10 each)	5.25	5.25

(iv) **Aggregate number of equity shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:**

During the year ended March 31, 2018, 14,16,177 equity shares were bought back by the Company.

(v) **Changes in authorized , issued, subscribed and paid up shares during the period**

Pursuant to a resolution of shareholders dated, October 25, 2019, each equity share of face value of INR 10 each has been split into ten equity shares of face value of INR 1 each. Accordingly, the authorized capital and issued, subscribed & paid up capital of the Company is subdivided from 20,000,000 equity shares of face value of INR10 each to 200,000,000 equity shares of face value of INR 1 each and 17,466,176 equity shares of face value of INR10 each to 174,661,760 equity shares of face value of INR 1 each respectively. Further, authorized share capital of the company has been increased by 150,000,000 during the year.

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
21	**Other equity**		
	Reserves and Surplus		
	Capital Redemption Reserve	1.41	1.41
	Securities Premium	183.81	183.81
	General Reserve	78.74	78.74
	Retained Earnings	328.93	306.77
		592.89	**570.73**
(i)	**Capital redemption reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	1.41	1.41
	Balance at the end of the year	1.41	1.41
(ii)	**Securities premium**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	183.81	183.81
	Balance at the end of the year	183.81	183.81
(iii)	**General reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	78.74	78.74
	Balance at the end of the year	78.74	78.74
(iv)	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	306.77	297.10
	Total comprehensive income recognised for the year	22.16	9.67
	Balance as at the end of the year	328.93	306.77
	Total	**592.89**	**570.73**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Capital redemption reserve
Capital redemption reserve represents amount arisen pursuant to Scheme of Amalgamation and on account of buy back of shares.

Securities premium
Securities premium represents premium received on issue of shares. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 .

General reserve
General reserve represents a free reserve not held for any specific purpose.

Retained earnings
Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve appropriation towards dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders, as applicable.

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
22	**Lease Liabilities (Non Current)**		
	Lease Liabilities	11.01	-
		11.01	**-**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
23	**Long term Borrowings**		
	Secured term loans		
	From Banks		
	Rupee loans	425.80	354.43
	Foreign currency loans	12.50	34.39
		438.30	**388.82**

Refer Note-30 for amount disclosed under other liabilities as 'Current maturities of long-term borrowings'

Repayment terms and security disclosure for outstanding long term borrowing as on 31 March 2020

(i) Rupee Loan from a Bank amounting to INR 100.00 Crores (31 March 2019: INR 100.00 Crores) secured by way of Equitable Mortgage by deposit of title deed of immovable property of the Company situated at Hyderabad as first charge and also to be secured by way of hypothecation by way of first charge on the entire movable fixed assets situated at Hyderabad, both present and future, ranking pari passu with other banks for their loans. Such loan is repayable from September 30, 2022 with
- first installment of INR 3.11 Cr followed by
- 21 equal quarterly installments of INR 3.87 Crores and
- 4 equal quarterly installments of INR 3.88 Crores.

(ii) Rupee Loan from a Bank amounting to INR 46.43 Crores (31 March 2019: INR 49.00 Crores) secured by way of Equitable Mortgage by deposit of title deed of immovable property of the Company situated at Hyderabad as first charge and also to be secured by way of hypothecation by way of first charge on the entire movable fixed assets situated at Hyderabad, both present and future, ranking pari passu with other banks for their loans. Such loan (original amount being INR 50.00 crores) is repayable in
- 8 equal quarterly installments of INR 0.13 Crores repayment started from June 30, 2017, followed by
- 4 equal quarterly installments of INR 0.63 Crores,
- 32 equal quarterly installments of INR 1.29 crores and
- 4 equal quarterly installments of INR 1.30 crores.

(iii) Rupee Loan from a Bank amounting to INR 65.50 Crores (31 March 2019: INR 79.00 Crores) is secured by way of mortgage by deposit of title deed of immovable property of the Company situated at Kolkata as first charge ranking pari passu with other banks for their loans. Such loan (original amount being INR 100.00 cr) is repayable starting 13 August, 2017 in
- 8 quarterly installments of INR 3.00 crores, repayment started from 13 August, 2017, followed by
- 12 quarterly installments of INR 3.50 Crores,
- 8 quarterly installments of INR 3.75 Crores and
- 1 installment of INR 4.00 Crores on 13 August, 2024.

(iv) Rupee Loan from a Bank amounting to INR 69.00 Crores (31 March 2019: INR 73.00 Crores) is secured by way of mortgage by deposit of title deed of immovable property of the Company situated at Kolkata as first charge ranking pari passu with other banks for their loans. Such loan (original amount being INR 75.00 cr) is repayable starting 20 December 2018 in
- 8 quarterly installments of INR 1.00 Crores, repayment started from 20 December, 2018, followed by
- 4 installments of INR 1.50 Crores,
- 8 installments of INR 3.00 Crores,
- 8 installments of INR 4.00 Crores and
- 1 installment of INR 5.00 Crores.

(v) Rupee Loan from a Bank amounting to INR 75.00 Crores (31 March 2019: INR 75.00 Crores) is secured by way of Mortgage by deposit of title deed of immovable property of the Company situated at Kolkata as first charge ranking pari passu with other banks for their loans. Such loan (original amount being INR 75.00 cr) is repayable starting 31 May 2020 in
- 12 quarterly installments of INR 0.19 Crores, followed by
- 4 installments of INR 0.94 Crores,
- 4 installments of INR 2.25 Crores,
- 8 installments of INR 5.25 Crores and
- 3 installment of INR 6.00 Crores.

(vi) Foreign Currency Loan from a Bank amounting to INR 37.56 Crores (31 March, 2019 -INR 57.49 Crores) is secured by hypothecation by way of first and exclusive charge for their loan on all the current assets and movable fixed assets, both present and future, of the Company's unit situated at Bangalore and by way of equitable mortgage for their loan by deposit of Title Deeds of immovable property of the Company situated at Bangalore. Such loan is repayable in 8 half yearly installments started from February 28, 2018, all installments being of USD 1,662,500 (Original amount being USD 1.33 Crores).

(vii) Rupee Loan from a Bank amounting to INR 60.00 Crores (31 March 2019: INR Nil Crores) secured by way of Equitable Mortgage by deposit of title deed of immovable property of the Company situated at Kolkata and Vizag as first charge and also to be secured by way of hypothecation by way of first charge on the entire movable fixed assets situated at Kolkata and Vizag, both present and future, ranking pari passu with other banks for their loans. Such loan is repayable in 20 quarterly installment starting from June 19, 2021 with
- 4 installments of INR 6.00 Crores,
- 4 installments of INR 9.00 Crores,
- 4 installments of INR 11.00 Crores,
- 4 installments of INR 14.00 Crores,
- 4 installments of INR 20.00 Crores,

(viii) Rupee Loan from a Bank amounting to INR 40.00 Crores (31 March 2019: INR Nil Crores) secured by way of Equitable Mortgage by deposit of title deed of immovable property of the Company situated at Navi Mumbai as first charge and also to be secured by way of hypothecation by way of first charge on the entire movable fixed assets situated at Navi Mumbai, both present and future, ranking pari passu with other banks for their loans. Such loan is repayable in 14 equated quarterly installment starting from June 13, 2020 with
- 12 installments of INR 34.29 Crores,
- 2 installments of INR 5.71 Crores,

Vehicle loans aggregating INR .88 Crores (31 March 2019: INR 1.83 Crores) from banks are secured by way of hypothecation of vehicles financed. Repayable in monthly installments ranging between 36 and 60 installments.

(ix) Interest rates on Rupee Loans are varying in the range of 10.6% to 11.0% p.a. Interest rates on Foreign Currency loans (USD) are varying in the range of 2% to 5% margin on 6 month LIBOR.

The amounts stated in footnotes (i) to (vii) above are inclusive of any amounts disclosed under Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings, if any.

In accordance with the RBI guidelines related to Covid-19 Regulatory Package dated March 27, 2020 and May 22, 2020, the Company opted for moratorium of five to six months for the payment of all principal and interest pertaining to term loans availed from ICICI Bank, Yes Bank, HDFC Bank and Federal Bank falling due between March 2020 to August 2020. The Company received the formal approval for moratorium from all the aforementioned banks except for a term loan of Rs. 40 crore from HDFC Limited, however, the bank has not charged any penal interest on repayments due in June 2020 and Sep 2020.
Basis above, the liability classification has changed from current liability to non-current liability to the extent of amount to be paid during the moratorium period and current liability has been decreased and non-current liability increased accordingly

(Note: Borrowings are net of EIR adjustment)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
24 Other non current financial liabilities		
Security deposit received	0.03	0.03
	0.03	**0.03**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
25 Provisions (Non Current)		
Provision for Gratuity	8.20	5.14
	8.20	**5.14**

26 Deferred tax liabilities (net)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
(a) Component of Deferred tax liabilities (net) (refer note A below)		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Arising on account of temporary differences in :		
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	93.04	120.01
Others	-	0.01
Gross deferred tax liabilities	**93.04**	**120.02**
Deferred tax assets		
Arising on account of temporary differences in :		
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward business losses	17.51	25.83
Allowed only on payment basis	6.37	8.87
MAT credit entitlement (refer (i) below)	25.49	23.78
Gross deferred tax assets	**49.37**	**58.48**
Net deferred tax liabilities (including MAT credit entitlement)	**43.67**	**61.54**
(b) Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities:		
Opening balance as of April 1	61.54	63.87
Tax expense during the period recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(15.53)	0.93
Tax income during the period recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(0.61)	(0.43)
MAT credit entitlement	(1.71)	(2.83)
Closing Balance as at end of the period	**43.69**	**61.54**

(i) The asset of INR 25.49 crores (31 March 2019 : INR 23.78 crores) recognized by the Company as "MAT credit entitlement" represents the portion of MAT liability, which can be recovered and set off in subsequent years based on provisions of Section 115JAA of the Income tax Act, 1961. The management based on the present trend of profitability and also the future profitability projections, is of the view that there would be sufficient taxable income in foreseeable future, which will enable the Company to utilize MAT credit assets.

(ii) Deferred tax asset is recognized on unabsorbed depreciation to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised. The Company has tax losses of INR 67.35 crores (31 March 2019 : INR 82.79 crores) in the form of unabsorbed depreciation that are available for offsetting for unlimited period against future taxable profits. Company believes there is reasonable certainty that deferred tax asset will be recovered.

(c) Movement in deferred tax liabilities, net

Movement in deferred tax liabilities for current year ended 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Balance as at 31 March, 2019	Changes on adoption of Ind AS 116	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in OCI	Balance as at 31 March, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities					
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	120.01	-	26.97	-	93.04
Others	0.01	0.35	0.01	-	-
	120.02	**0.35**	**26.98**	**-**	**93.04**
Deferred tax assets					
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward business losses	25.83	-	8.32	-	17.51
Allowed only on payment basis/ others	8.87	0.35	3.11	(0.61)	6.37
MAT credit entitlement	23.78		(1.71)	-	25.49
	58.48	**0.35**	**9.72**	**(0.61)**	**49.37**
Net deferred tax liabilities	**61.54**	**-**	**17.25**	**0.61**	**43.67**

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities for previous year ended 31 March 2019:

Particulars	Balance as at 31 March, 2018	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in OCI	Balance as at 31 March, 2019
Deferred tax liabilities				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	116.62	(3.39)	-	120.01
Others	0.01	-	-	0.01
	116.63	**(3.39)**	**-**	**120.02**
Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward business losses	22.70	(3.13)	-	25.83
Allowed only on payment basis	9.11	0.67	(0.43)	8.87
MAT credit entitlement	20.95	(2.83)	-	23.78
	52.76	**(5.29)**	**(0.43)**	**58.48**
	63.87	**1.90**	**0.43**	**61.54**

	Year ended 31 March 2020	For Year ended 31 March 2019
(i) Income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit or Loss comprises		
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	0.04	1.55
Deferred tax (credit)/ charge	(15.53)	0.93
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(15.49)**	**2.48**
(ii) Income tax credit reported in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income comprises		
Deferred tax credit on remeasurement losses on defined benefit obligations	(0.61)	(0.43)
Income tax credit reported in Statement of Other Comprehensive Income	**(0.61)**	**(0.43)**

(iii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate for the period indicated are as follows

	Year ended 31 March 2020	For Year ended 31 March 2019
Profit/(Loss) before tax	7.94	13.10
Other Comprehensive Income	(1.88)	(1.38)
Total	**6.06**	**11.72**
Statutory income tax rate of 26.0% (31 March 2019 : 31.20%)	1.58	3.66
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	0.04	1.55
True-up adjustments/others	(17.72)	(3.15)
	(16.10)	**2.05**

*The Company continues to pay income tax under older tax regime and has not opted for lower tax rate pursuant to Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 considering the accumulated MAT credit, unabsorbed depreciation allowance and other benefits under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
27 Lease Liabilities - Current		
Lease Liabilities	1.47	-
	1.47	**-**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
28 Borrowings - Current		
Intercorporate deposit (Unsecured) ^	-	2.22
From banks		
Working capital loans* (Secured)	18.66	24.98
Working capital Loans (Unsecured)	29.79	24.98
	48.45	**52.18**

* Borrowings i.e. working capital loans are secured by first charge by way of hypothecation of stocks and book debts, both present and future, of the Company ranking pari passu where applicable, with the other lenders for their loans.

Interest rates on Working Capital loans are varying in the range of 9% to 11% p.a.

^ Intercorporate deposit is interest free and repayable on demand.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
29 Trade Payables		
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 41)	1.00	0.57
Dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including dues to related parties 31 March 2020: Nil, 31 March 2019: 0.69 crores)	43.28	39.98
	44.28	**40.55**

(i) Trade payable (except MSME) are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 90-120 days.
(ii) Trade payable include due to related parties, refer Note 45.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
30 Other financial liabilities (current)		
Current maturities of long-term debt (refer note 23)	52.87	44.01
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.82	0.25
Book overdraft	0.20	0.65
Capital liabilities	4.18	3.71
Employee benefits payable	15.08	14.76
Financial guarantee obligation	0.01	0.01
Purchase Consideration Payable	26.27	-
Security deposits received	0.15	0.03
	99.58	**63.42**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
31 Provisions (Current)		
Provision for gratuity	2.92	2.52
Provision for compensated absences	4.87	3.77
Provision for entertainment tax	-	0.81
Provision for income tax*	0.00	-
	7.79	**7.10**

*Figures mentioned in '0.00' in this line item are below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
32 Other liabilities (Current)		
Statutory dues	4.53	9.89
Contract liabilities *	3.26	4.91
Deferred Revenue	1.75	0.18
	9.54	**14.98**

* Contract liabilities are advances received from customers and are non-interest bearing.

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
33	**Revenue from Contracts with customers**		
	Room revenue	193.41	198.04
	Sale of food and beverage	107.60	91.33
	Sale of wine and liquor	83.20	87.13
	Other ancillary and allied service income	18.62	18.82
		402.83	**395.32**
	Other operating revenue		
	Management fees	4.89	5.51
	Accrued duty exemption entitlement and other benefits	-	2.32
	Income from government Grant	-	10.69
	Shop rentals	1.90	-
	Liabilities no longer required written back	4.33	0.86
	Membership and subscription fees	0.99	1.29
		12.11	**20.67**
	Total revenue from contracts with customers	**414.94**	**415.99**
33.1	**Timing of revenue recognition**		
	Goods/service transferred at a point of time	221.53	217.95
	Service transferred over time	193.41	198.04
		414.94	**415.99**

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
33.2	**Contract balances**		
	Trade receivables from contracts under under Ind AS 115	20.46	25.91
	Contract assets (refer note 13)	0.25	1.24
	Contract liabilities (refer note 32)	3.26	4.91

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 60 to 90 days.

Contract liabilities include advances from customers.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Movement of contract liabilities		
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the period	4.91	4.58
Amount received during the period	46.50	198.36
Performance obligation satisfied in current period from opening balance	(4.06)	(3.57)
Performance obligation satisfied in current period from amount received in current period	(44.09)	(194.46)
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the period ended 31 March 2020	**3.26**	**4.91**

33.3 **Performance obligation**

The performance obligation is satisfied and payment is due upon receipt of the service received by the customer. Transaction price allocated to performance obligation not satisfied or partially satisfied is INR 3.26 crores (31 March 2019: INR 4.91 crores) . The same is expected to recognised in one year.

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
34	**Other income**		
	Interest on advances, deposits and tax refunds	4.37	5.68
	Commission	0.15	0.14
	Rental income	1.14	2.80
	Provision for doubtful debts no longer required written back	-	0.50
	Insurance claim	4.35	-
	Miscellaneous income	1.95	2.88
		11.96	**12.00**

			Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
35	**Consumption of provisions, beverages, wine/liquor and smokes**			
	(a)	Provisions, beverages (excluding wine and liquor) and smokes		
		Inventory at the beginning as on 1 April 2019	0.97	1.50
		Add : Stock acquisition from Flurys	0.72	-
		Add: Purchases during the period	40.56	42.64
			42.25	44.14
		Less: Inventory at the end of 31 March 2020	1.56	0.97
			40.69	**43.17**
	(b)	Wine and liquor		
		Inventory at the beginning as on 1 April 2019	8.64	11.10
		Add: Purchases during the period	20.47	22.70
			29.11	33.80
		Less: Inventory at the end of 31 March 2020	6.77	8.64
			22.34	**25.16**
	Total Consumption (a+b)		**63.03**	**68.33**

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
36 Employees benefits expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus	78.19	71.38
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.34	4.82
Gratuity	1.82	1.42
Staff welfare expenses	4.69	2.78
	90.04	**80.40**

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
37 Finance costs		
Interest expenses on		
Borrowings from banks	49.89	49.41
Lease liabilities	0.74	-
Others	0.41	0.12
	51.04	**49.53**

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
38 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	27.67	28.86
Amortisation of Right to use assets (refer note 5)	3.45	-
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	2.19	0.91
	33.31	**29.77**

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
		INR
39 Other expenses		
Power and fuel	34.84	35.79
Rent	1.89	2.96
Rates and taxes	17.49	14.64
Insurance	2.92	2.62
Apartment expenses*	7.65	7.96
Outsourced contractual expenses	9.95	7.68
Guest supplies	4.73	4.86
Replacement of cutlery, crockery, glassware etc.	1.89	1.20
Advertisement and sales promotion	7.66	7.24
Commission	21.13	20.68
Repair and maintenance		
Repairs to buildings	3.56	3.23
Repairs to machinery	5.08	5.10
Repairs to others	5.60	4.84
Printing and stationery	1.70	1.76
Postage, telephone and telex	1.92	2.16
Legal and professional Charges	11.47	9.34
Security charges	4.31	2.58
Travelling and conveyance	5.83	10.05
Loss on disposal / sale of tangible assets	1.30	1.56
Bad debts / advance written off	1.21	0.09
Provision for doubtful debts and advances	4.31	1.98
Net loss on foreign currency transaction	1.12	3.44
Royalty and management service fees	5.25	12.17
Strategic Advisory and Consultancy Fees	3.41	7.83
Miscellaneous expenses	13.81	14.65
Payments to auditors [refer note 39 (i) below]	0.45	0.45
	180.48	**186.86**

* Apartment expenses includes consumption of stores supplies (linen, carpet & upholstery, room decoration material, etc) made to the rooms on account of service and other related costs.

39 (i) Details of payment to auditors	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
Payment to auditors		
As auditors		
- Audit fee for standalone and consolidated financial statements	0.31	0.31
- Consolidated financial statements	0.03	0.03
- Limited Review of Standalone Financial Statements	-	-
In other capacities		
- Other Matters (Certificates etc.)	-	-
- Out of pocket expenses	0.04	0.04
- GST	0.07	0.07
	0.45	**0.45**

		Year ended 31 March 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
40	**Computation of Earnings per Equity Share**		
(a)	(i) Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the period #	17,46,61,760	1,74,66,176
	(ii) Number of Equity Shares at the end of the period #	17,46,61,760	1,74,66,176
	(iii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period #	17,46,61,760	1,74,66,176
	(iv) Face Value of each Equity Share INR #	1	10
(b)	Profit for the year	23.43	10.62
(c)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share [(b)/(a)(iii)] - INR #	1.34	0.61

In terms of Indian Accounting Standard 33 Earnings per Share, if the number of ordinary shares outstanding increases as a result of share split, the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for all periods presented shall be adjusted retrospectively. The calculation of basic and diluted EPS has been considered considering the impact of share split as stated above

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
41	**Information relating to Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**		
(a)	the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each reporting period;		
	Principal	1.00	0.57
	Interest	0.05	0.03
(b)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each reporting period;	-	-
	Principal	-	-
	Interest	-	-
(c)	the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each reporting period; and	-	-
(e)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding periods, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	0.04

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
42	**Contingent Liabilities (net of provision)**		
(a)	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt (refer 'c' below)	0.02	-
	(Disputed Tax and Duty for which the Company has preferred appeals before appropriate authorities)		
	Demand for Land Tax	0.37	0.30
	Demand for Entertainment Tax	0.81	0.81
	Demand for Service Tax	4.39	5.66
	Demand for Property Tax (refer 'd ' below also)	110.79	69.38
(b)	Guarantees (refer 'c' below)		
	Bank Guarantees Given to Customs and Other Authorities	0.44	1.28
	Corporate Guarantee given by the Company to subsidiary towards vehicle loan	0.38	0.38

(c) In respect of the contingent liabilities mentioned in Note (a) above, pending resolution of the respective proceedings, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any. In respect of matters mentioned in Note (b) above, the cash outflows, if any, could generally occur during the validity period of the respective guarantees. The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

(d)(i) During earlier years, Company had acquired, a parcel of land from the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) through a bidding process, the initially proposed annual valuation for determination of property tax was reduced by the relevant Hearing Officer of KMC based on representation made by the Company. Thereafter, the Municipal Commissioner of KMC had cancelled such lower annual valuation and reinstated the initially proposed annual valuation which was determined based on bid price paid by the Company. The Company had challenged the said order of the MC before the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta. The Hon'ble High Court had vide order dated 13th October, 2015 set aside the decision of the Municipal Commissioner of KMC on grounds that relevant procedures as prescribed under the Kolkata Municipal Corporation Act,1980 have not been followed for such higher valuation. Notwithstanding the said order, the Kolkata Municipal Corporation had continued to raise property tax demands based on such higher valuation. Aggrieved by such demand, the Company had filed a petition before the same High Court under the provisions of Article 226 of the Constitution of India again challenging the unilateral order passed by the MC on various grounds including annual valuation of comparable land parcels in the immediate vicinity that are much lower than the valuation as per the order of the MC. The Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta had found a strong prima facie case to pass an interim order to stay the aforesaid order of the MC till further orders and had directed the Company to continue to pay property tax based on the order of the Hearing Officer, as aforesaid which will be adjusted against new bills, if any. The Company has been complying with the said order and charging off property tax so paid.

Notwithstanding the aforesaid order, the KMC has continued to raise property tax demands in accordance with the order of the MC. Such additional demand raised on the Company aggregates INR 75.33 crores (31 March 2019: INR 69.38 crores). Management believes that it is probable that the matter will be decided in favour of the Company which is supported by a legal opinion obtained. Consequently, no further provision has been considered necessary in these financial statements in this regard.

(d)(ii) The company had paid an amount under protest of INR 6.16 crores to NDMC for the period 2009 to date on account of notices and certain voluntary payments. Property Tax demand by New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) for earlier years was inter alia contested by the Company before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court had quashed the impugned Order of NDMC and set aside with a direction to NDMC for fresh assessment. The Hon'ble Supreme Court decided the appeal in favour of the company vide its judgement dated January 22, 2019 and confirmed the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated January 22, 2019 in respect to appeal filed by the NDMC has upheld the decision of the Hon'ble High Court. Thereafter, the Company filed representations before NDMC on September 11, 2019 claiming a sum of INR 5.34 crores, being the excess amount paid under protest. NDMC further issued notice u/s 72 and proposed to increase rateable value w.e.f April 1, 2018 and recently raised a bill dated December 30, 2019 claiming a sum of INR 35.46 crore upto the period ending March 31,2020.

The Company is of the view that NDMC has not adhered to the orders of Supreme Court and the demand raised for earlier years upto 2018 is not tenable. For 2018-19 and 2019-20, the Company is of the view that the assessable value considered for calculation of property tax is high and accordingly revised rate is not acceptable keeping in view other properties in the vicinity and in same industry.The Company is contemplating to file a Civil writ petition before the High Court seeking various reliefs in accordance with law. Based on above, management believes that there will be no adverse impact on the company in this regard.

(e) The Company had received a demand during the year 2012-13 amounting to INR 5.41 Crores (31 March 2019: 5.41 crores) from Land & Development Office (LDO), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, to regularise the alleged breaches relating to the property of New Delhi. This was the first time that the Company had received such demand letter despite regular/ periodic inspection of the said property carried out by appropriate authority. Based on the communication received from LDO, the demand had been raised with retrospective effect from 1985. The Company has disputed the alleged claim and the matter is pending before LDO which is supported by a legal opinion obtained by the Company. Management believes that, the alleged demand is questionable, arbitrary and not tenable and is likely to be settled in favour of the Company. Pending such reassessment, liability in this regard has not been recognised based on management's best estimate.

(f) Pursuant to a lease deed dated August 8, 2007, executed by and between the Jaipur Development Authority ("JDA") and the Company, the JDA granted leasehold rights in favour of the Company. The JDA has, from time to time, sent letters/notices directing the Company to clear its dues of annual lease rent for the period starting from the year 2008 onwards. The JDA last issued a notice to the Company on December 12, 2019 under Sections 256 and 257 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, raising a demand for outstanding dues of annual rent aggregating up to INR 2.21 crores, coupled with interest payable amounting to approximately INR 1.78 crores. The matter is currently outstanding. Management believes that there will be no adverse impact on the company in this regard and therefore no liability in this regard has been recognised in these financial statements based on management's best estimate.

(g) There are income tax cases outstanding from AY 2011-12 to AY 2017-18 with respect to various matters like interest capitalisation, 14A disallowance, amortisation of land, TDS etc. and pending at various forums. The cases for some of the years (AY 2012-13 etc.) have been decided in favour of the Company wherein no further appeal has been filed by the department. The management believes that since the nature of disallowances is similar in most of the assessment years, the chances of liability devolving on the Company are less likely. Accordingly, no provision has been considered necessary in these financial statements.

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
43	**Commitments**		
(a)	Capital Commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	71.79	31.99
(b)	Other Commitments		
	Estimated amount of export obligation	214.33	215.19

(The Company has imported Capital Goods under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, of the Government of India, at concessional rates of duty on an undertaking to fulfill the quantified export).

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
44	**Employee Benefits**		
(a)	**Post employment benefit - defined contribution plan**		
	Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss contribution towards Provident Fund and other fund	5.34	4.82

(b) Leave Obligations - defined benefit plan

The Company has a scheme of encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits, for future encashment. The liability is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method of unutilized on leave entitlements on balance sheet date. The scheme is unfunded.

(c) Gratuity - defined benefit plan

The Company has a post employment defined benefit scheme in the form of gratuity. Under the scheme, employees are entitled to gratuity benefits based on fifteen days salary (basic plus dearness allowance) for each completed year of service. The aforesaid benefit accrues on completion of five years of service. The Company's obligation towards such gratuity benefits are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit method of the Company's period end obligation under the scheme. Difference between the Company's obligation so determined and year end value of the assets of the related gratuity fund is recognised as charge for the period.

The trustees of the Gratuity Fund has entrusted the administration of the fund to HDFC Standard Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

The following Table sets forth the particulars in respect of the aforesaid Gratuity fund of the Company as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

		Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net Amount
(I)	**Obligation as at 1 April 2018**	**9.33**	**3.45**	**5.88**
	Current Service cost	1.02	-	1.02
	Interest cost/Income	0.67	0.27	0.40
	Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**1.69**	**0.27**	**1.42**
	Remeasurements (gains)/losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income			
	- Experience Variance (i.e Actual Experience vs assumptions)	1.38	-	1.38
	Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**1.38**	**-**	**1.38**
	Contributions by employer	-	1.02	(1.02)
	Benefits paid	(1.32)	(1.32)	-
	Obligation as at 31 March 2019	**11.08**	**3.42**	**7.66**
(II)	**Obligation as at 1 April 2019**	**11.08**	**3.42**	**7.66**
	Obligation as at 1 October 2019 for flurys	0.33	**-**	**0.33**
	Current Service cost	1.32	-	1.32
	Interest cost/Income	0.70	0.20	0.50
	Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**2.02**	**0.20**	**1.82**
	Remeasurements (gains)/losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income			
	- Change in Financial assumptions	0.87	-	0.87
	- Experience Variance (i.e Actual Experience vs assumptions)	0.80	-	0.80
	- Return on plan asset, Excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	(0.21)	0.21
	Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**1.67**	**(0.21)**	**1.88**
	Contributions by employer	(0.43)	0.11	(0.54)
	Benefits paid	(1.01)	(0.98)	(0.03)
	Obligation as at 31 March 2020	**13.66**	**2.54**	**11.12**

The expected return on plan assets is determined after taking into consideration composition of plan assets held, historical results of return on plant assets, Company's policies for plant asset management and other relevant factors.

(IV) The net liability disclosed above relates to the aforesaid Gratuity Plan (Funded) is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Reconciliation of the Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the Fair Value of Plan Assets:		
Present Value of funded obligation at the end of the period	13.66	11.08
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the period	2.54	3.42
Net Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**11.12**	**7.66**

(V) Principal Actuarial Assumption Used:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Discount Rates	6.68% - 6.69%	7.70%
Expected Salary increase rates #	5.00%	5.00%
Inflation Rate	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality table	IALMIALM(06-08) Ultimate	IALM(06-08) Ultimate

The estimate of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account factors like inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

(VI)	**The net liability disclosed above relates to the aforesaid Gratuity Plan (Funded) is as follows:**		
	Insurer managed funds	100%	100%
(VII)	**The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:**		
	Fund with HDFC Standard Life	2.54	3.42

Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

The contribution expected to be made by the Company for the period ended 31 March, 2021 is INR 11.83 crores.

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity benefit is as follows:

	1 Year	2 to 5 Year	6 to 10 Year	> 10 Year	Total
As at 31 March 2020					
Defined benefit obligation	4.04	4.06	4.81	12.67	25.58
As at 31 March 2019					
Defined benefit obligation	3.39	3.33	3.49	10.75	20.96

(VIII) Sensitivity Analysis

The following table present a sensitivity analysis to one of the relevant actuarial assumption, holding other assumptions constant, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumptions that were reasonably possible at the reporting date.

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	13.21	14.15	10.33	10.99
% Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-2.76%	3.01%	-2.40%	2.61%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+ 0.5%)	14.15	13.20	10.99	10.32
% Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	3.03%	-2.80%	2.65%	-2.46%
Attrition Rate(-/+ 10%)	13.66	13.66	10.65	10.65
% Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	-0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	-0.01%
Mortality Rate(-/+ 10%)	13.66	13.66	10.65	10.64
% Change Compared to base due to sensitivity	0.02%	-0.02%	0.03%	-0.03%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.
The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Risk associates with plan provisions

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary overtime. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit, the most significant of which are as follows:

Interest Rate risk : The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

Liquidity Risk : This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short term gratuity pay-outs. This may arise due to non availability of sufficient cash/cash equivalents to meet the liabilities.

Salary Escalation Risk : The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic Risk : The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

Regulatory Risk : Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act , 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts e.g. Increase in the maximum limit on gratuity of INR 20,00,000 and upward revision of maximum gratuity limit will result in gratuity plan obligation.

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

45 Related Party Disclosures

Related party disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 24

(i) **Related Parties**

(a) **Subsidiary (Control relationship exists)**

Apeejay Charter Private Limited
Apeejay Hotels & Restaurants Private Limited

(b) **Joint Venture**

Apeejay Hotels (Panama) Inc. (Upto March 27, 2019)

(c) **Key Management Personnel**

Key Management Personnel	Relationship
Mr. Vijay Dewan	Managing Director
Ms. Priya Paul	Non-executive Director
Mr. Karan Paul	Non-executive Director
Mr. Atul Khosla	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Mr. Ashoke Ghosh	Non-executive Director
Mr. Debanjan Mandal	Non-executive Director
Mr. Suresh Kumar	Independent Director
Ms Ragini Chopra	Independent Director
Ms Suneeta Reddy	Independent Director
Ms Shalini Keshan	Company Secretary
Ms. Sujata Guin ^	Vice President - Human Resources
Mr. Sujeet Kumar Singh ^	Vice President - Projects and Engineering
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh ^	Director - Operations and Development
Mr. Vikas Ahluwalia ^	General Manager and National Head
Mr. Rohit Arora ^	Area General Manager
Ms. Aparajita Brahma ^	Corporate Director - Finance
Mr. Gurpreet Singh ^	Corporate Director - Finance
Ms. Ruchika Mehta ^	Corporate Director - Communications and Public Relations
Mr. Sharad Dewan ^	Regional Director - Food Production
Mr. Yazad Marfatia ^	Area Director & Head of Sales
Mr. Ajit Singh Garcha ^	Area General Manager

^ With effect from 21 December 2019

(d) **Other**

Other	Relationship
Flurys Swiss Confectionary Private Limited	Investing Party in respect of which the Company is an Associate

(ii) **Particulars of Transactions with Related Parties**

	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
A) Subsidiary Company (Apeejay Charter Private Limited)		
- Hiring Charges	0.05	0.01
B) Investing Party in respect of which the Company is an Associate		
Flurys Swiss Confectionary Private Limited		
- Purchase of Confectionery etc.	0.20	0.51
- Sale of Services	0.01	0.02
- Royalty	-	*
- Recovery of Expenses	-	0.09
- Purchase Consideration for sale of business (refer note 53)	66.27	-
- Reimbursement of Expenses	0.26	0.06
C) Subsidiary Company (Apeejay Hotels & Restaurants Private Ltd)		
- Loan given	1.91	2.00
- Loan repaid	0.52	-
- Interest Income	0.29	-
- Sale of goods	0.05	-
D) Key management personnel of the Company		
- Managerial Remuneration		
Mr. Vijay Dewan		
Director's Remuneration		
Short-term employment benefits	3.14	3.86
Post-employment benefits	0.35	0.12
Ms. Priya Paul		
Short-term employment benefits	0.60	-
Mr. Karan Paul		
Sale of Services		
- Rooms	0.19	-
- Foods & Beverage	0.18	-
- Liqour	0.21	-
- Other	0.06	-
Mangement Consultancy Service	0.68	-
Mr.Atul Khosla		
Short-term employment benefits	1.39	1.75
Post-employment benefits	0.08	0.15
Ms. Shalini Keshan		
Short-term employment benefits	0.19	0.16
Post-employment benefits	0.02	0.04

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Ms. Sujata Guin		
Short-term employment benefits	0.29	-
Post-employment benefits	0.07	-
Mr. Surjeet Kumar Singh		
Short-term employment benefits	0.28	-
Post-employment benefits	0.07	-
Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh		
Short-term employment benefits	0.12	-
Post-employment benefits	0.06	-
Mr. Vikas Ahluwalia		
Short-term employment benefits	0.11	-
Post-employment benefits	0.02	-
Mr. Rohit Arora		
Short-term employment benefits	0.21	-
Post-employment benefits	0.04	-
Ms. Aparajita Brahma		
Short-term employment benefits	0.23	-
Post-employment benefits	0.04	-
Mr. Gurpreet Singh		
Short-term employment benefits	0.13	-
Post-employment benefits	0.03	-
Ms. Ruchika Mehta		
Short-term employment benefits	0.18	-
Post-employment benefits	0.04	-
Mr. Sharad Dewan		
Short-term employment benefits	0.22	-
Post-employment benefits	0.03	-
Mr. Yazad Marfatia		
Short-term employment benefits	0.10	-
Post-employment benefits	0.01	-
Mr. Ajit Singh Garcha		
Short-term employment benefits	0.15	-
Post-employment benefits	0.01	-
- Sitting Fees		
Ms. Priya Paul	*	*
Mr. Karan Paul	*	*
Mr. Francis H Dyckman	-	*
Mr. Vijay Dewan	*	-
Mr. Ashoke Ghosh	0.01	*
Mr. Suresh Kumar	*	-
Mr. Ashok Narain Mathur	-	*
Mr. Debanjan Mandal	*	*

(iii) **Balances Outstanding as at the end**

	As at 31 March, 2020	**As at 31 March, 2019**
A) Subsidiary Company		
- Apeejay Charter Private Limited		
Corporate Guarantee	-	-
Investments	0.01	0.01
- Apeejay Hotels & Restaurants Private Limited		
Investments	0.01	0.01
Loan Given	3.38	2.00
Interest Accured	0.20	-
Corporate Guarantee	0.38	0.38
Rent & Other Charges Recoverable	0.05	-
B) Investing Party in respect of which the Company is an Associate		
- Flurys Swiss Confectionary Private Limited		
Advances	-	0.04
Trade Payables	-	0.69
Purchase Consideration Payable (Refer note 53)	26.27	-
B) Key Management personnel		
Mr. Karan Paul		
Payable toward Management Consultancy charges	0.68	-
Ms. Priya Paul		
Payable toward Commission charges	0.60	-

* Below rounding off norms

Note: The post employment benefits disclosed above are estimated basis and actual benefits may differ since the actuarial valuation is carried out for the Company as a whole and not individually.

46 Lease Commitments

(a) Company as a lessee

The Company as a lessee has entered into various lease contracts, which includes lease of land, office space, club, restaurant and guest house. Before the adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease.

The Company also has certain leases of guest house with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions for these leases.

(i) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right to use assets recognised and movement during the year :

	Land [Refer (a) below]	Buildings [Refer (a) below]	Total
As at 1 April 2019	-	1.34	**1.34**
Reclassified on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (refer note 3)	220.03	-	**220.03**
Addition on acquisition of Flurry (refer note 53)	-	4.45	**4.45**
Additions during the year	-	35.02	**35.02**
Deletions during the year	-	(0.01)	**(0.01)**
Depreciation	(2.23)	(1.22)	**(3.45)**
As at 31 March 2020	**217.80**	**39.58**	**257.38**

(a) Land includes leasehold land

(b) Building includes Guest houses, Restaurant premises, Club and shop taken on lease.

(ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest bearing loans and borrowings) and movement during the year :

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1.34
Addition on acquisition of Flurry	4.53
Addition during the year	7.54
Finance cost during the period (refer note-37)	0.74
Deletion during the period	(0.01)
Payment made during the period	(1.66)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**12.48**

(iii) The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**
Depreciation expense of right-to-use assets (refer note -38)	3.45
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note - 37)	0.74
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in rent expense)	1.89
Total amount recognised in profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2020	**6.08**

(iv) The Company's total cash outflow for leases for the period ended 31 March 2020 is INR 1.66 crores.

(v) The total sub-lease rental recognized as an income during the period ended 31 March 2020 amounts to INR 0.09 crores (31 March 2019 : INR 0.18 crores) which has been recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss. The Company has given a certain portion of a building in Badarpur, New Delhi under cancellable operating lease. Tenure of such lease extends to 3 years with an option for renewal for two further tenure of three years each.

(b) Company as a lessor

(i) The Company has given certain portion of a building in Hyderabad under cancellable operating lease. Tenure of such lease extends to 25 years with an option to renew it for a further period of 25 years. This lease agreement inter-alia includes escalation clauses to compensate for inflation, option for renewals etc. Lease income (rental and service charges) aggregating INR 1.81 Crores (31 March 2019: INR 2.09 crores) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in keeping with lease arrangements.

(ii) The Company has entered into cancellable operating leases wherein some area of the properties have been leased for shops, towers, etc. Tenure of such leases is generally one year with an option for renewal. Lease income aggregating INR 1.14 Crores (31 March 2019 : INR 0.53 Crores) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in keeping with lease arrangements.

47 The Company is mainly engaged in the single segment business of hoteliering in India. Hence, no separate geographical disaggregation done.

48 CSR Expenditure

		Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March, 2019
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year		0.17	0.08
(b) Amount spent in Cash during the year on:			
Promoting art and artists		0.05	0.26
(c) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2020:	**In cash**	**Yet to be paid in Cash**	**Total**
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	0.05	-	0.05
(d) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2019:	**In cash**	**Yet to be paid in Cash**	**Total**
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	0.26	-	0.26

49 Capital Management

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, all other equity reserves and long term borrowed capital less reported cash and cash equivalents.
The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, support the corporate strategy and to maximise shareholder's
The Company's policy is to borrow primarily through banks to maintain sufficient liquidity. These borrowings, together with cash generated from operations are utilised for operations of the Company including periodic capital projects undertaken for the company's existing projects . The Company monitors capital on the basis of cost of capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summaries the capital of the Company:

Particulars	**As at 31 March, 2020**	**As at 31 March, 2019**
Non-current Borrowings (including current maturities)	491.17	432.83
Current Borrowings	48.45	52.18
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(9.76)	(3.69)
TOTAL BORROWING (NET)	**529.86**	**481.32**
Total equity	610.36	588.20
TOTAL CAPITAL (EQUITY+ NET DEBT)	**1,140.22**	**1,069.52**
Gearing ratio	46.47%	45.00%

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

50 Fair Value Measurements

(i) Financial Instruments by category

	As at 31 March, 2020				As at 31 March, 2019			
	FVTPL*	FVTOCI**	Amortised Cost	Total	FVTPL*	FVTOCI**	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets								
Investments								
- Equity Instruments	0.02	-	0.02	**0.04**	0.02	-	0.02	**0.04**
Trade receivables	-	-	20.46	**20.46**	-	-	25.91	**25.91**
Loans	-	-	25.11	**25.11**	-	-	23.81	**23.81**
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	9.76	**9.76**	-	-	3.69	**3.69**
Other bank balances	-	-	0.19	**0.19**	-	-	0.18	**0.18**
Security deposits	-	-	9.89	**9.89**	-	-	5.87	**5.87**
Other financial assets	-	-	10.91	**10.91**	-	-	13.68	**13.68**
Total	**0.02**	**-**	**76.34**	**76.36**	**0.02**	**-**	**73.16**	**73.18**
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	486.75	**486.75**	-	-	441.00	**441.00**
Lease Liabilities	-	-	12.48	**12.48**	-	-	-	**-**
Current maturities of long-term debt	-	-	52.87	**52.87**	-	-	44.01	**44.01**
Interest accrued	-	-	0.82	**0.82**	-	-	0.25	**0.25**
Derivative Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Trade payables	-	-	44.28	**44.28**	-	-	40.55	**40.55**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	45.92	**45.92**	-	-	19.19	**19.19**
Total	**-**	**-**	**643.12**	**643.12**	**-**	**-**	**545.00**	**545.00**

** There are no financial assets or financial liabilities routed through FVOCI.
* Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Fair Value

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent in all the periods. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

The management assessed that fair values, of trade receivables, loans , cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, security deposits, other financial assets , current borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities , approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Further, management also assessed the carrying amount of certain non-current financial liabilities and non-current borrowings at floating interest rates which are a reasonable approximation of their fair values and the difference between the carrying amounts and fair values is not expected to be significant.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	20.46	20.46	25.91	25.91
Loans	25.11	25.11	23.81	23.81
Cash and cash equivalent	9.76	9.76	3.69	3.69
Other bank balances	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18
Security deposits	9.89	9.89	5.87	5.87
Other financial assets	10.91	10.91	13.68	13.68
Total financial Assets	**76.32**	**76.32**	**73.14**	**73.14**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	486.75	486.75	441.00	441.00
Lease Liabilities	12.48	12.48	-	-
Current maturities of long-term debt	52.87	52.87	44.01	44.01
Interest accrued	0.82	0.82	0.25	0.25
Trade payables	44.28	44.28	40.55	40.55
Other financial liabilities	45.92	45.92	19.19	19.19
Total financial Liabilities	**643.12**	**643.12**	**545.00**	**545.00**

(iv) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. Explanation of each level follows underneath the table :

	As at 31 March, 2020				As at 31 March, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets								
Investments								
- Equity Instruments	-	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	0.02	0.02
Total	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.02**

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments and mutual funds that have net asset value as stated by the issuers in the published statements. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period. There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 or level 3 fair value measurements during the year ended 31 March 2020 and year ended 31 March 2019.

Some of the Company's financial assets are carried at fair value for which Level 3 inputs have been used.

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value and Valuation process :

As per the Company policies, whenever any investment is made by the company in equity securities, the same is made either with some strategic objective or as a part of contractual arrangement.
Valuation technique used to determine fair value include
Investment in unquoted equity shares in Green Infra Wind Farms Limited and Green Infra Wind Generation Limited amounting to INR 0.02 Crores (31 March 2019: INR 0.02 Crores) are made pursuant to the contract for procuring electricity supply at the hotels units. Investment in said companies is not usually traded in market. Considering the terms of the electricity supply contract and best information available in the market, cost of investment is considered as fair value of the investments.
Other investments are not material in nature.

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

51 Financial Risk Management

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

The Company's business activities are exposed to a variety of risks including liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. The Company seeks to minimize potential adverse effects of these risks by managing them through a structured process of identification, assessment and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated efforts to monitor, minimize and mitigate the impact of such risks on its financial performance and capital. For this purpose, the Company has laid comprehensive risk assessment and minimization/mitigation procedures and are reviewed by the management from time to time. These procedures are reviewed to ensure that executive management controls risks by way of properly defined framework. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to risk of financial loss to the Company if customers or counterparties fail to meet their contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (mainly trade receivables) and from its investing activities (primarily deposit with banks).

Credit Risk Management
Provision for expected credit loss

As at 31 March, 2020			
Particulars	**Estimated gross carrying amount at default**	**Expected Credit Loss**	**Carying Amount net of impairment provision**
Investments	0.02	-	0.02
Trade Receivables	31.59	11.13	20.46
Loans	37.76	2.76	35.00
Cash & Cash equivalents	9.76	-	9.76
Other bank balance	0.19	-	0.19
Other financial assets	12.24	1.33	10.91
	91.56	**15.22**	**76.34**

As at 31 March, 2019			
Particulars	**Estimated gross carrying amount at default**	**Expected Credit Loss**	**Carying Amount net of impairment provision**
Investments	0.02	-	0.02
Trade Receivables	33.93	8.02	25.91
Loans	31.97	2.30	29.67
Cash & Cash equivalents	3.69	-	3.69
Other bank balance	0.18	-	0.18
Other financial assets	15.01	1.33	13.68
	84.80	**11.65**	**73.15**

(a) Trade receivables
Trade receivables consist of large number of customers, spread across geographical areas. In order to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaulters, the Company has an ongoing credit evaluation process in respect of customers who are allowed credit period. In respect of walk-in customers the company does not allow any credit period and therefore, is not exposed to any credit risk.
In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 90 days past due. The Company has a policy to provide for specific receivables which are overdue for a period over 180 days. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company also uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or reversal thereof.

Reconciliation of allowance for credit impaired – Trade receivables

Particulars	**Year ended**	
	31 March, 2020	**31 March, 2019**
Loss allowance at the beginning	8.02	6.44
Change in allowance during the period	3.11	1.58
Loss allowance at the end	11.13	8.02

(b) Deposits and financial assets (Other than trade receivables) :
The Company maintains exposure in Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with banks. Investments of surplus are made within assigned credit limits with approved counterparties who meet the threshold requirements with respect to ratings, financial strength, credit spreads etc. Counterparty credit limits are set to minimize concentration risk and are reviewed on a periodic basis.

Reconciliation of allowance for credit impaired – Other financial assets

Particulars	**Year ended**	
	31 March, 2020	**31 March, 2019**
Loss allowance at the beginning	1.33	1.33
Allowance for expected credit loss(net)	-	-
Loss allowance at the end	1.33	1.33

Reconciliation of allowance for credit impaired – Loans

Particulars	**Year ended**	
	31 March, 2020	**31 March, 2019**
Loss allowance at the beginning	2.30	2.30
Allowance for expected credit loss(net)	0.46	-
Loss allowance at the end	2.76	2.30

(B) Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk implies that the Company may not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company manages its liquidity risk on the basis of the business plan that ensures that the funds required for financing the business operations and meeting financial liabilities are available in a timely manner and in the currency required at optimal costs. The Management regularly monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position to ensure it has sufficient cash on an ongoing basis to meet operational fund requirements.

Additionally, the Company has committed fund and non-fund based credit lines from banks which may be drawn anytime based on Company's fund requirements. The Company maintains a cautious liquidity strategy with positive cash balance and undrawn bank lines throughout the period.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts represented below includes contractual interest payments.

Contractual maturity of financial liability	**Upto 1 year**	**1 year to 5 year**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
31 March, 2020				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	142.78	481.25	125.15	749.17
Lease Liabilities	3.02	12.08	12.99	28.09
Trade payable	44.28	-	-	44.28
Other financial liabilities	46.71	0.03	-	46.74
	236.79	**493.36**	**138.14**	**868.29**
31 March, 2019				
Borrowings (including current maturities)	96.19	239.54	149.28	485.01
Trade payable	40.55	-	-	40.55
Other financial liabilities	19.41	0.03	-	19.44
	156.15	**239.57**	**149.28**	**545.00**

(All amounts in INR Crores, unless otherwise stated)

(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments may fluctuate because of changes in market conditions. Market risk broadly comprises three types of risks namely currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk (for equity instruments). The above risks may affect the Company's income and expenses and / or value of its investments. The Company's exposure to and management of these risks are explained below :

(I) Foreign currency risk

The predominant currency of the Company's revenue and operating cash flows is Indian Rupees (INR). The Company's reported debt has an exposure to borrowings held in US dollars. Movements in foreign exchange rates can affect the Company's reported profit, net assets.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

	INR Equivalent of USD	
	As at 31 March, 2020	**As at 31 March, 2019**
Foreign currency loan payable	37.58	57.49
Net Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk	**37.58**	**57.49**

(b) Sensitivity

A fluctuation in the exchange rates of 5% with other conditions remaining unchanged would have the following effect on Company's profit before taxes for the year ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019:

	Impact on Profit before tax	
	Year ended 31 March 2020	**Year ended 31 March, 2019**
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD - Increase by 5% *	(1.88)	(2.87)
INR/USD - Decrease by 5% *	1.88	2.87

(II) Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to risk of change in market interest rates relates primarily to its debt interest obligations. The Company uses interest rate swaps to achieve the company policy of maintaining its borrowings at fixed rate. It's borrowings are at floating rates and its future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market rate interest.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As at 31 March, 2020	As at 31 March, 2019
Total borrowings (including current maturities)		
Variable rate borrowings	510.08	470.06
Fixed rate borrowings	29.53	14.95
	539.61	**485.01**

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company had the following variable rate borrowings:

	As at 31 March, 2020	As at'31 March, 2019
Variable rate borrowings	510.08	470.06
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk	**510.08**	**470.06**

(b) Sensitivity

	Impact on profit before tax	
	31-Mar-20	**31 March, 2019**
USD Sensitivity		
Interest Rates - Increase by 50 basis points (50 bps) *	(2.55)	(2.35)
Interest Rates - Decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps) *	2.55	2.35

* Holding all other variable constant

52 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of certain categories of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings pursuant to the requirements of Ind AS 2, Ind AS 16, Ind AS 38 and Ind AS 107:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current Assets		
Inventories	11.24	13.69
Others assets	77.48	87.34
Total current assets pledged as security (A)	**88.72**	**101.03**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment (including ROU)	583.47	495.88
Capital Work-in-progress	3.39	8.29
Intangible assets	1.89	1.67
Total non-currents assets pledged as security (B)	**588.75**	**505.85**
Total assets pledged as security (A+B)	**677.47**	**606.88**

53 Acquisition of Confectionary undertaking of Flurys Swiss Confectionery Private Limited (FSCPL) (Ind AS 103):

(A)Pursuant to the Business Transfer Agreement entered between the Company and Flurys Swiss Confectionery Private Limited (FSCPL) on December 19, 2019, the Company has acquired identified assets and liabilities pertaining to the Confectionary undertaking of FSCPL under a slump sale agreement with effect from October 1, 2019 for a total consideration of INR 66.27 crores. The acquisition of Confectionary Business of Flurys Swiss Confectionary Private Limited has been approved by the Board of Directors in their board meeting held on September 27, 2019 and has been done as part of the Company's expansion strategy, and the Company intends to expand from the existing offering of 39 outlets and increase the footprint of Flurys within Kolkata as well as expand in the Delhi NCR region and the metro domestic and international airports.

(B)Fair Value of the Consideration transferred:

Against the total enterprise value of INR 13.45 crores, the Company has taken over borrowings of INR 0.08 crores and working capital of INR 0.09 crores from FSCPL. After taking these liabilities into account and adjustments of goodwill and brand arising out of such acquisition amounting to INR 22.81 crores and INR 30 crores respectively as also further explained in Point E below, the net effective purchase consideration of INR 66.27 crores will be discharged / paid as under:

10% of the purchase consideration to be paid on the date of signing of Business Transfer Agreement
15% of the purchase consideration to be paid on January 1, 2020
25% of the purchase consideration to be paid on April 1, 2020
Balance payment by July 1, 2020

During the year, the Company has discharged purchase consideration to FSCPL amounting to INR 40.00 crores resulting into outstanding purchase consideration of INR 26.27 crores as at March 31, 2020

(C)Acquired receivables:

As on the date of acquisition, gross contractual amount of the acquired Trade Receivables and Other Financial Assets was INR 2.18 crores against which provision for expected credit loss amounting to INR 0.04 crores has been considered. The fair value of the acquired receivables which is equal to the carrying value of INR 2.14 crores as on the date of acquisition is net off the management's best estimate of the contractual cash flows that is not expected to be collected (i.e. INR 0.04 crores).

(D)The Fair Value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as on the acquisition date:

Particulars	Amount (INR in crores)
Property, Plant and Equipment	9.72
Right of Use Assets	4.45
Intangible assets	0.20
Capital Work-In-Progress	0.21
Other Financial Assets (non-current)	1.04
Other Non-Current Assets	1.92
Inventories	1.80
Trade receivables	1.50
Cash and Cash equivalents	1.13
Other Financial Assets	0.65
Other Current Assets	0.50
Total Assets	**23.12**
Non-Current Borrowings	0.04
Lease Liabilities (Non-current)	3.69
Provisions (non-current)	0.33
Trade Payables	3.71
Lease Liabilities (Current)	0.84
Other financial liabilities	0.64
Other current liabilities	0.24
Provisions (Current)	0.17
Total Liabilities	9.66
Total Fair Value of the Net Assets	**13.46**

(E)Amount recognised as goodwill and other intangible assets:

Particulars	Amount
Fair value of consideration transferred	66.27
Less: Fair value of the net assets acquired	13.46
Goodwill and other intangible assets	**52.81**

Goodwill and other intangible assets in the form of brand as computed above have been calculated on the basis of allocation of purchase consideration to assets acquired and liabilities assumed by the Company based on their respective fair values, as determined by an independent valuer. Accordingly, brand amounting to INR 30.00 crores valued by an independent valuer has been recognised under the head "Intangible Assets" and such brand is being amortised in the books based on the useful life of 20 years as assessed by the management. Further, goodwill of INR 22.81 crores has been recognised as at October 1, 2019 being the excess of the aggregate of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the net assets (including brand and estimated transaction cost) acquired.
For the purpose of Income Tax Act, the Company has assessed the said transaction as a slump sale in the nature of succession and accordingly has not claimed depreciation on goodwill / brand as tax deductible for the current year.

Goodwill represents going concern value for which specific value allocation could not be determined. This includes value pertaining to business generating potential from strategic establishments, exclusive rights to future properties, synergy benefits, statutory licenses, existing customer and vendor contracts, internet domain names, existing customer relationships and assembled workforce.

(F) Acquisition related costs:

Liability has been recognised for estimated transaction cost in the nature of Acquisition related costs amounting to INR 0.12 crores for this acquisition, under the head Trade payables.

(G) Contingent liability recognised:
The Company has also recognised and acquired contingent liability amounting to Rs 0.02 crores in respect of excise demanded by Central Excise Department relating to claim of excise on Service charges on restaurant bill for the year 2007.

(H) Financial Information of Revenue and Profit / Loss:
The amount of revenue and profit / loss of the acquiree since the acquisition date which has been included in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the reporting period and the revenue and profit / loss of the combined entity for the current reporting period as though the acquisition date for such business combinations had been as of the beginning of the annual reporting period is disclosed below:

Particulars – Amount of the acquiree's undertaking	Revenue	Profit / (Loss)
From acquisition date	15.57	(0.41)
From beginning of the reporting period	27.84	0.65

54 Shares Issue Expenses

The Company has so far incurred shares issue expenses of INR **12.28 crores** as at March 31, 2020 in connection with proposed public offer of equity share. The Company filed the Draft Red Herring Prospectus ("DRHP") on December 31, 2020 and has received SEBI's approval vide letter dated March 9, 2020. The SEBI's approval is valid for a period of one year i.e. upto March 8, 2021, however given the current situation of Covid-19 pandemic, the Company plans to apply for extension in the validity period and also expects SEBI to issue relaxation in the timelines for filing IPO.
The aforementioned amount shall be adjusted against securities premium to the extent permissible under section 52 of the Companies Act 2013 and also as per the Offer Agreement of Initial Public offer ("IPO"). Further as per the Companies Act 2013 and the Offer Agreement entered between the Company and the selling shareholder, the selling shareholder shall reimburse the share issue expenses in proportion to the respective shares offered for sale. Accordingly, the Company will recover the expenses incurred in connection with the Issue on completion of IPO. The total amount has been carried forward and disclosed under the head "Other Non Current Assets" as "Share Issue Expenses" (to the extent of not written off or adjusted) as the Company expects the IPO to happen post March 31, 2021. The amount receivable from the selling shareholder will be computed on the completion of the book building process.

55 As at the March 31, 2020, the Company's current liabilities have exceeded its current assets by Rs. 122.39 crores primarily on account of short term borrowings and current maturities of long term borrowings aggregating Rs 101.32 crores falling due within 12 months. Post year end, the Company in accordance with the RBI guidelines relating to Covid-19 Regulatory Package dated March 27, 2020 and May 22, 2020 opted for a moratorium of five months on the payment of all principal instalments and interest pertaining to terms loans and working capital loans from HDFC bank, ICICI bank, Federal bank and Yes bank, falling due between April 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020.
The Company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position in the light of Covid-19 and has planned to explore opt for debt restructuring in accordance with the RBI's Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress issued on September 7, 2020 and the management is in discussion to secure additional financing to fulfil its long-term and working capital requirements.
The Company's ability to continue as going concern is dependent on its capability to obtain the necessary approvals for debt restructuring from its lenders and on Company's future performance which in turn is based on future economic conditions due to Covid-19. The associated economic impact of the pandemic is highly dependent on the variables that are difficult to predict.
Management believes that the Company will be successful in obtaining the debt restructuring or rasing additional finance and , accordingly, have prepared the standalone financial statements on a going concern basis.

56 Covid-19 pandemic has impacted and continues to impact business operations in many countries due to lockdown guidelines issued by governments including closure of hotels, travel bans, quarantines and other emergency measures. With respect to the Company, the operations of the hotel are adversely impacted by way of reduction in occupancy starting from the month of March 2020 onwards and management has undertaken various cost saving initiatives to conserve cash.
The Company expects the demand for its services to pick up albeit at a slower pace and is confident of recovery in business to be driven by domestic leisure tourism, staycations, domestic business travel and limited international travel. The Company has assessed the potential impact of COVID-19 on its capital and financial resources, profitability, liquidity position, ability to service debt and other financing arrangements, supply chain etc. and has started taking necessary actions to minimize / reduce the impact of the pandemic on its business operations. The Company has opted for moratorium of five-six months on the payment of all principal instalments and interest in accordance with RBI guidelines. The Company, being one of the most affected sectors due to pandemic, has planned to opt for debt restructuring scheme in order to meet its long term and working capital requirements. The Mangement believe that the Company will be successful in exploring the debt restructuring or rasing additional finance achieving its financial projections and, accordingly, have prepared the standalone financial statements on a going concern basis.
In addition, the Company has also assessed the potential impact of COVID-19 on the carrying value of property, plant & equipment (including right-of-use assets and intangible assets), realizability MAT credit entitlement etc. appearing in the standalone financial statements of the Company based on future business and financial projections for each hotel, which takes into consideration the internal and external sources of information, and based on current estimates, expects to recover the carrying amounts of these assets.
The impact assessment of COVID 19 is a continuing process considering the uncertainties associated with the nature and duration and the actual results may significantly differ from the estimates. The Company will continue to closely 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.

57 a. One of the employee of the Company at Hyderabad location misappropriated the cash collected for membership fees from various guests amounting to Rs. 0.04 crores. The Company issued a show cause notice dated April 27, 2019 to the employee in this regard to which the employee, via his lawyer, responded on May 23, 2020 denying the allegations. The employee has been dismissed and FIR has been lodged against him on June 3, 2020. The Company has also withheld his terminal benefits and it is estimated that the amount misappropriated may not exceed the terminal benefits due to the employee. The matter is currently pending.

b. The hotel property at Navi Mumbai suffered a loss of Rs. 0.20 crores due to cyber fraud committed by one of the proposed customers. The Company accepted advance for services through credit cards which were not cleared by the merchant banker siting reasons such as "inappropriate transaction". The Mumbai location had also made payments to third parties (costume designer and translator etc.) for the proposed event, on behalf of the proposed customer. The Company filed the FIR against the customer and also lodged complaint with Deputy Commissioner of Police, Cyber Crime Investigation Cell and the matter is currently pending. The Company has meanwhile made provision of Rs.0.20 crores in the standalone financial statements.

58 Previous period's figures are rearranged/regrouped to conform to current period's classification, wherever considered necessary.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

per Amit Chugh
Partner
Membership No. 505224

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: 04 December 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Apeejay Surrendra Park Hotels Limited

ATUL KHOSLA Digitally signed by ATUL KHOSLA Date: 2020.12.04 19:53:19 +05'30'

Atul Khosla
Chief Financial Officer
Place of Signature: Delhi

Priya Paul
Chairperson & Whole Time Director
Place of Signature: Delhi

Shalini Keshan
Company Secretary
Place of Signature: Kolkata

VIJAY DEWAN

Vijay Dewan
Managing Director
DIN: 00051164
Place of Signature: Kolkata

Date: 04 December 2020