CONTENTS	PAGE NO.

CHAIRPERSON AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
Dr. Jyotsna Suri

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Mr. Keshav Suri

DIRECTORS
Mr. Ramesh Suri
Mr. Lalit Bhasin
Dr. M.Y. Khan
Mr. Dharam Vir Batra
Mr. Dhruv Prakash
Mr. Vivek Mehra

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Mr. Madhav Sikka

COMPANY SECRETARY
Mr. Sandeep Chandna

REGISTERED OFFICE
Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi - 110001, India

STATUTORY AUDITORS
S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Gold View Corporate Tower B
Sector-42, Sector Road
Gurugram - 122002, Haryana, India

BANKERS
Yes Bank Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.
Axiz Bank Ltd.
The Jammu & Kahsmir Bank Ltd.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION
KSIDC Ltd.

BOARD'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS

The Directors have pleasure in presenting 36th Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements and the Auditor's Report of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2017.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Financial highlights of the Company for the year under review are given below:

(Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	Financial Year 2016-17	2015-16
Revenue from operations	**57,477.98**	52,705.84
Other Income	**834.62**	2,521.58
Total Income	**58,312.60**	55,227.42
Profit before interest, tax, Depreciation, and amortisation	**17,813.08**	15,528.01
Add: Finance Income	**4,213.68**	5,301.74
Less: Finance costs	**11,418.47**	10,845.36
Less: Depreciation & amortisation costs	**5,087.78**	5,456.93
Less: Share of net loss of Joint Ventures	**—**	—
Profit before tax	**5,520.51**	4,527.46
Less: Tax expenses	**1,851.28**	931.63
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	**3,669.23**	3,595.83
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	**(7.08)**	36.19
Net comprehensive income/ (loss)	**3,662.15**	3,632.02
Add: Retained Earnings brought forward from the previous year	**48,573.60**	45,398.89
Less: Cash dividend	**569.93**	379.96
Less: Tax on distribution of equity dividend	**116.03**	77.35
Retained Earnings	**51,549.79**	48,573.60

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide its notification dated 16.02.2015 has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 which mandates application of Ind AS Standards (known as Indian Accounting Standards) by the Companies having net worth of the more than Rs. 500 Crores on or after 01.04.2016. In Compliance of the said notification, the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

OPERATIONS AND STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Over the years the Lalit Suri Hospitality Group has consolidated its position as one of the leading privately owned hospitality chain of the country. The group has thirteen operational hotels in the five star deluxe segment and two hotels in the mid segment. During the year, the hotels at London and Mangar (Faridabad) commenced commercial operations. The hotel of the group at Ahmadabad is in advance stages of construction and likely to be completed by end of 2018.

The Lalit Suri Hospitality School at Faridabad is the maiden venture of the group in the field of hospitality education & training. The school, partly functional, is scheduled to be fully functional in the coming year.

During the financial year 2016-17, the total turnover of the Company was Rs. 58,312.60 lacs (Previous year: Rs. 55,227.42 lacs), an increase of 5.58 % and EBIDTA was Rs. 17,813.08 lacs (Previous year: Rs.15,528.01 lacs), an increase of 14.72 % due to higher turnover, effective cost control and better management. Profit after tax was Rs. 3,669.23 lacs (Previous year: Rs. 3,595.83 lacs), an increase of 2.04% as compared to the previous year.

DIVIDEND

The Board has recommended a dividend of 10% per share i.e. Rs.1.00 per equity share of Rs. 10/- each. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting to be held on 23rd August, 2017.

The total outgo on account of dividend payment shall be Rs.7.59 Crores

The register of shareholders and share transfer registers shall remain closed from Wednesday, the 16th August, 2017 to Wednesday, the 23rd August, 2017 (both days inclusive).

TRANSFER OF UNPAID AND UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO IEPF

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Rule 6 of Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 (as amended from time to time) unclaimed dividends upto the financial year 2008-09 have been transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF") set up by the Govt. of India. The amount of dividend for the financial years 2009-10 to 2015-16 remaining unclaimed for a period of seven years from the date of transfer to Unpaid Dividend Account shall be transferred to the IEPF and no payments shall be made in respect of any such claims after the transfer. Members may note that this year the dividend for the financial year 2009-10 is due for transfer to the IEPF.

In accordance with the procedure laid down in the rules, if a member does not claim the dividend amount for a consecutive period of seven years or more, then the shares held by him/her shall be transferred to the DEMAT Account of IEPFA. The details of the Members whose shares are liable to be transferred are also posted on the website of the Company i.e. www.thelalit.com.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

During the financial year 2016-17, no amount has been transferred to General Reserve (Previous Year-Rs. 400.00 lacs was transferred to General Reserve from revaluation reserves).

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

There was no material change and commitment's affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of this report.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year, there has been no change in the nature of business of the Company. All the hotels of the Company are operated under the brand "The LaLiT".

SUBSIDIARIES

The Consolidated Accounts of the Company and all its subsidiaries / joint venture of subsidiaries viz., Jyoti Limited, Prime Cellular Limited, Apollo Zipper India Limited, Prima Buildwell Private Limited, Kujjal Builders Pvt. Ltd. (Joint venture of Prime Cellular Limited) and Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZCo (Joint venture of Prima Buildwell Private Limited) form part of the Annual Report. Further, a statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of all subsidiaries / joint ventures pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 in the prescribed form AOC- 1 also form part of the Annual Report. The statement provides the details of performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries. Further, during the financial year no company became or ceased to be subsidiary / Joint Venture / Associate of the Company.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Mr. Vinod Khanna, Director of the Company passed away on 27th April 2017 and Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Director of the Company passed away on 30th June, 2017. The Board expresses grief at the sudden demise of both directors. The loss is irreparable for the families and the Company.

During the year under review, Mr. Abhay Kumar Navalmal Firodia and Mr. Chakor Lalchand Doshi have ceased to hold office of director of the Company with effect from 21st May, 2016 and 20th July, 2016 respectively. The Board of Directors placed on record its appreciation to the outgoing Directors for the valuable guidance and support for the Company.

The Members of the Company at its last Annual General Meeting held on 31st August, 2016, had appointed Mr. Hanuwant Singh, as director of the Company liable to retire by rotation with effect from 27th September, 2016. Ms. Divya Suri Singh and Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Directors of the Company were re-appointed as directors of the Company liable to retire by rotation. Further, in terms of the provisions of Section 149 and 161 of the Companies Act, 2013, Dr. Mohmmad Yousuf Khan, Mr. Vinod Kishanchand Khanna and Mr. Lalit Bhasin were re-appointed as Independent Directors of the Company for a terms of 5 years with effect from 27th September, 2016 by the Members of the Company in the last Annual General Meeting.

Mr. Dhruv Prakash (DIN 05124958) and Mr. Vivek Mehra (DIN 00101328) were appointed as additional directors on the Board of the Company w.e.f. 21st July, 2017.

Mr. Dhruv Prakash and Mr. Vivek Mehra have submitted declarations that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in Section 149(6) of the Act. Therefore, It is proposed to appoint Mr. Dhruv Prakash and Mr. Vivek Mehra as Independent Directors of the Company to hold office for a period of five (5) consecutive years w.e.f. 21st July, 2017, at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company in terms of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has received declarations from Mr. Lalit Bhasin and Dr. Mohammad Yousuf Khan, Independent Directors of the Company confirming that they meet the criteria of independence in accordance with the provisions of Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director and Mr. Dharam Vir Batra, Director of the Company, retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

The term of Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director of the Company will expire on 15th October, 2017. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 21st July, 2017 has considered to re-appoint Dr. Jyotsna Suri as Chairperson & Managing Director w.e.f. 16th October, 2017 for a further period of 3 years on the remuneration as recommended by Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board subject to the approval of the members in the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The terms of re-appointment and remuneration to be paid to Dr. Jyotsna Suri is set out in the Resolution, seeking the approval of shareholders, forms part of the notice of the Annual General Meeting. Dr. Jyotsna Suri is also the Managing Director of Apollo Zipper India Limited but not drawing any remuneration from that Company.

Further, the term of Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Directors of the Company will expire on 25th August, 2017. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 21st July, 2017 has considered to re-appoint the above Executive Directors w.e.f. 26th August, 2017 for a further period of 3 years on the remuneration as recommended by Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board subject to the approval of the members in the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The terms of re-appointment and remuneration to be paid to the above Executive Directors are set out in the Resolutions, seeking the approval of shareholders, forms part of the notice of the Annual General Meeting.

Further during the year, Mr. Himanshu Pandey resigned from the position of Company Secretary w.e.f. 15th February, 2017 and Mr. Sandeep Chandna was appointed as Company Secretary in his place.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors of the Company during the Financial year 2016-17 met five (05) times on 20-5-2016, 21-7-2016, 31-8-2016, 21-12-2016 and 22-03-2017. The number and dates of Meetings of the Board and Committees held during the Financial year 2016-17 indicating the number of Meetings attended by each Director is given in **Annexure I**, which forms part of this report.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors hereby confirm that:

(a) in the preparation of the Annual Accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the Company for that period;

(c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the directors had prepared the Annual Accounts on a going concern basis;

(e) the directors, had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively and

(f) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

BOARD EVALUATION

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee considered and Board approved the policy setting out the criteria on which performance evaluation of every director, key managerial personnel and committees of the Board is assessed. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board has carried out an annual evaluation of every director, key managerial personnel and committees of the Board pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Committee reviewed the performance of the Independent directors on the basis of the criteria such as attendance and presence in meetings of Board, rendering independent and unbiased opinion, raising of concerns to the Board, safeguard of confidential information etc. Further, the Committee reviewed the performance of the Non- Independent and Executive directors on the basis of the criteria such as strategic planning, operational performance of the Company, monitoring performance against plans, steps initiated towards business development, motivating employees, providing assistance & directions etc.

The performance of the committees was evaluated on the basis of the criteria such as committee's accomplishments with respect to performance objectives, redressal of complaints and grievances, coordination with other committees and Board of Directors, fulfillment of roles and responsibilities etc.

AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

In accordance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, Audit Committee of the Board comprises of two Independent Directors viz. Mr. Lalit Bhasin with Dr. M.Y. Khan being the Chairman and Late Mr. Hanuwant Singh act as Non-Independent Director. Mr. Madhav Sikka, CFO of the Company represent as the Head of Finance and Mr. Sandeep Chandna, Company Secretary of the Company acts as Secretary of the Committee. The Committee met three times during the financial year under review and all recommendations of the Audit Committee were duly accepted by the Board.

Due to untimely death of Late Sh. Hanuwant Singh, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 21st July, 2017 had re-constituted Audit Committee of the Board and appointed Mr. Vivek Mehra as a new member. The present constitution of the Audit Committee is as follows:

1. Dr. M. Y. Khan - Chairman
2. Mr. Lalit Bhasin - Member
3. Mr. Vivek Mehra - Member

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

In accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board comprises of following Non- Executive Directors:

1. Mr. Lalit Bhasin - Chairman
2. Mr. D.V Batra - Member
3. Mr. M. Y. Khan - Member

The Committee met two times during the financial year under review and the Board duly accepted all recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 21st July, 2017 had re-constituted Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board and has appointed Mr. Dhruv Prakash as a member of the Committee in place of Mr. D.V Batra. The present constitution of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is as follows:

1. Mr. Lalit Bhasin - Chairman
2. Mr. Dhruv Prakash - Member
3. Dr. M. Y. Khan - Member

SHARE TRANSFER AND STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

The Company has constituted the Share Transfer and Stakeholders Relationship Committee as per provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year, the following directors of the Board were members of the Committee:

1. Mr. Hanuwant Singh - Chairman
2. Dr. Jyotsna Suri - Member
3. Mr. Ramesh Suri - Member

Due to sudden death of Late Sh. Hanuwant Singh, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 21st July, 2017 had re-constituted Share Transfer and Stakeholders Relationship Committee of the Board. Mr Ramesh Suri has designated to the post of Chairman of the Committee and has appointed Ms. Divya Suri Singh as a new member.

The present constitution of the Share Transfer and Stakeholders Relationship Committee is as follows:

1. Mr. Ramesh Suri - Chairman
2. Dr. Jyotsna Suri - Member
3. Ms. Divya Suri Singh - Member

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY POLICY

In accordance with the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee which comprises of the following directors:

- Dr. Jyotsna Suri- Chairperson,
- Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director,
- Mr. Lalit Bhasin, Director – w.e.f. 31-08-2016
- Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Director- upto 31-8-2016.

As required under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors had approved the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company which interalia includes the corporate social responsibility activities to be taken by the Company. The said policy may be referred at the Company's website http://media.thelalit.com/d/lalit/media/BHL-_CSR_Policy.pdf. Further, as part of its initiatives under CSR, the Company in partnership with leading non-profit institution(s), has developed programs to address needs in the communities it serves.

The Company wishes to continue the socially beneficial projects it is associated with and accordingly with the motive of 'limitless hospitality' and the vision of 'developing destinations' the Company has been pioneering unique initiatives involving local people in the areas of education, art, culture, sports and environment protection, for the benefit of people of those locations where hotels of the Company are situated.

Project Disha: An initiative of the Lalit Suri Foundation being implemented under the overall CSR policy of Bharat Hotels seeks to assist at one level school students and youth from the local population to have access to quality "education leading to employment" and on the other to equip them - to understand the benefit & opportunities available in today's economic scenario. The Area of Interventions being undertaken includes establishment of a Library and supplementing teaching in the areas of English and General Knowledge at school level and, providing employment oriented vocational training in the hospitality sector including computer literacy, personality development, spoken English courses and life skills training with a special emphasis on workplace behavior to disadvantaged youth in the livelihood skill centers that have also been instituted alongside. These centers are currently operating at four locations across India namely, Khajuraho, Bekal, Jaipur and Srinagar.

The initiative is being managed by SEED, a National NGO.

Snapshot:
- Total Beneficiaries– 11130
- Total in school beneficiaries – 7133
- Total Vocational Training Beneficiaries – 3997

The Annual Report on CSR activities in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, is annexed herewith as **Annexure- II.**

AWARDS & RECOGNITIONS

The following are some of the awards and recognitions received during the year 2016-17:

The Lalit New Delhi has been awarded:-
- "Certificate of Excellence" by Trip Advisor for 2016.
- National Tourism Awards 2014 – 2015: Hotel providing best facilities for differently abled guests The Lalit New Delhi.

The Lalit Mumbai has been awarded:-
- "Loved by Guest" Award of 2016 by Hotels.com (Expedia).
- "Excellence Performance " award for the year 2015-16 by Goibibo.
- 2016 Gold Circle award hosted by AGODA.

The Lalit Ashok Bangalore has been awarded:-

- OKO Restaurant – Best Sushi in town by Eazy Diner People's Choice (February, 2017).

The Lalit Resort & Spa Bekal has been awarded:-

- AsiaSpa Award 2015 for Best Ayurvedic Spa & Wellness Centre.

The Lalit Golf & Spa Resort Goa has been awarded:-

- Best 5-star Wedding Destination at Goan Hospitality Award of Excellence 2016.
- Best 5 Star Horticulturist & Landscaping at Goan Hospitality Award of Excellence 2016.
- Best 5 Star with Ethnic Cuisine Restaurants at Goan Hospitality Award of Excellence 2016.
- Best 5 Star F&B Manager at Goan Hospitality Award of Excellence 2016.

The Lalit Jaipur has been awarded:-

- Times Food & Nightlife award 2016.

The Lalit Chandigarh has been awarded:

- Customer Choice Award 2016 from Make My Trip.
- Kitty Su awarded "Best Night Club – Nightlife Category" Times Food & Nightlife Awards 2017 (March 29, 2017).
- Baluchi awarded "Best North Indian – Fine Dine Category" Times Food & Nightlife Awards 2017 (March 29, 2017).

The Lalit Temple View Khajuraho has been awarded:

- Tripoto Online Portal Award for Best Hotel in Madhya Pradesh out of 29 Best Hotels of 29 States in India (February 21, 2017).
- 10 Best Luxury Hotels in India by Travellers Guild Awards - Tripoto (March, 2017).

The Lalit Suri Hospitality Group has been awarded:

- Most Recognizable Brand of Indian Origin by Planman Media (March 18, 2016)

Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director of the Company has been bestowed with the following Awards and recognition during the year:

- PHD Chamber Outstanding Businesswoman of the Year (2016).
- HICSA 2016 Lifetime Achievement Award for Mr Lalit Suri (April 5, 2016).
- Appointed as member of Board of Governors of IICA.

Awards for Executive Director:

- 3rd North India Travel Awards 2016 as Face of the Future for Mr Keshav Suri.

VIGIL MECHANISM POLICY

Pursuant to Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors had adopted a vigil mechanism policy of the Company. This policy facilitates Directors and employees of the Company to report their genuine concerns or grievances about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's policies. The Company has provided adequate safeguards against victimization of employees and Directors who express their concerns. The vigil mechanism policy of the Company can be accessed on the Company's website at www.thelalit.com.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has devised and implemented a mechanism for risk management and has developed a Risk Management Policy. The Risk Management Policy of the Company continuously evaluates the various risks surrounding business and seeks to review and upgrade its risk management process. The Company has a mechanism to inform the Board members about the risk assessment and mitigation plans and periodical review to ensure that the executive management controls the critical risks.

POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel / Senior Management and their remuneration as required under Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Nomination & Remuneration Policy of the Company is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure III** to this Report.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has adequate Internal Control Systems in place to ensure a smooth functioning of the business. The processes and systems are reviewed constantly and improved upon to meet the changing requirements. The Internal Auditor periodically reviews the internal control systems, policies and procedures for their adequacy, effectiveness and continuous operation for addressing risk management.

AUDITORS

M/s. S.R. Batliboi & Co., LLP (SBC) and M/s. S.R. Batliboi & Associates, LLP (SBA), (Associated Firms) have completed a continuous term of ten years as Statutory Auditors of the Company. In terms of provisions of Section 139 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 5 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the Company cannot appoint or re-appoint an audit firm as auditors for more than two terms of consecutive 5 years i.e. upto a maximum 10 years.

The Board of Directors, on recommendation of Audit Committee, proposes the appointment of M/s. Walker Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Registration No.001076N/N500013), who have given their consent to act as such as Statutory Auditors of the Company, for a term of five years subject to approval of shareholders in the ensuing AGM of the Company.

AUDITORS' REPORT

The observations of the Auditors referred to in the Auditors' Report are appropriately dealt with in the respective Notes to Accounts and hence do not call for further explanations.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT

During the year, M/s RSM & Co., Company Secretaries were appointed by the Board to conduct the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the Financial year 2016-17, as required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial year 2016-17 forms part of this report as **Annexure IV.** The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

DISCLOSURE UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has in place an anti harassment policy in line with the requirements of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Internal complaint committees are set up at each hotel of the Company to redress any sexual harassment complaints received. All employees (permanent or contractual or trainees) are covered under the policy. No complaint was received from any employee of any hotel or otherwise during the financial year 2016-17 and hence no complaint is outstanding as on 31.3.2017 for redressal.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As required pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act 2013, and Rules there under, the extract of the Annual Report in prescribed form MGT- 9 is annexed as **Annexure - V** to this Report.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted deposits from public as envisaged under Sections 73 to 76 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2014 from the public during the year. There are no unpaid or unclaimed deposits lying with the Company.

LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

Particulars of loans given, investments made, guarantees and securities provided by the Company are given in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements 2016-17 of the Company and need no separate mention.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the financial year all transactions entered by the Company with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis hence, no details have been given pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 in part 2 of form no. AOC-2. Particulars of all related parties transactions entered during the financial year 2016-17, except transaction with M/s. Hemkunt Service Station Pvt. Ltd. with whom an amount of Rs. 52.64 lacs (Previous Year Rs. 54.39 lacs) were entered for purchase of petrol / diesel etc. and vehicles maintenance charges, are given in note 46 to the financial statement.

INFORMATION REGARDING PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Information as per Rules 5(2) & (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended vide notification dated 30th June, 2016, a statement showing the names and other particulars of the employees drawing remuneration in excess of the limits set out in the said rules are provided as **Annexure VI.**

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

Information required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchanges earnings and outgo, as required to be disclosed under the Act, are provided in **Annexure VII** to this Report.

OTHER DISCLOSURES

No disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions or instance on these items during the Financial year under review:

1. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013 as required pursuant to the Rule 8(5) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
2. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
3. Issue of Sweat Equity Shares in terms of Section 54 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Stock Option Scheme to the employees in terms of Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules there under.
4. The Company has not provided any financial assistance to any person for the purpose of purchase or subscription of the shares in the Company in terms of Section 67 of the Companies Act, 2013.
5. Neither the Chairperson & Managing Director nor any Executive Directors of the Company received any remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries except sitting fees received by Dr. Jyotsna Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri for attending the Board meetings of Apollo Zipper India Limited.
6. No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators, Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors acknowledge with gratitude the whole-hearted support and the co-operation extended by all associated with the operations Hotels of the Company as well as the Hotels under construction and renovation. They also express their appreciation to the employees at all levels for their dedication and sincerity. The employee-management relations were cordial throughout the year.

Your Directors also place on record their sincere appreciation for the wholehearted support extended by the Government and other Statutory Authorities, Company's Bankers and lenders, Business Associates, Auditors, all the stakeholders and members of public for their continued support and confidence reposed in the management of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
(Dr. JYOTSNA SURI)
CHAIRPERSON AND MANAGING DIRECTOR
DIN: 00004603

Dated: July 21, 2017
Place: New Delhi

ANNEXURE-I

Disclosure of Meetings of the Board and Committees held during the Financial Year 2016-17

A) **Meeting of Board of Directors**:
- Number of Meetings : 5 (Five)
- Date of Meetings : 20-5-2016, 21-7-2016, 31-8-2016, 21-12-2016 and 22-3-2017

S.No.	Particulars of Directors	No. of Meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director	5
2.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director	5
3.	Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Director	4
4.	Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director	5
5.	Mr. Ramesh Suri, Director	4
6.	Mr. Dharam Vir Batra, Director	2
7.	Mr. Lalit Bhasin, Director	5
8.	Dr. M.Y. Khan, Director	4
9.	Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Director	4
10.	Mr. Vinod Khanna, Director	1
11.	Mr. Chakor L. Doshi, Director (Upto 20-7-2016)	1
12.	Mr. Abhay N. Firodia, Director (Upto 21-5-2016)	-

B) **Committees of Board of Directors :**

i) **Audit Committee**
- Number of Meetings : 3(Three)
- Date of Meetings : 19-5-2016, 18-7-2016 and 20-12-2016

S.No.	Particulars of Members	No. of Meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. M.Y. Khan, Chairman	2
2.	Mr. Lalit Bhasin	3
3.	Mr. Hanuwant Singh	3

ii) **Share Transfer and Stakeholders Relationship Committee**
- Number of Meetings : 11 (Eleven)
- Date of Meetings : 28-4-2016, 19-5-2016, 14-6-2016, 21-7-2016, 23-8-2016, 8-10- 2016, 24-11-2016, 20-12-2016, 21-1-2017, 21-2-2017 and 15-3-2017

S.No.	Particulars of Members	No. of Meeting(s) attended
1.	Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Chairman	10
2.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	11
3.	Mr. Ramesh Suri	11

iii) **Management Committee**

- Number of Meetings : 5 (Five)
- Date of Meetings : 24-9-2016, 20-10-2016, 11-11-2016, 26-12-2016 and 15-2-2017

S.No.	Particulars of Members	No. of Meeting(s) attended
1.	Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson	5
2.	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	5
3.	Ms. Deeksha Suri	5
4.	Mr. Keshav Suri	5

iv) **Nomination and Remuneration Committee**

- Number of Meetings : 2 (Two)
- Date of Meetings : 21-7-2016 and 15-2-2017

S.No.	Particulars of Members	No. of Meeting(s) attended
1.	Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Chairman (up to 31-8-2016)	1
2.	Mr. Dharam Vir Batra	2
3.	Mr. Vinod Khanna	1
4.	Mr. Lalit Bhasin (w.e.f. 31-8-2016)	1

ANNEXURE II

Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities as required under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014, as amended, forming part of the Board's Report for the year ended March 31, 2017:

1. **A brief outline on the Company's CSR Policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs:**

Bharat Hotels Limited ***(The Lalit Suri Hospitality Group)*** believes in developing destinations not just hotels. It is the people and the environment of the destinations that account for the success of our hotels. Therefore, our initiatives involve the local population, promote their handicrafts, culture and food, give training and employment to the youth thereby giving a boost to the economic environment. Accordingly, the Company has not lost sight of its commitment to play its role as an enlightened corporate citizen and Corporate Social Responsibility has always been on the company agenda.

CSR Initiatives of the Company:

Green Initiatives : After the successful green initiative by planting saplings in Bangalore the Company has taken it up at Khajuraho and New Delhi and also organized free air pollution camps at New Delhi.

Project Disha : An initiative of the Lalit Suri Foundation being implemented under the overall CSR policy of Bharat Hotels seeks to assist at one level school students and youth from the local population to have access to quality "education leading to employment" and on the other to equip them - to understand the benefit & opportunities available in today's economic scenario.

The CSR Policy of Bharat Hotels Ltd. sets out the framework guiding the CSR activities. The CSR Policy also sets out the rules that need to be adhered to while taking up and implementing CSR activities. The said policy may be referred at the Company's website www.thelalit.com.

The CSR Committee is the governing body that will articulate the scope of CSR activities for Bharat Hotels and ensure compliance with the CSR Policy. The Company's CSR activities are largely focused in the areas of education, health, skill development & sustainable livelihoods and financial inclusion, support employee engagement in CSR activities and other activities as the Company may choose to select in fulfilling its CSR objectives.

2. **The composition of the CSR Committee:**

   The CSR Committee comprises of following directors:

   - Dr. Jyotsna Suri- Chairperson,
   - Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director,
   - Mr. Lalit Bhasin, Director – w.e.f. 31-08-2016
   - Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Director- upto 31-8-2016.

3. **Average net profit of the Company for last three financial years:**

   The average net profit of the Company for the last three financial years calculated as specified in the Companies Act, 2013 was approximately Rs.204.42 lacs.

4. **Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two percent of the amount as in item 3 above)**

   The prescribed CSR expenditure requirement for FY 2016-17 was approximately Rs. 4.09 lacs.

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

(a) **Total amount to be spent for the financial year:** Total amount spent towards CSR expenditure in the manner as specified in the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014, during F/y. 2016-17 was Rs. 33.40 lacs.

(b) **Amount unspent, if any :** NA

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

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
S. No.	CSR Project or activity identified	Sector in which the project is covered	Project or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the state and district where projects or programs was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget) project or programs wise (In Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs sub-heads (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs (2) Overheads (In Rs.)	Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period (In Rs.)	Amount spent Direct or through implementing agency
1	Project Disha (An initiative of the Lalit Suri Foundation being implemented under the CSR policy of Bharat Hotels Ltd.)	Promotion of Education and Skills Development	- Srinagar (J&K) -Khajuraho (M.P.) - Bekal (Kerala) - Jaipur (Raj.)	- Manpower Cost: 21,00,000 - Project Expenses: 12,42,096 -Project Management Expenses: On actual basis	20,92,572 10,80,410 1,67,105	20,92,572 31,72,982 33,40,087	SEED* SEED SEED
				Total	33,40,087	33,40,087	

* SEED- Society For Educational Welfare & Economic Development

6. **In case the company has failed to spend the two percent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in the Board report:** Not Applicable

7. **A responsibility statement of the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and Policy of the Company:**

   The CSR Committee hereby confirms that the implementation and monitoring of CSR activities is in compliance with CSR objectives and the CSR Policy of the Company.

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

Place: New Delhi
Date: 21 July, 2017

ANNEXURE- III

POLICY ON DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

Introduction:

In terms of provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule no. 6 of (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rule, 2014, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board entrusted with the following powers:

i) To identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed to senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board their appointment and removal;

ii) To carry out the evaluation of every director's performance;

iii) To formulate the criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes and independence of directors.

iv) To recommend remuneration of Executive Directors and any increase therein from time to time, within the limit approved by the members of the Company.

v) To recommend remuneration to Non Executive Directors in the form of sitting fees for attending meetings of Board and its Committees, remuneration for other services, commission on profits.

vi) To recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key Managerial personnel and other employees.

vii) To engage the services of any consulting/ professional or other agency for the purpose of recommending to the Committee on compensation structure/ policy.

viii) To exercise such other powers as may be delegated to it by the Board from time to time

Policy Statement :

This Policy shall be read in line with the requirement of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule no. 6 of (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rule, 2014 and such other rules, regulations, circulars and notifications as may be applicable and as amended from time to time and have the following aims :

i) To identify persons who are qualified to become directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) / Senior Management Personnel and criteria for determining qualification, positive attributes and independence of directors.

ii) To recommend remuneration of Executive Directors, Non- Executive, Independent Director , Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) / Senior Management Personnel and any increase therein.

Applicability:

The Nomination and Remuneration Policy (the Policy) is applicable to all Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) / Senior Management Personnel.

Appointment criteria and qualifications for appointment of Director and Key Managerial Personnel:

The Committee shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Director, Key Managerial Personnel and recommend to the Board his / her appointment.

A person should possess adequate qualification, expertise and experience for the position he / she is considered for appointment. The Committee has discretion to decide whether qualification, expertise and experience possessed by a person is sufficient / satisfactory for the concerned position.

The Company shall not appoint any person as Managing Director / Whole-time Director who has attained the age of seventy years. Provided that the term of the person holding this position may be extended beyond the age of seventy years with the approval of shareholders by passing a special resolution based on the justification for extension of appointment beyond seventy years.

Term / Tenure :

Managing Director/Whole-time Director:
The Company shall appoint or re-appoint any person as its Executive Chairman, Managing Director or Executive Director for a term not exceeding such term as may be specified under the Act. No re-appointment shall be made earlier than one year before the expiry of term, and which shall be done with the approval of the shareholders of the Company.

Independent Director:
An Independent Director shall hold office for a term in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 on the Board of the Company and will be eligible for reappointment on passing of a special resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment in the Board's report. No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for appointment after expiry of three years of ceasing to become an Independent Director. Provided that an Independent Director shall not, during the said period of three years, be appointed in or be associated with the Company in any other capacity, either directly or indirectly.

Remuneration to Whole-time / Executive / Managing Director and Key Managerial Personnel:
Managing Director / Whole-time Director shall be eligible for a monthly remuneration as may be approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee. The breakup of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to provident fund, medical expenses, LTA, club fees etc. shall be decided and approved by the Board and approved by the shareholders and Central Government, if required and the same shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder.

If, in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay remuneration to its Managing Director / Whole-time Director in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Act and if it is not able to comply with such provisions, with the previous approval of the Central Government.

Remuneration to Non- Executive / Independent Director:

a) **Remuneration / Commission:** The remuneration / commission shall be fixed as per as per the limits mentioned in the Act, subject to approval from the shareholders as applicable.

b) **Sitting Fees**: The Non- Executive / Independent Director shall receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof. Provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel (other than Whole-time / Executive / Managing Director)
The Chairperson & Managing Director on the recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall approve the remuneration of the Key Managerial Personnel.

Amendments and Updations:
The Nomination and Remuneration Committee periodically shall review this Policy and may recommend amendments to this Policy from time to time as it deems appropriate, which shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. In case of any modifications, amendments or inconsistencies with the Act, the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder would prevail over the Policy.

R S M & CO.
COMPANY SECRETARIES

D-63, JFF COMPLEX,
JHANDEWALAN, NEW DELHI 110 055
PHONE 011 236 238 13, 9911919008
Email. Info@csrsm.com

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2017

FORM NO. MR-3

[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

The Members
Bharat Hotels Limited
(CIN: U74899DL1981PLC011274)
Barakhamba Road,
NEW DELHI -110 001

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **BHARAT HOTELS LIMITED** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2017 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board - processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2017 according to the provisions of:

1. The Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the rules made thereunder;

2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

3. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye - laws framed thereunder;

4. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment, and External Commercial Borrowings;

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

We further report that:

6. We have relied on the representation made by the Company and its officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under the other applicable Act, Laws and Regulations to the

Company. Therefore, we are opinion that the management has adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

The laws, as informed and certified by the management of the Company which are specifically applicable to the Company based on their sector/industry are:
i) Food Safety & Standard Act 2006
ii) Food Safety and Standard Rules 2011

Beside above, the Company has complied with the applicable central and state laws, including those related to Environment, Legal Metrology Act laws pertaining to the hotels of the Company. The Company has also obtained the necessary license/registrations/approvals from respective authorities which are mandatory to run activities related to hotel(s)

7. We further report the compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws, like direct and indirect tax laws, has not been reviewed in this Audit since the same have been subject to review by Statutory Auditors and other designated Professionals.

We have also examined the compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:-
(i) Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards etc. mentioned above.

8. **We further report that:-**
The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act;

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board and Committee Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarification on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting; and

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

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

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

For RSM & CO.
Company secretaries

Sd/-
RAVI SHARMA
PARTNER
FCS NO. 4468, C. P. NO. 3666
Place : New Delhi
Date: July 21, 2017

R S M & CO.
COMPANY SECRETARIES

D-63, JFF COMPLEX,
JHANDEWALAN, NEW DELHI 110 055
PHONE 011 236 238 13, 9911919008
Email. Info@csrsm.com

ANNEXURE A

The Members
Bharat Hotels Limited
(CIN: U74899DL1981PLC011274)
Barakhamba Road,
NEW DELHI -110 001

Our Report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of Secretarial records is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Secretarial Records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verifications were done on the test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial and books of accounts of the Company.

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

5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable Laws, rule and regulations, standards is the responsibility of the Management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. Our Secretarial Audit Report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company

For RSM & CO.
Company secretaries

Sd/-
RAVI SHARMA
PARTNER
FCS NO. 4468 , C. P. NO. 3666

Place : New Delhi
Date: July 21, 2017

ANNEXURE- V

Form No. MGT-9
EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
As on the Financial year ended on 31.03.2017

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i)	CIN	:	U74899DL1981PLC011274
ii)	Registration Date	:	22/01/1981
iii)	Name of the Company	:	Bharat Hotels Limited
iv)	Category / Sub-Category of the Company	:	Public Company
v)	Address of the Registered office and contact details	:	Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001 Tel.: 011-44447777, Fax: 011-44441234, Email Address: corporate@thelalit.com
vi)	Whether listed company (~~Yes~~ / No)	:	Unlisted
vii)	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	:	M/S Karvy Computershare Private Limited 305 New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the company
1.	Hotel & Restaurant Operations	55101, 56 *	98.57 %

(There is no other activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the Company)
*** NIC Code-2008**

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	Jyoti Limited Gulab Bhawan, Gupkar Road, Srinagar (J&K)	U55101JK1964PLC000286	Subsidiary	99.99	Section 2(87)(ii)
2.	Apollo Zipper India Limited 18, Hemanta Basu Sarani, Kolkata (West Bengal)	U36999WB2004PLC097656	Subsidiary	90.00	Section 2(87)(ii)
3.	Prime Cellular Limited 401, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001	U74899DL1995PLC066703	Subsidiary	99.60	Section 2(87)(ii)
4.	Prima Buildwell Private Limited 25, Ground Floor, World Trade Tower, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi-110001	U70109DL2006PTC149732	Subsidiary	99.99	Section 2(87)(ii)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year (01-04-2016)				No. of Shares held at the end of the year (31-03-2017)				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian									
(a) Individual/ HUF	1999998	10779882	12779880	16.82%	1999998	10779882	12779880	16.82%	—
(b) Central Govt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) State Govt(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Bodies Corp.	3274077	37590861	40864938	53.77%	3274077	37590861	40864938	53.77%	—
(e) Banks / FI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Any Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sub-Total (A) (1)	**5274075**	**48370743**	**53644818**	**70.59%**	**5274075**	**48370743**	**53644818**	**70.59%**	—
(2) Foreign									
(a) NRIs - Individuals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Other- Individuals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Bodies Corp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Banks / FI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Any Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (A) (2) :-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Shareholding of Promoter A = (A) (1) + (A) (2)	**5274075**	**48370743**	**53644818**	**70.59%**	**5274075**	**48370743**	**53644818**	**70.59%**	—
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
(a) Mutual Funds	8298	699	8997	0.01%	8298	699	8997	0.01%	—
(b) Banks / FI	99	1548	1647	0.00%	99	1548	1647	0.00%	—
(c) Central Govt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) State Govt(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Venture Capital Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Insurance Companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) FIIs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Others (specify)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total (B) (1) :-	**8397**	**2247**	**10644**	**0.01%**	**8397**	**2247**	**10644**	**0.01%**	—
2. Non-Institutions									
(a) Bodies Corp									
(i) Indian	109412	50121	159533	0.21%	99512	50419	149931	0.20%	-0.01%
(ii) Overseas	66	9591200	9591266	12.63%	66	9591200	9591266	12.63%	—

(b) Individuals									
(i)Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	1151078	603401	1754479	2.31%	1165547	595903	1761450	2.31%	—
(ii)Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital exceed of Rs. 1 lakh	182434	—	182434	0.24%	195932	—	195932	0.26%	+0.02%
(c) Others (specify)									
NRIs:									
(i) Holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	53217	133696	186914	0.25%	60350	133697	194047	0.25%	—
(ii) Holding nominal share capital exceed of Rs. 1 lakh	10417998	39064	10457062	13.76%	10399998	39064	10439062	13.74%	-0.02%
Foreign Nationals	3999	—	3999	0.01%	3999	—	3999	0.01%	—
Trust (Indian)	50	—	50	0.00%	50	—	50	0.00%	—
Sub-total (B) (2) :-	**11918254**	**10417482**	**22335737**	**29.40%**	**11925454**	**10410283**	**22335737**	**29.40%**	**—**
Total Public Shareholding (B) = (B) (1) + (B) (2)	11926651	10419729	22346381	29.41%	11933851	10412530	22346381	29.41%	—
Grand Total (A+B)	**17200726**	**58790472**	**75991199**	**100.0%**	**17207926**	**58783273**	**75991199**	**100.00%**	**—**

ii Shareholding of Promoter-

S. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year 01-04-2016)			Share holding at the end of the year (31-03-2017)			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged/ encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged encumbered to total shares	
1	Deeksha Holding Ltd	30710301	40.41	—	30710301	40.41	—	—
2	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7247935	9.54	—	7247935	9.54	—	—
3	Responsible Builders Pvt Ltd	7106400	9.35	—	7106400	9.35	—	—
4	Jyotsna Holding Pvt Ltd	3024039	3.98	—	3024039	3.98	—	—
5	Mr. Keshav Suri	3880596	5.11	—	3880596	5.11	—	—
6	Mr. Ramesh Suri	1219998	1.61	—	1219998	1.61	—	—
7	Lalit Suri (HUF)	202950	0.27	—	202950	0.27	—	—
8	Ramesh Suri (HUF)	159999	0.21	—	159999	0.21	—	—
9	Ms. Ritu Suri	68400	0.09	—	68400	0.09	—	—
10	Premium Exports Ltd	18000	0.02	—	18000	0.02	—	—
11	Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Ltd.	6198	0.01	—	6198	0.01	—	—
12	Ms. Deeksha Suri	1	0.00	—	1	0.00	—	—
13	Ms. Divya Suri	1	0.00	—	1	0.00	—	—
	Total	**53644818**	**70.59%**	—	**53644818**	**70.59%**	—	—

(iii) Change in Promoters' shareholding

Sl. No.	Name of shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2016)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**Deeksha Holding Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	30710301	40.41	30710301	40.41
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	30710301	40.41	**30710301**	**40.41**
2.	**Dr. Jyotsna Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	7247935	9.54	7247935	9.54
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	7247935	9.54	**7247935**	**9.54**
3.	**Responsible Builders Pvt Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	7106400	9.35	7106400	9.35
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	7106400	9.35	**7106400**	**9.35**
4	**Jyotsna Holding Pvt Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	3024039	3.98	3024039	3.98
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	3024039	3.98	**3024039**	**3.98**
5.	**Mr. Keshav Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	3880596	5.11	3880596	5.11
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	3880596	5.11	**3880596**	**5.11**
6.	**Mr. Ramesh Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	1219998	1.61	1219998	1.61
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	1219998	1.61	**1219998**	**1.61**
7.	**Lalit Suri (HUF)**				
	At the beginning of the year	202950	0.27	202950	0.27
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	202950	0.27	**202950**	**0.27**
8.	**Ramesh Suri (HUF)**				
	At the beginning of the year	159999	0.21	159999	0.21
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	159999	0.21	**159999**	**0.21**

9.	**Ms. Ritu Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	68400	0.09	68400	0.09
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	68400	0.09	**68400**	**0.09**
10	**Premium Exports Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	18000	0.02	18000	0.02
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	18000	0.02	**18000**	**0.02**
11.	**Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Ltd.**				
	At the beginning of the year	6198	0.01	6198	0.01
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	6198	0.01	**6198**	**0.01**
12.	**Ms. Deeksha Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00	1	0.00
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	1	0.00	**1**	**0.00**
13.	**Ms. Divya Suri**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00	1	0.00
	Increase / Decrease:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	1	0.00	**1**	**0.00**

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2016)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**Mr.Jayant Nanda**				
	At the beginning of the year	10399998	13.69	10399998	13.69
	Date wise Increase/Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	10399998	13.69	10399998	13.69
2.	**Richmond Enterprises S.A**				
	At the beginning of the year	5491200	7.23	5491200	7.23
	Date wise Increase/Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	5491200	7.23	5491200	7.23

3.	**Dubai Ventures Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	4100000	5.40	4100000	5.40
	Date of Decrease :19-5-2016 Reasons: Transfer	(-) 4100000	5.40	—	—
	At the End of the year	—	—	——	
4.	**Groves Universal Group S.A.**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date of Increase : 19-05-2016 Reasons: Transfer	(+) 4100000	5.40	4100000	5.40
	At the End of the year	4100000	5.40	4100000	5.40
5.	**Mr. Yash Paul Sabharwal**				
	At the beginning of the year	57000	0.08	57000	0.08
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	57000	0.08	57000	0.08
6.	**Southern India Depository Services Pvt Ltd**				
	At the beginning of the year	30750	0.04	30750	0.04
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	30750	0.04	30750	0.04
7.	**Smt. Raj Kumari Nanda**				
	At the beginning of the year	19998	0.03	19998	0.03
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	19998	0.03	19998	0.03
8.	**Mr. Ajay Kumar**				
	At the beginning of the year	18842	0.02	18842	0.02
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	18842	0.02	18842	0.02
9.	**Mr. Samuel K. Abraham**				
	At the beginning of the year	18660	0.02	18660	0.02
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	18660	0.02	18660	0.02
10.	**Hungerford Consultants Private Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	17772	0.02	17772	0.02
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	17772	0.02	17772	0.02

11.	**Hanurang Projects Private Limited**				
	At the beginning of the year	17772	0.02	17772	0.02
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	17772	0.02	17772	0.02
12.	**Mr. Arvind Sachdev**				
	At the beginning of the year	16684	0.02	16684	0.02
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	16684	0.02	16684	0.02

(V) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

Sl. No.	For Each of the Directors and KMP(s)	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01-04-2016)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	**Dr. Jyotsna Suri, CMD**				
	At the beginning of the year	7247935	9.54	7247935	9.54
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	7247935	9.54	7247935	9.54
2.	**Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00	1	0.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	1	0.00	1	0.00
3.	**Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.00	1	0.00
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	1	0.00	1	0.00
4.	**Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	3880596	5.11	3880596	5.11
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	3880596	5.11	3880596	5.11
5.	**Mr. Ramesh Suri, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	1219998	1.60	1219998	1.60
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	1219998	1.60	1219998	1.60

6.	**Mr. Dharam Vir Batra, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	—	—	—	—
7.	**Mr. Lalit Bhasin, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	—	—	—	—
8.	**Dr. M.Y. Khan, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	—	—	—	—
9.	**Mr. Hanuwant Singh, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	—	—	—	—
10.	**Mr. Vinod Khanna, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	—	—	—	—
11.	**Mr. Chakor L. Doshi, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year (Upto 20-7-2016)	—	—	—	—
12.	**Mr. Abhay N. Firodia, Director**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year (Upto 21-5-2016)	—	—	—	—
13.	**Mr. Madhav Sikka, Chief Financial Officer**				
	At the beginning of the year	—	—	—	—
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year	—	—	—	—

14.	**Mr. Himanshu Pandey, Company Secretary**				
	At the beginning of the year				
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year*				
15.	**Mr. Sandeep Chandna, Company Secretary**				
	At the beginning of the year**				
	Date wise Increase / Decrease & Reasons:	—	—	—	—
	At the End of the year				

* Date of resignation: 15-02-2017
** Date of appointment : 15-02-2017

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding / accrued but not due for payment

(Amt. in Lacs)

Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year :	**Secured Loans excluding deposits**	**Unsecured Loans**	**Deposits**	**Total Indebtedness**
i) Principal Amount	87,018.20	11,168.58		98,186.78
(ii) Interest due but not paid	—	—	—	—
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	749.34	—	—	749.34
Total (i+ii+iii)	87,767.54	11,168.58	—	98,936.12
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year :				
Addition	25,071.57	—	—	25,071.57
Reduction	—	5,805.85	—	5,805.85
Net Change	25,071.57	5,805.85	—	19,265.72
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year:				
i) Principal Amount	1,11,926.87	5,362.73	—	1,17,289.60
(ii) Interest due but not paid	—	—	—	—
(iii) Interest accrued but not due	912.24	—	—	912.24
Total (i+ii+iii)	1,12,839.11	5,362.73	—	1,18,201.84

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

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

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/Manager				Total Amount
		Dr. Jyotsna Suri Chairperson & Managing Director	Ms. Divya Suri Singh Executive Director	Ms. Deeksha Suri Executive Director	Mr. Keshav Suri Executive Director	
1. (a)	Gross salary Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	76,16,580	65,28,498	65,28,498	65,28,498	27,202,074
(b)	Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Stock Option	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Sweat Equity	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Commission - As % of profit- Others, specify	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Others (PF)	7,83,420	6,71,502	6,71,502	6,71,502	27,97,926
	Total (A)	**84,00,000**	**72,00,000**	**72,00,000**	**72,00,000**	**3,00,00,000**
	Ceiling as per the Act	*	*	*	*	—

* The Company had received approval of the Central Government for payment of Managerial Remuneration.

B. Remuneration to other directors:

1. Independent Directors

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of Director		
		Mr. Lalit Bhasin (1)	Dr. M.Y. Khan (2)	Mr. Hanuwant Singh* (3)
1.	Fee for attending Board/ Committee meetings	2,50,000	2,10,000	4,20,000
2.	Commission	—	—	—
3.	Others	—	—	—
	Total	**2,50,000**	**2,10,000**	**4,20,000**

*Upto 31-08-2016: Independent Director

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of Director		
		Mr. Chakor L. Doshi (4)	Mr. Vinod Khanna (5)	Total Amount
1.	Fee for attending Board/ Committee meetings	20,000	40,000	**9,40,000**
2.	Commission	—	—	—
3.	Others	—	—	—
	Total - B (1)	**20,000**	**40,000**	**9,40,000**

B.

2. Other Non Executive Directors

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of Director		
		Mr. Ramesh Suri (1)	Mr. D. V. Batra (2)	Total
1.	Fee for attending Board/ Committee meetings	3,60,000	1,10,000	4,70,000
2.	Commission	—	—	—
3.	Others	—	—	—
	Total - B (2)	**3 ,60,000**	**1,10,000**	**4,70,000**
	Total (B) = B (1) + B(2)	—	—	**14,10,000**
	Total Managerial Remuneration	—	—	**14,10,000**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	—	—	*

* Overall ceiling as per the Act is not applicable to sitting fees paid to Non- Executive Directors.

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD :

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			Total Amount
		Mr. Madhav Sikka (CFO)	Mr.Himanshu Pandey (CS) *(w.e.f. 1-4-2016 to 15-2-2017)**	Mr. Sandeep Chandna(CS) *(w.e.f. 15-2-2017 to 31-3-2017)***	
1.	Gross salary(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	46,02,876	15,34,539	2,86,308	**64,23,723**
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	—	—	—	—
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	—	—	—	—
2.	Stock Option	—	—	—	—
3.	Sweat Equity	—	—	—	—
4.	Commission As % of				
	profitOthers, specify	—	—	—	—
5.	Others (PF)	2,72,161	84,110	14,436	**3,70,707**
	Total	**48,75,037**	**16,18,649**	**3,00,743**	**67,94,430**

* Resignation
**Appointment

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT / COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment / Compounding fees imposed	Authority (RD / NCLT / COURT)	Appeal made, if any.
A. COMPANY					
Penalty Punishment Compounding	No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences				
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty Punishment Compounding	No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences				
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty Punishment Compounding	No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences				

ANNEXURE-VI

Information as per Rules 5(2) & (3) of the Companies (Appointment And Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended upto vide notification dated 30th June, 2016

S. No.	Employee Name	Designation	Remuneration	Nature of Employment	Qualification	Experience	Date of Commencement of Employment	Age (In years)	Last Employment	% of shares held in the Company	Whether related to any Director
A	List of top ten employees in terms of remuneration drawn during the financial year 2016-17:										
1	Dr. Jyotsna Suri	Chairperson & Managing Director	8,400,000	Contractual	English Honours from Miranda House College, Delhi University	28 years	02-Nov-89	65 yrs.	—	9.54%	Related to Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri.
2	Ms. Divya Suri Singh	Executive -Director	7,200,000	Contractual	Master in Law from Kings College , London.	21 years	26-Aug-09	44 yrs.	Practicing Lawyer	0.00%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Deeksha Suri and Mr. Keshav Suri. Mr. Ramesh Suri is also related being Paternal Uncle.
3	Ms. Deeksha Suri	Executive -Director	7,200,000	Contractual	Post Graduation in Business Management from the London School of Economics.	15 years	01-Sep-02	38 yrs.	—	0.00%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Divy Suri Singh and Mr. Keshav Suri. Mr. Ramesh Suri is also related being Paternal Uncle.
4	Mr. Keshav Suri	Executive -Director	7,200,000	Contractual	Graduation in Law and Business from University of Warwick, UK, Master's Degree in International Management from Kings College, London, Training in Management & Entrepreneurship at the London School of Economics, LLM Degree from School of African & Oriental Studies (SAOS), London.	10 years	01-Jul-07	32 yrs.	—	5.11%	Related to Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Ms. Divy Suri Singh and Ms. Deeksha. Mr. Ramesh Suri is also related being Paternal Uncle.
4	Mr. Anoop Kochroo	Executive Pilot	5,650,000	Service	Diploma in Aircraft Maintence	20 years	21-Oct-15	50 yrs.	Air Chartered Services Pvt. Ltd.	—	—
5	Mr. Madhav Sikka	Chief Financial Officer	4,875,037	Service	Chartered Accountant	31 years	02-Apr-07	60 yrs.	India Today Group, New Delhi	—	—
6	Mr. Arun Kumar Sinha	Executive Pilot	4,862,540	Service	M.SC. (Defence Study)	36 years	01-Jun-10	58 yrs.	OSS Air Management, New Delhi	—	—
7	Mr. Vivek Shukla	General Manager	4,520,000	Service	Diploma in Hotel Management from IHM, Mumbai	24 years	13-Apr-05	46 yrs.	Hyatt International, Mumbai	—	—
8	Mr. Piyush Kumar Rishi	Executive Pilot	4,000,000	Service	B.SC.	40 years	02-Jan-14	61 yrs.	OSS Air Management, New Delhi	—	—
9	Mr. Sanjeev Sabarwal	Executive Pilot	3,333,330	Service	B.SC.	32 years	01-Jun-16	57 yrs.	Pinnacle Air Pvt. Ltd.		—
10	Mr. Rocky Kalra	General Manager Operations & Development	3,275,000	Service	Diploma in Hotel Management from IHM, Pusa, New Delhi	28 years	16-Mar-09	51 yrs.	Costa Coffee, New Delhi	—	—

B Personnel who are in receipt of remuneration aggregating not less than Rs. 1,02,00,000 per annum and employed through out the financial year: NIL

C Personnel who are in receipt of remuneration aggregating not less than Rs. 8,50,000 per month and employed for part of the financial year: NIL

D Personnel who are in receipt of remuneration is in excess of MD or WTD and holds 2% or more shares of the Company himself or along with spouse or dependent Children: NIL

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

ANNEXURE – VII

Particulars of Energy Conservation, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo required under Rule 8 (3) the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

Various energy conservation measures adopted by the Company in respect of all hotels are as follows:

i) Chilled water system changed from primary to secondary-primary system and divided by different Zone wise having VFD's for chilled water pumping systems in order to save the energy getting wasted by the conventional system.

ii) Light Fixtures having conventional halogen bulbs , CFL are being replaced by LED's resulting in electrical energy savings.

iii) For better comfort condition in guest rooms, other area, and replacement of analog thermostats by digital to saves the electrical energy.

The implementation of Energy Conservation programme:-

i) The Company has been continuously studying fuel and utility bills; measuring the results of tracking energy consumptions and the objectives of record keeping; having commitment to and accountability for energy conservation at all levels of the operations of all the hotels; established an energy conservation committee; making a walk-through inspection of the hotel to identify wasteful conditions; implementing changes in operating procedures by instructions to the staff regarding wasteful energy practices, setting realistic energy saving objectives.

ii) Energy conservation efforts are being greatly enhanced by a strong planned Preventive Maintenance Programme. Each month the Maintenance Department compiles an Energy Consumption Report for the hotel that is a valuable energy conservation tool. Discussions with regard to the same are held on a continuous basis to achieve better results.

iii) Internal energy Audit's are carried out to balance total energy inputs with use to identify all of the energy streams into a facility and to quantify energy use according to discrete functions.

iv) As a result of the aforesaid measures taken and firm commitment of the management, considerable saving in Electrical unit, PNG & HSD has been achieved. The Company continues to make all efforts to keep consumption at optimum level.

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION

i) The Company has adopted the worldwide standards with regard to uniform accounting system. Hotel's entire operation both front of the house and back of the house is fully computerised. To ensure the security of the guests and property as such, all the hotels have installed within the premises a Closed Circuit Security Surveillance System.

The Company has adopted the latest technology especially with regard to Engineering Design Standards to ensure against the hazards of fire and the like.

The Company has made successful efforts to adopt latest human resource development techniques which are being used extensively to motivate and train staff and to ensure that the standards are constantly met and continuously further improved.

The Company as part of continual product up gradation, has installed new Telephone Exchanges, which are specially designed for Hotels and are considered to be the latest in the world. This has resulted into more efficient and improved service to the Hotel Guests.

The Company as part of continual product up gradation, is upgrading electrical installation of hotels , to receive incentive for maintaining higher power factor above 0.95

The Company as part of product up gradation has already installed state of the art Reverse Osmoses system to provide best quality of portable water to the hotel Guests.

The hotel is continuously innovating by implementing new ideas, upgrading or replacing existing equipment with more energy efficient version with a view to enhance the facilities that can be enjoyed by its guests.

The company has made successful efforts to use renewable energy in, operating hotel by using 2,00,000 units generated by wind mills.

ii) As a result of the effective utilisation of technological resources, the Company has been able to achieve high level of customer's satisfaction, operational efficiency and development of variety of standards and skills in a short span of time after having become operational.

iii) The Company has acquired a variety of International standards and skills especially with regard to the facilities offered to the guests, fire safety systems, life safety standards and more importantly the service standards. In addition to the above, the Company is constantly developing:

- Training modules which develop and fine-tune employee's skills with regard to leadership, communication, supervision and general management.
- Hands on Culinary Skills Training for specialised cuisines, focusing on hygiene, foods preparation and food service.
- Assistance with setting up minimum standards of operations, in terms of quality of service and facilities provided in a hotel.
- Assistance with developing marketing strategies and relating the same with planning employee performance.
- Company has installed state of the art technology VRF for Guest Room Air Conditioning .
- Company is as part of product up gradation plan is, already replacing all the hot and cold water pipe lines of the properties.

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO:

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2016-17	2015-16
CIF Value of Imports	210.09	166.50
Expenditure in Foreign Currency	1,565.26	1,395.92
Earnings in Foreign Exchange	10,357.64	9,581.16

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Bharat Hotels Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone 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 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 control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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 purpose 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, 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 the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 53 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;

      iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in Note 60 to these standalone Ind AS financial statements as to the holding of Specified Bank Notes on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on our audit procedures and relying on the management representation regarding the holding and nature of cash transactions, including Specified Bank Notes, we report that these disclosures are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company and as produced to us by the Management.

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership Number: 82028
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: July 21, 2017

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 of our report of even date

Re: Bharat Hotels Limited ('the Company')

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(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. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(iii) (a) The Company has granted loans to four companies and one other party covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(b) We are informed that the Company has not demanded repayment of any loan, as stated in (iii)(a) above during the year, and thus, there has been no default on the part of the parties to whom the money has been lent. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms or Limited Liability Partnerships covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) There are no amounts of loans granted to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 which are overdue for more than ninety days.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent applicable in respect of loans and advances given, investments made, guarantees and securities given have been complied with by the Company.

(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, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise , value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have not been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities in few cases though the delays in deposit have not been serious.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, , service tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(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 and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act,1994	Service tax	35,039,447	FY 2004-05 to 2011-12	CESTAT
Finance Act,1994	Service tax	3,445,176	FY 2009-10 & 2010-11	High Court of Kerala
Kerala Work Contract Tax	Work contract tax	2,935,130	FY 2007-08 – 2008-09	Deputy Commissioner of Appeals
Custom Act	Custom duty	96,805,372	FY 2006-07	CESTAT
Urban development tax Act	Urban development tax	18,020,991	FY 2007-08 to 2015-16	High Court of Jodhpur
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	641,711	FY 2006-08	CESTAT
Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Value added tax	6,243,814	FY 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2010-11	Commissioner Appeals
Maharashtra Value Added Tax Act, 2002	Value added tax	5,324,011	FY 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2009 -10	Tribunal

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institution, bank or government. The Company did not have any outstanding dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer/further public offer. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true & fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, we report that monies raised by way of term loans were applied for the purpose for which those were raised.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, 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, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 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 standards.

(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, hence not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, 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 and, hence not commented upon.

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership Number: 82028

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: July 21, 2017

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BHARAT HOTELS LIMTED

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 Bharat Hotels Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 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 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, 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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership Number: 82028
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: July 21, 2017

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	As at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	As at 1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
a) Property, plant and equipment	2	121,813.43	115,108.24	121,715.39
b) Capital work-in-progress		14,939.28	21,802.54	19,490.49
c) Intangible assets	3	78.51	128.94	175.00
d) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	4	42,909.79	12,775.30	13,076.30
(ii) Loans	5	36,410.72	43,621.11	37,426.93
(iii) Other non current financial assets	6	1,351.49	1,168.19	1,326.03
e) Other non-current assets	7	8,736.28	8,807.38	8,887.20
Total non current assets		**226,239.50**	**203,411.70**	**202,097.34**
Current Assets				
a) Inventories	8	1,653.62	1,764.46	1,552.92
b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	9	4,371.58	3,948.96	3,924.83
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	6,597.89	1,829.61	6,556.44
(iii) Other bank balances	11	1,056.59	548.14	536.50
(iv) Loans	12	109.55	106.73	141.15
(v) Other current financial assets	13	11,257.06	15,801.12	11,245.50
c) Other current assets	14	2,420.08	2,653.15	2,491.89
Assets classified as held for sale	15	1,638.77	1,648.77	30.00
Total current assets		**29,105.14**	**28,300.94**	**26,479.23**
Total assets		**255,344.64**	**231,712.64**	**228,576.57**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a) Equity share capital	16	7,599.12	7,599.12	7,599.12
b) Other Equity	17	100,373.18	97,396.99	94,222.28
Total equity		**107,972.30**	**104,996.11**	**101,821.40**
Non-current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	18	95,865.90	77,767.78	73,678.50
(ii) Other non current financial liabilities	19	380.76	344.58	195.23
b) Provisions	20	766.65	685.30	692.90
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	12,731.76	12,143.77	12,164.32
d) Other non-current liablities	22	3,663.86	3,801.39	3,884.39
Total non current liabilities		**113,408.93**	**94,742.82**	**90,615.34**

Current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	23	16,868.85	17,379.05	10,908.26
(ii) Trade payables	24	3,630.67	2,364.51	2,838.80
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	25	9,618.73	8,489.67	19,334.58
b) Provisions	26	679.80	663.13	864.11
c) Other current liabilities	27	3,165.36	3,077.35	2,194.08
Total current liabilities		**33,963.41**	**31,973.71**	**36,139.83**
Total equity and liabilities		**255,344.64**	**231,712.64**	**228,576.57**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

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

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 82028
Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 July, 2017

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

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

Sd/-
Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
(DIN 00004559)

Sd/-
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005367)

Sd/-
Mr. Keshav Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005370)

Sd/-
Madhav Sikka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sandeep Chandna
Company Secretary
M. No. FCS-6345

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26 May, 2017

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	For the year ended 31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	28	57,477.98	52,705.84
Other income	29	834.62	2,521.58
Total income		**58,312.60**	**55,227.42**
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	30	6,751.18	6,273.07
Purchase of traded goods		74.60	59.62
Change in inventories of traded goods	31	(23.65)	(1.03)
Excise duty on sale of food		31.84	29.26
Employee benefits expense	32	10,197.09	9,213.75
Other expenses	33	23,468.46	24,124.74
Total expenses		**40,499.52**	**39,699.41**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation		**17,813.08**	**15,528.01**
Finance income	34	4,213.68	5,301.74
Finance costs	35	11,418.47	10,845.36
Depreciation and amortisation expense	36	5,087.78	5,456.93
Profit before tax		**5,520.51**	**4,527.46**
Tax expense:	39		
Current tax		1,259.54	971.34
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		1,851.28	1,188.39
MAT Credit		(1,259.54)	(1,228.10)
Total Tax Expense		**1,851.28**	**931.63**
Profit for the year		**3,669.23**	**3,595.83**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans -			
Actuarial Gain or Loss		(10.83)	55.35
Income tax effect		3.75	(19.16)
		(7.08)	**36.19**
Net comprehensive income		**3,662.15**	**3,632.02**

Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic	40	4.83	4.73
2) Diluted	40	4.83	4.73
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 82028
Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 July, 2017

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

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

Sd/-
Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
(DIN 00004559)

Sd/-
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005367)

Sd/-
Mr. Keshav Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005370)

Sd/-
Madhav Sikka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sandeep Chandna
Company Secretary
M. No. FCS-6345

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26 May, 2017

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	For the year ended 31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before tax	5,520.51	4,527.46
	Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,087.78	5,456.93
	Provision for diminution in the value of investment	—	301.00
	Bad debts written off	—	9.38
	Provision for doubtful debts	206.18	476.88
	Provision for doubtful advances	166.71	388.26
	Excess provision/ credit balances written back	(424.05)	(992.30)
	Loss/ (profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	18.15	(1,191.24)
	Advances written off	10.16	—
	Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(24.78)	(22.07)
	Other balances written off	148.32	227.67
	Amortisation of deferred lease rent	103.10	104.62
	Interest Income	(4,188.89)	(5,279.66)
	Interest expense	11,418.47	10,845.37
	Assets held for sale reduced to net realisable value	10.00	—
	Government Grant Income	(47.80)	(47.80)
	Unrealized foreign exchange (gain)	(230.38)	(136.83)
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	**17,773.48**	**14,667.67**
	Movements in working capital:		
	Decrease in loans other financial and other assets	517.07	90.74
	(Increase) in trade receivable	(628.80)	(510.40)
	Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	110.83	(211.53)
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	1,690.21	(281.99)
	(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	(1,073.41)	592.10
	Cash Generated from Operations	**18,389.38**	**14,346.59**
	Tax Paid (net)	(1,245.27)	(1,102.66)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (a)	**17,144.11**	**13,243.93**
B	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3 below)	(4,622.61)	(3,165.08)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	115.29	4,105.38
	Loans to subsidiaries	(7,495.08)	(1,502.51)
	Loan to joint venture of subsidiaries	(6,755.13)	(3,235.57)
	Loan to The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	(823.69)	(855.98)
	Interest received and finance lease income	512.64	470.61
	(Investment in)/proceeds from bank deposits	(681.91)	33.18
	Net Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (b)	**(19,750.49)**	**(4,149.97)**
C	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	23,024.27	33,994.94
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(3,236.75)	(42,357.50)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	113.92	8,019.27
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(624.11)	(1,548.48)
	Interest paid	(12,100.87)	(12,508.67)
	Deferred payment liabilities	(47.55)	(45.60)
	Dividend paid	(569.93)	(379.96)
	Tax on dividend paid	(116.03)	(77.35)
	Net Cash flow from/ (used in) financing activities (c)	**6,442.95**	**(14,903.35)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	For the year ended 31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	**3,836.57**	**(5,809.39)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**1,829.62**	**6,556.44**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR (for the purpose of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise book overdraft)	**5,666.19**	**747.05**
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balances with banks:-		
On current accounts	6,368.91	532.54
On EEFC Accounts	69.67	22.76
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	11.25	1,146.14
Cheques/drafts on hand	89.16	48.64
Cash on Hand	58.90	79.53
Less: Book Overdraft	(931.70)	(1,082.56)
	5,666.19	**747.05**

Notes:

1. The figures in bracket indicates outflows.
2. The cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 82028
Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 July, 2017

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

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

Sd/-
Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
(DIN 00004559)

Sd/-
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005367)

Sd/-
Mr. Keshav Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005370)

Sd/-
Madhav Sikka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sandeep Chandna
Company Secretary
M. No. FCS-6345

Place : New Delhi
Date : 26 May, 2017

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIALS STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. i) Corporate Information

Bharat Hotels Limited, ('the Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of operating hotels. The Company has properties in twelve locations (including one under construction) and has its principal place of business located at Barakhamba Lane, New delhi -110001.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 26 May, 2017.

ii) 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, as amended.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 61 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets have been carried at deemed cost (which includes revalued amount of land and building at certain locations) on the date of transition using the optional exemption allowed under Ind AS 101

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

iii) Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet at their cost of purchase except for land and building at certain locations which were carried at revalued amount. Using the deemed cost exemption available as per Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to carry forward these carrying value of PPE under Indian GAAP as on 31 March 2015 as book value of such assets under Ind AS as at the transition date i.e. 1 April 2015.

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method using the rates arrived on the basis of the useful life which coincides with the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Leasehold buildings are amortized on a straight line basis over the unexpired period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Non RCC structures for conference halls are depreciated over the period of eight years or their estimated useful life, whichever is lower.

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

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

c) Intangible Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

Using the deemed cost exemption available as per Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to carry forward the carrying value of intangible assets under Indian GAAP as on 31 March 2015 as book value of such assets under Ind AS as at the transition date i.e. 1 April 2015.

Subsequent measurement
The Company has capitalised computer software in the nature of software licenses as intangible assets and the cost of software is amortized over the license period or three years, being their expected useful economic life, whichever is lower.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

d) Impairment of non-financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

The impairment assessment for all assets is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

e) Foreign Currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

Under previous GAAP, from accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2011, exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset were adjusted to the cost of the asset. In accordance with MCA circular dated 09 August 2012, exchange differences adjusted to the cost of fixed assets are total differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, for the period. In other words, the Company does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange difference. Such exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of longterm foreign currency monetary items and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset were amortised over the remaining useful lives of the assets. The Company has elected to continue with the said policy on exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items existing on 31 March 2016 as allowed under Ind AS 101.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

f) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

BHL uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

o Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions

o Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy

o Investment in unquoted equity shares

o Financial instruments

g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction as set out below:

Revenue from hotel operations:
Revenue from hotel operations comprise sale of rooms and apartments, food and beverages, liquor and wine, banquet rentals and other services relating to hotel operations including telecommunication, laundry, business centre, health centre etc. Revenue is recognized as and when the services are rendered and is disclosed net of allowances.

Aircraft charter:
Revenue from hiring of the aircraft is recognized as and when services are rendered.

Rent:
Income from rent is recognized over the period of the contract on straight line basis. Initial direct cost is expensed off when incurred.

Maintenance charges:
Amounts collectible as maintenance charges are recognized over the period of the contract, on an accrual basis. Corresponding costs are recorded as incurred.

Membership programme:
Membership revenue is recognized pro rata over the period of the membership term. Joining fee is recorded as income on sale of membership card.

Loyalty points programme:
The Company operates a Lalit loyalty points programme, Lalit Connect, Lalit Plus, Lalit Engage, which allows customers to accumulate points when they stay in the hotels of the Company. The points can be redeemed for free stay, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained. The fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognized as revenue when the points are redeemed.

Sale of goods (Trading goods)
Revenue is recognized when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

Interest Income:
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, 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 amortised 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 (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest income on fixed deposits is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

Commission Income:
Income is recognized when right to receive payment is established by the terms of the contract.

Consultancy / Management fee:
Consultancy / Management fee is recognized on accrual basis when right to receive payment is established by the terms of the contract.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised at the time when right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

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. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

i) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Derecognition
- Impairment of financial assets

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Equity investments

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:
a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
b) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18
d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL
The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the the Company estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date, except to the individual cases where recoverability is certain:

	Less than or equal to 365 days	More than 365 days
Default rate	0%	100%

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

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

j) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the Provided Fund.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Other Employee Benefits

Compensated absences

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognised on the basis of undiscounted value of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of benefit expected to be availed by the employees. Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

k) Provisions

General

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

l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

m) Leases

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

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a Lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs are capitalized.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except in case where lease rentals are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost.

Company as a Lessor

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

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

n) Taxes

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

  Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

o) Non-current assets held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale/ distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Company treats sale of the asset highly probable when:

- The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

p) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Stores and spares inventory comprises cutlery, crockery, linen, other store items food and beverage, liquor and wine items in hand: Cost is determined on first in first out basis. Circulating stock of crockery and cutlery issued for more than two months is charged to the profit and loss account as consumption.

Trading goods: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory of food and beverage items in hand includes items used for staff cafeteria and is charged to consumption, net of recoveries, when issued.

q) Government grants and subsidies

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

r) **Use of estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 41. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

s) **Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Identification of segments:

In accordance with Ind AS 108– Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of information reviewed by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. Results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the management team (chairman and chief financial officer) which has been identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM), to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Allocation of common costs:

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment accordingly to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items:

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

t) **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

u) **Cash dividend distribution to equity holders**

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

A. Equity share capital (Rupees in lacs)

	Notes	Amount
As at 1 April 2015	**16**	**7,599.12**
Changes in equity share capital		—
As at 31 March 2016	**16**	**7,599.12**
Changes in equity share capital		—
As at 31 March 2017	**16**	**7,599.12**

B. Other equity (Rupees in lacs)

	Attributable to equityholders of Bharat Hotels Limited					
	Reserves and Surplus (Note 17)					
	Securities Premium	**Retained Earnings***	**General Reserve**	**Capital Reserve**	**Debenture Redemption Reserve**	**Total Other Equity**
For the year ended 31 March 2016						
As at 1 April 2015	29,034.73	45,398.89	8,103.61	11,285.05	400.00	**94,222.28**
Profit for the year	—	3,595.83	—	—	—	**3,595.83**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	36.19	—	—	—	**36.19**
Total comprehensive income	**—**	**3,632.02**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3,632.02**
Cash Dividends (Refer note 50)	—	(379.96)	—	—	—	**(379.79)**
Dividend distribution tax (DDT) (Refer note 50)	—	(77.35)	—	—	—	**(77.35)**
Transfer from debenture redemption reserve on account of redemption of debentures	—	—	400.00	—	(400.00)	**—**
As at 31 March 2016	**29,034.73**	**48,573.60**	**8,503.61**	**11,285.05**	**—**	**97,396.99**
For the year ended 31 March 2017						
As at 1 April 2016	29,034.73	48,573.60	8,503.61	11,285.05	—	**97,396.99**
Profit for the year	—	3,669.23	—	—	—	**3669.23**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	(7.08)	—	—	—	**(7.08)**
Total comprehensive income	**—**	**3,662.15**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**3662.15**
Cash Dividends (Refer note 50)	—	(569.93)	—	—	—	**(569.93)**
Dividend distribution tax (DDT) (Refer note 50)	—	(116.03)	—	—	—	**(116.03)**
As at 31 March 2017	**29,034.73**	**51,549.79**	**8,503.61**	**11,285.05**	**—**	**100,373.18**

* includes revaluation reserve of Rs. 31,407.31 lacs transferred to Retained earnings on the date of transition (i.e. 1 April 2015) from Indian GAAP to Ind AS.

Note 2 : PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	Freehold land	Freehold building	Leasehold building	Plant and equipment	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Aircrafts	Vehicles	Total
For the year ended 31 March 2016										
Gross carrying amount										
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015	40,673.11	17,245.10	40,066.93	15,505.79	218.57	2,334.67	236.17	4,896.44	538.61	121,715.39
Additions/adjustments	—	809.59	288.59	1,158.93	65.69	331.82	87.69	—	97.02	2,839.33
Exchange Differences	—	—	473.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	473.02
Disposals	(4,427.97)	—	—	(73.64)	(13.26)	(0.94)	(0.36)	—	(16.74)	(4,532.91)
At 31 March 2016	**36,245.14**	**18,054.69**	**40,828.54**	**16,591.08**	**271.00**	**2,665.55**	**323.50**	**4,896.44**	**618.89**	**120,494.83**
Accumulated depreciation										
Depreciation charge for the year (Refer note 36)	—	341.29	752.66	3,002.76	84.19	666.22	120.46	316.96	102.05	5,386.59
Disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 March 2016	—	**341.29**	**752.66**	**3,002.76**	**84.19**	**666.22**	**120.46**	**316.96**	**102.05**	**5,386.59**
Net book value at 31 March 2016	**36,245.14**	**17,713.40**	**40,075.88**	**13,588.32**	**186.81**	**1,999.33**	**203.04**	**4,579.48**	**516.84**	**115,108.24**
For the year ended 31 March 2017										
Gross carrying amount										
At 31 March 2016	36,245.15	18,054.68	40,828.54	16,591.08	271.00	2,665.54	323.50	4,896.44	618.89	120,494.82
Additions/adjustments (Refer note F below)	—	6,903.63	244.30	3,878.82	57.05	500.05	325.47	48.45	43.18	12,000.95
Exchange Differences	—	—	(131.05)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(131.05)
Disposals	—	(75.74)	—	(36.02)	(0.44)	(18.25)	(0.90)	—	(2.07)	(133.42)
At 31 March 2017	**36,245.15**	**24,882.57**	**40,941.79**	**20,433.88**	**327.61**	**3,147.34**	**648.07**	**4,944.89**	**660.00**	**132,231.30**
Accumulated depreciation										
At 31 March 2016	—	341.29	752.66	3,002.76	84.19	666.22	120.46	316.96	102.05	5,386.59
Depreciation charge for the year (Refer note 36)	—	341.98	781.59	2,805.40	57.49	540.45	101.02	319.10	84.26	5,031.29
Disposals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange Differences	—	—	(0.01)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.01)
At 31 March 2017	—	**683.27**	**1,534.24**	**5,808.16**	**141.68**	**1,206.67**	**221.48**	**636.06**	**186.31**	**10,417.87**
Net book value at 31 March 2017	**36,245.15**	**24,199.30**	**39,407.55**	**14,625.72**	**185.93**	**1,940.67**	**426.59**	**4,308.83**	**473.69**	**121,813.43**

a. **Capitalised borrowing costs**
The borrowing cost capitalized during the year ended 31 March 2017 was Rs. 1,413.28 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. 5.34 lacs) (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,655.76 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. 9.79 lacs), 01 April 2015: Rs. 1,927.10 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. 56.69 lacs). The Company capitalized this borrowing cost to the capital work-in-progress (CWIP). (Refer note 48).

b. **Assets under construction**
Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2017 comprises expenditure for the hotels in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP is Rs. 14,939.28 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 21,802.53 lacs, 01 April 2015: Rs. 19,490.48 lacs).

c. **Building include those constructed on leasehold land:**

Particualrs	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	01 April, 2015
Gross block/Deemed cost	39,314.27	40,066.93	
Accumulated depreciation	1,534.24	752.66	
Depreciation for the year	781.59	752.66	
Net book value	37,780.03	39,314.27	40,066.93

d. **Building include those given on operating lease:**

Particualrs	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	01 April, 2015
Gross block/Deemed cost	2,185.59	2,230.23	
Accumulated depreciation	89.04	44.64	
Depreciation for the year	44.40	44.64	
Net book value	2,096.55	2,185.59	2,230.23

e. Depreciation charge for the year includes Rs. 25.99 lacs (previous year Rs. 26.31 lacs) transferred to Preoperative expenditure pending allocation under note 48.

f. Additions/Adjustments includes investment in project under development/developed during the year Rs. 2956.89 lacs (31st March, 2016: Rs. 1472.79 lacs)

Note 3 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Rupees in lacs)

Particulars	SOFTWARE
For the year ended 31 March 2016	
Gross carrying amount	
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015	175.00
Additions	50.64
Disposals	(0.81)
As at 31 March 2016	**224.83**
Accumulated amortisation	
Amortisation for the year (Refer note 36)	96.66
Disposals	(0.77)
As at 31 March 2016	**95.89**
Net book value as at 31 March 2016	**128.94**
Gross carrying amount	
As at 31 March 2016	224.83
Additions	32.12
Disposals	(0.99)
As at 31 March 2017	**255.96**
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 31 March 2016	95.89
Amortisation for the year (Refer note 36)	82.50
Disposals	(0.94)
As at 31 March 2017	**177.45**
Net book value as at 31 March 2017	**78.51**

Note 4 : INVESTMENTS

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Investments at Cost			
Unquoted equity shares of subsidiary companies			
727,832 (31 March 2016: 727,832, 01 April 2015: 727,832) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Apollo Zipper India Limited (Refer note 46 & 58(b))	5,213.08	5,213.08	5,213.08
62,998 (31 March 2016: 62,998, 01 April 2015: 62,998) equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up in Jyoti Limited (Refer note 46 & 58(a))	3,107.89	3,107.89	3,107.89
3,984,000 (31 March 2016: 3,984,000, 01 April 2015: 3,984,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up in Prime Cellular Limited (Refer note 46 & 58(c))	3,984.00	3,984.00	3,984.00
3,010,000 (31 March 2016: 3,010,000, 01 April 2015: 3,010,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Prima Buildwell Private Limited (Refer note 46)	301.00	301.00	301.00
Less: Provision for diminution in the value of investment in Prima Buildwell Private Limited (Refer note 46)	(301.00)	(301.00)	—
Deemed investment in subsidiary companies			
Investment in the form of interest free loan to Apollo Zipper India Limited (Refer note 46 & 58(c))	30,134.49	—	—
Investment in the form of interest free loan to Jyoti Limited (Refer note 46 & 58(a))	466.73	466.73	466.73
Investments at fair value through P&L			
Unquoted equity shares			
36,000 (31 March 2016: 36,000, 01 April 2015: 36,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	3.60	3.60	3.60
Total	**42,909.79**	**12,775.30**	**13,076.30**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**43,210.79**	**13,076.30**	**13,076.30**
Aggregate value of impairment in value of investments	**301.00**	**301.00**	**—**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)

Note 5 : LOANS

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Loans to Related Parties			
Subsidiary and joint venture companies (A)			
—Loans to Subsidiary Companies (Refer note 46 & 58(a,b & c))	4,987.19	19,549.42	18,046.91
—Loans to Joint Venture of subsidiaries (Refer note 46 & 58(c))	27,906.83	21,151.71	17,916.14
—Considered Doubtful	529.02	529.02	140.76
	33,423.04	**41,230.15**	**36,103.81**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(529.02)	(529.02)	(140.76)
	32,894.02	**40,701.13**	**35,963.05**
Trust (B)			
—Loans to The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust (Refer note 46 & 57)	3,016.67	2,341.30	912.99
—Considered Doubtful	—	—	800.00
	3,016.67	**2,341.30**	**1,712.99**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	—	—	(800.00)
	3,016.67	**2,341.30**	**912.99**
Total (A+B)	**35,910.69**	**43,042.43**	**36,876.04**
Security deposits	500.03	578.68	550.89
	36,410.72	**43,621.11**	**37,426.93**

Note 6 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Balances with Banks:			
- Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	—	—	52.97
- Margin money deposited (held as security)	364.51	191.05	235.86
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	32.48	22.45	82.33
Finance Lease Receivable	954.50	954.69	954.87
	1,351.49	**1,168.19**	**1,326.03**

Margin money deposits with a carrying amount of Rs. 9.88 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 9.26 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 64.33 lacs) held as bank guarantee, Rs. 176.94 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil) held by Yes bank against term loan and Rs. 177.69 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 181.79 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 171.53 lacs) held by ICICI Bank Ltd against external commercial borrowings.

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 7 : OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS			
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Capital advances	1,667.36	1,586.99	1,556.73
Income tax paid under protest	—	—	107.39
Prepaid expenses	5.29	1.88	2.81
Prepaid rent (including prepayments of leasehold land)	3,423.94	3,564.55	3,697.63
Advance income tax (net of provision amounting to Rs. 2,616.72 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,357.18 lacs 01 April 2015: Rs. 337.55 lacs)	3,639.69	3,653.96	3,522.64
	8,736.28	**8,807.38**	**8,887.20**
Note 8 : INVENTORIES			
Traded goods	124.30	100.65	99.62
Food and Beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	253.43	278.79	244.44
Liquor and wine	561.61	688.35	586.13
Stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others (including stock in transit Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. 18.31 lacs))	714.28	696.67	622.73
	1,653.62	**1,764.46**	**1,552.92**
Note 9 : TRADE RECEIVABLES			
Secured, considered good	61.73	36.85	32.42
Unsecured, considered good	4,309.85	3,912.11	3,892.41
Unsecured, considered doubtful	867.74	664.37	198.64
	5,239.32	**4,613.33**	**4,123.47**
Less : Provision for doubtful debts	(867.74)	(664.37)	(198.64)
	4,371.58	**3,948.96**	**3,924.83**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 60 days (Refer note 45).

Trade receivable includes dues from directors or other officers of the Company or from private companies and firms in which Company's any director is a partner or director (Refer note 46).

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 10 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Balances with banks:-			
On current accounts	6,368.91	532.54	3,164.97
On EEFC Accounts	69.67	22.76	65.30
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	11.25	1,146.14	3,213.95
Cheques/drafts on hand	89.16	48.64	45.92
Cash on hand	58.90	79.53	66.30
	6,597.89	**1,829.61**	**6,556.44**
(i) Available undrawn committed borrowings facilities	8227.40	4647.83	35156.99

(ii) The Company has pledged a part of its short-term deposits. Refer Note 23 for details.

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 11 : OTHER BANK BALANCES			
Balances with banks:-			
Margin money (held against bank guarantee)	627.15	41.05	251.54
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	406.52	482.55	258.34
Unpaid dividend account	22.92	24.54	26.62
	1,056.59	**548.14**	**536.50**
Note 12 : LOANS			
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Security deposits	109.55	106.73	141.15
	109.55	**106.73**	**141.15**
Note 13 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS			
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Recoverable from related parties			
—Subsidiary companies (Refer note 46 & 58(a,b & c)))	1,378.62	8,656.88	6,456.13
—Joint ventures of a subsidiary company (Refer note 46 & 58(c))	9,654.93	6,819.38	4,537.07
	11,033.55	**15,476.26**	**10,993.20**
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	28.33	90.21	24.41
Subsidy receivable	93.89	133.16	125.85
Other advance recoverable	101.10	101.31	101.88
Finance Lease Receivable	0.19	0.18	0.16
	11,257.06	**15,801.12**	**11,245.50**
Note 14 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Unbilled revenue	321.85	426.37	225.62
Prepaid expenses	720.39	737.99	720.98
Balances with stautory authorities	792.63	726.93	834.08
Prepaid rent (including prepayments of leasehold land)	140.64	133.01	140.98
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind			
- considered good	444.57	628.85	570.23
- considered doubtful	170.77	4.06	4.06
	615.34	**632.91**	**574.29**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(170.77)	(4.06)	(4.06)
	444.57	**628.85**	**570.23**
	2,420.08	**2,653.15**	**2,491.89**
Note 15 : ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE			
Land (Refer note 59)	1,618.77	1,618.77	—
Plant and machinery	20.00	30.00	30.00
	1,638.77	**1,648.77**	**30.00**

Note 16 : SHARE CAPITAL

	31 March 2017 (Rs.in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rs.in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rs.in Lacs)
Authorised			
100,000,000 (31 March 2016: 100,000,000, 01 April 2015: 100,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up			
75,991,199 (31 March 2016: 75,991,199, 01 April 2015: 75,991,199) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	7,599.12	7,599.12	7,599.12
	7,599.12	**7,599.12**	**7,599.12**

a Reconciliation of the Authorised and issued equity shares at the beginning and at the the end of the year

(Rupees in Lacs)

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		01 April 2015*	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised share capital at the beginning of the year	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00
Change during the year						
Authorised share capital at the end of the year	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		01 April 2015*	
	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)
Issued share capital at the beginning of the year	75,991,199	7,599.12	75,991,199	7,599.12	75,991,199	7,599.12
Change during the year						
Issued share capital at the end of the year	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**

*Of the above, equity shares of Rs. 10 each were issued by way of Global Depository Receipts (GDR) through an international offering

b Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

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

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		01 April 2015	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 fully paid up	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,710,301	40.41%	30,710,301	40.41%	30,710,301	40.41%
Mr. Jayant Nanda	10,399,998	13.69%	10,399,998	13.69%	—	0.00%
Deutsche Bank Trust Company (held on behalf of GDR holders)	—	0.00%	—	0.00%	10,399,998	13.69%
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7,247,935	9.54%	7,247,935	9.54%	7,247,935	9.54%
Responsible Builders Pvt. Ltd.	7,106,400	9.35%	7,106,400	9.35%	7,106,400	9.35%
Richmonds Enterprises S.A.	5,491,200	7.23%	5,491,200	7.23%	5,491,200	7.23%
Dubai Ventures Limited*	—	0.00%	4,100,000	5.40%	4,100,000	5.40%
Groves Universal Group S.A.*	4,100,000	5.40%	—	0.00%	—	0.00%
Mr. Keshav Suri	3,880,596	5.11%	3,880,596	5.11%	3,880,596	5.11%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares except for those which were issued on behalf of GDR shareholders.

*During the current year, Company has terminated share purchase agreement with Dubai Ventures Limited and shares have been purchased by Groves Universal Group S.A. from Dubai Ventures Limited.

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 17 : OTHER EQUITY		
Securities Premium Account		
As at 1 April	29,034.73	29,034.73
Change during the year	—	—
As at 31 March	**29,034.73**	**29,034.73**
Retained Earnings		
As at 1 April	48,573.60	45,398.89
Add: Net profit for the year	3,669.23	3,595.83
Add: Other Comprehensive income for the year	(7.08)	36.19
Less: Cash dividend	(569.93)	(379.96)
Less: Tax on distribution of equity dividend	(116.03)	(77.35)
As at 31 March	**51,549.79**	**48,573.60**
General Reserve		
As at 1 April	8,503.61	8,103.61
Add: Amount transferred from Debenture Redemption reserve on account of redemption of debentures	—	400.00
As at 31 March	**8,503.61**	**8,503.61**
Capital Reserve		
As at 1 April	11,285.05	11,285.05
Change during the year	—	—
As at 31 March	**11,285.05**	**11,285.05**
Debenture Redemption Reserve		
As at 1 April	—	400.00
Add: Amount transferred to general reserve on account of redemption of debentures	—	(400.00)
As at 31 March	**100,373.18**	**97,396.99**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 18 : BORROWINGS			
Non current borrowings (Refer note 21 below)			
Term loans			
Secured			
Rupee loans from banks (Refer note 1 to 15 below)	91,604.69	70,296.29	53,830.13
Rupee loans from financial institutions (Refer note 16 & 17 below)	416.73	604.48	20,675.31
Foreign currency loan from a bank (Refer note 18 below)	8,399.33	9,906.96	10,291.65
Unsecured			
Rupee loan from a bank (Refer note 19 below)	—	—	2,147.45
Debentures (Refer note 20 below)	—	—	1,600.00
	100,420.75	**80,807.73**	**88,544.54**
Less: Current maturities (Refer note 25)	4,554.85	3,039.95	14,866.04
	95,865.90	**77,767.78**	**73,678.50**

Notes:

1 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 53,715.72 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 54,202.22 lacs, 01 April 2015: Rs. 24,373.25 lacs) carries interest @ 11.75% per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

2 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 13,908.06 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs 12,326.02 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 12,164.80 lacs) carries interest @ 11.75% per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from November 2015 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by Company (both present and future) and first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels.

3 Term Loan from Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank (TMB) aggregating to Rs. 2,435.01 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 2,474.48 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil), (sanctioned amount Rs. 2,500.00 lacs) carries interest @ 12.00 % per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

4 Term Loan from ICICI Bank aggregating to Rs. 2,237.07 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,079.49 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil), (sanctioned amount Rs. 3,600.00 lacs) carries interest @ 13.35% per annum. The loan is repayable in 40 quarterly installments after a moratorium of 8 quarters from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on Jaipur and Khajuraho property and routing of Cash Flows of Jaipur, Srinagar and Khajuraho property through the designated accounts.

5 Term Loan from The Jammu & Kashmir Bank aggregating to Rs. 9,965.61 lacs (March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil) carries interest @ 10.70% per annum. The loan is repayable in 32 structured quarterly installments starting from June 2019 after a moratorium of 2 years from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by way of equitable mortgage on exclusively first charge over land and building of Srinagar hotel of the Company.

6 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,523.89 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil)

carries interest @ 11.70% per annum. The loan is repayable in 52 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2017. The loan is secured by extension of first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and extension of first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

7 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,805.30 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil) carries interest @ 11.95% per annum. The loan is repayable in 42 structured quarterly installments starting from October 2017 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by extension of first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by Company (both present and future) and extension of first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels.

8 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 696.82 lacs) carried interest @ 13.50% per annum. The Company had prepaid 2 installments of Rs. 120.19 lacs each which were due in FY 2016-17. The loan was secured by exclusive charge on 109S Grand Helicopter.

9 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 855.17 lacs) carried interest @ 13.75% per annum. The Company had got the entire amount of Rs. 857.14 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land and building of Mumbai and Goa Hotels and hypothecation of plant and machinery and all other movable fixed assets of Mumbai and Goa hotels on pari-passu basis.

10 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 3,583.64 lacs) carried interest @ 12.50% per annum. The Company had got the entire amount of Rs. 3,600.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by equitable mortgage on movable fixed assets of Mumbai and Goa Hotels both present and future and charge on land & building of Mumbai & Goa Hotels on pari-passu basis.

11 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 2,350.00 lacs) carried interest @ 12.50% per annum. The Company had got the entire amount of Rs. 2,350.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by equitable mortgage on movable fixed assets of Mumbai and Goa Hotels both present and future and charge on land & building of Mumbai & Goa Hotels on pari-passu basis.

12 Term Loan from J&K Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 4,995.59 lacs) carried interest @ 13.25% per annum. The Company had got the entire loan of Rs. 5,000.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by extension of exclusive charge over Ahmedabad Hotel (under construction) and by charge over movable and immovable fixed assets of Mumbai & Goa Hotels on pari-passu basis.

13 Term Loan from J&K Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 1,874.85 lacs) carried interest @ 13.25% per annum. The Company had got the entire loan of Rs. 1,875.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by extension of exclusive charge over Ahmedabad Hotel (under construction) and by charge over movable and immovable fixed assets of Mumbai & Goa Hotels on pari-passu basis.

14 Term Loan from IDBI Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 2,500.00 lacs) carried interest @ 13.25%. The Company had got the entire amount of Rs. 2,500.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by hypothecation of all movable fixed assets of the hotel at New Delhi and exclusive charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of the Company lying and situated at hotel, The Lalit Grand Palace, Srinagar and exclusive charge/mortgage on the ownership rights of Sh. NK Batra on the land.

15 Term Loan from State Bank of India aggregating to Rs. 13.98 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs 214.06 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 435.97 lacs) carries interest @ 14.00% per annum. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land situated at Udma Village, Hosdurg Taluk in the District of Kasaragod and property landed at Kalnad Village, Hosdurg Taluk in District of Kasaragod by way of mortgage of lease deed and pari-passu 1st charge over all existing and future plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and other movable fixed assets of the Bekal Hotel.

16 Term loan from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation ('KSIDC') aggregating to Rs. 416.72 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 604.48 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 793.27 lacs) carries interest @ 9% per annum. The balance loan is repayable in 9 quarteryl installments of Rs 46.87 lacs each starting from June, 2017. The

loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land situated at Udma Village, Hosdurg Taluk in the District of Kasaragod and landed property at Kalnad Village, Kasaragod Taluk by way of mortgage of lease deed and pari-passu first charge over all existing and future plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and other movable fixed assets of the Bekal hotel.

17 Term loan from Industrial Finance Corporation of India ('IFCI') aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. 19,882.03 lacs) carried interest @ 12.65% per annum. The Company had got the entire loan of Rs 20,000.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs 60,000.00 lacs. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land and building of Mumbai and Goa hotels on pari-passu basis and hypothecation of movable assets of Mumbai and Goa hotels on pari-passu basis and collateral security of Ahmedabad hotel.

18 External Commercial Borrowing from ICICI Bank Ltd., Bahrain aggregating to Rs. 8,399.32 lacs (equivalent to USD 129.54 lacs converted at an exchange rate of INR 64.8386 per USD) (31 March 2016: Rs. 9,906.96 lacs (equivalent to USD 149.35 lacs converted at an exchange rate on INR 66.3329 per USD), 1 April 2015: Rs. 10,291.64 lacs (equivalent to USD 164.42 lacs converted at an exchange rate on INR 62.5909 per USD) carries interest at 5% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The balance loan is repayable in 19 quarterly installments. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage on the movable and immovable fixed and current assets and the cash flows, both present and future, of Jaipur and also secured by exclusive charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of Khajuraho hotel, both present and future.

19 Term loan from HSBC bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. 2,147.45 lacs) carried interest @ 10.50% per annum.

20 11.50% Non Convertible Debentures (NCD's) from J&K Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil; 1 April 2015 Rs. 1,600.00 lacs). Debentures were secured by the land at Mouje Maharajapura, Kadi Taluka, Gujarat and mortgage of immovable assets at Mumbai and Goa units and hypothecation of movable assets of Mumbai and Goa units on pari-passu basis. NCD's were listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

21 **Loan covenants**

Bank loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limit on total borrowings amount, security coverage ratio and others. The Company has breached certain loan covenants as at the end of the reporting date. However, the Company has obtained waiver letters from banks for compliance with these covenants till 31 March 2018, pursuant to which these loans have been classified as non current.

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 19 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILTIES			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Deposits received against assets given under finance lease	108.47	105.66	100.89
Sundry deposits	272.29	238.92	94.34
	380.76	**344.58**	**195.23**
Note 20 : PROVISIONS			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity (Refer note 43)	766.65	685.30	692.90
	—	—	—
	766.65	**685.30**	**692.90**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 21 : DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES			
Deferred Tax Liability			
Accelerated depreciation for tax	22,339.45	19,013.64	19,183.50
Fair value of financial instruments	20.97	50.31	183.67
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	—	19.16	—
	22,360.42	**19,083.11**	**19,367.17**
Deferred Tax Asset			
Effect of unabsorbed depreciation and business loss	4,345.66	3,067.60	4,312.12
Deferred government grant	26.01	42.56	59.10
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	3.75	—	—
Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current year/earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	645.77	600.76	850.00
Provision for doubtful debts & advances	533.95	414.44	395.75
MAT credit entitlement	4,073.52	2,813.98	1,585.88
	9,628.66	**6,939.34**	**7,202.85**
Net deferred tax liability reflected in the balance sheet	**12,731.76**	**12,143.77**	**12,164.32**
Note 22 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred lease rent	3,291.41	3,376.83	3,367.01
Lease rent payable	297.29	301.60	346.62
Deferred government grant (Refer note 38)	75.16	122.96	170.76
	3,663.86	**3,801.39**	**3,884.39**
Note 23 : BORROWINGS			
From Related Parties (unsecured)			
Loan from a director (Refer note 1 below)	435.00	350.00	—
From banks			
Secured			
Cash credit facilities (Refer note 2 & 3 below)	8,809.85	3,488.22	3,450.91
Loan against fixed deposits (Refer note 4 below)	324.17	295.26	-
Short term loan (Refer note 5 below)	2,372.10	2,426.99	2,497.37
Unsecured			
Cash credit facilities (Refer note 3 below)	—	5,777.28	3,481.88
Short term loan (Refer note 6 below)	4,927.73	5,041.30	—
Buyers credit on account of invoice financing facilities availed (Refer note 7 below)	—	—	1,478.10
	16,868.85	**17,379.05**	**10,908.26**

Notes:

1. Loan from Dr. Jyotsna Suri carries interest @ 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

2. Cash Credit facilities from Yes Bank amounting to Rs. 3,040.08 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 3,488.21 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs 3,450.91 lacs) carries interest @ 12.20 % per annum. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur hotel of the Company.
3. Short term facilities from Deutsche Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,769.77 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 5,777.28 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs 3,481.88 lacs) carries interest @ 12.45 % per annum. These short term facilities are guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited (Refer note 46). During the current year, the loan has also been secured by immovable property of Udaipur hotel of the Company and hence, these are classified as secured.
4. Loan against fixed deposits taken from J&K Bank Limited is secured by fixed deposits. The loan carries interst @ 1.49% higher than the interest received by the Company on the fixed deposits made with the bank.
5. Packing Credit Foreign Currency ('PCFC') Loan from Yes Bank amounting to Rs. 2,372.10 lacs (equivalent to USD 36.58 lacs at an exchange rate of 64.8386 per USD) ((31 March 2016: Rs. 2,426.98 lacs (equivalent to USD 36.58 lacs at an exchange rate of 66.3329 per USD)), (1 April 2015: Rs 2,497.37 lacs (equivalent to USD 39.90 lacs at an exchange rate of 62.5908 per USD))) carries interest @ LIBOR+400 basis points. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur hotel of the Company.
6. Short term facilities from Barclays Bank aggregating to Rs. 4,927.73 lacs (equivalent to USD 76.00 lacs at an exchange rate of 64.8386 per USD) ((31 March 2016: Rs. 5,041.30 lacs (equivalent to USD 76.00 lacs at an exchange rate of 66.3329 per USD)), (1 April2015: Rs Nil)) carries interest @ 5.02 % per annum. These facilities are guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited (Refer note 46).
7. Invoice financing facility from Deutsche Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil ((31 March 2016: Rs Nil), (1 April 2015: Rs. 1,478.09 lacs)) carried interest @ 12.50 % per annum.These facilities were guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited (Refer note 46).

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 24 : TRADE PAYABLES - SHORT TERM			
TRADE PAYABLES			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 49)	—	—	—
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3,630.67	2,364.51	2,838.80
	3,630.67	**2,364.51**	**2,838.80**
Note 25 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 18)	4,554.85	3,039.95	14,866.04
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	912.24	749.34	774.87
Book overdraft from banks	931.70	1,082.56	678.56
Sundry deposits	108.93	95.96	88.32
Payables on purchase of fixed assets	839.95	1,070.73	808.07
Unpaid dividend	22.92	24.54	26.62
Other payables	—	7.70	—
Employee related liabilities	692.55	422.70	696.14
Retention payable	352.86	351.29	382.97
Outstanding dues of creditors	1,202.73	1,644.90	1,012.99
	9,618.73	**8,489.67**	**19,334.58**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 26 : SHORT TERM PROVISIONS			
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity (Refer note 43)	310.51	255.39	185.41
Compensated absences	369.29	407.74	600.73
Others Provisions			
Provision for wealth tax	—	—	77.97
	679.80	**663.13**	**864.11**
Note 27 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Advance received against sale of property	—	200.00	—
Deferred revenue of membership programme (Refer note 47)	340.06	392.17	329.00
Deferred lease rent	85.66	85.17	62.85
Advances from customers	1,489.10	1,243.37	965.59
Statutory dues payable			
TDS payable	193.64	195.38	172.35
VAT payable	269.43	270.40	206.38
Luxury tax payable	319.03	326.50	228.10
Service tax payable	257.63	181.59	32.12
Other statutory dues	163.01	134.97	149.89
Deferred government grant (Refer note 38)	47.80	47.80	47.80
	3,165.36	**3,077.35**	**2,194.08**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 28 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sale of services and products (including excise duty)		
- Room and apartment	24,582.91	22,815.19
- Food and beverage	18,511.00	17,354.00
- Liquor and wine	4,040.84	3,658.66
- Banquet and Equipment rentals	1,718.89	1,238.51
- Other Services	4,890.94	4,306.45
- Membership programme revenue	722.13	745.88
- Traded goods	90.70	91.71
Other operating revenues		
- Rent and maintenance income	1,701.17	1,417.25
- Consultancy/management fee	604.52	606.69
- Aircraft charter hire charges	614.88	471.50
	57,477.98	**52,705.84**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 29 : OTHER INCOME		
Excess provision/ credit balances written back	424.05	992.30
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	1,191.24
Exchange differences (net)	39.42	—
Amortisation of deferred lease rental	37.51	28.46
Government grant income (Refer note 38)	47.80	47.80
Miscellaneous income	285.84	261.78
	834.62	**2,521.58**
Note 30 : CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES		
Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor & wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	278.79	244.44
Add: Purchases	5,642.59	5,368.82
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(253.43)	(278.79)
Cost of food and beverage consumed (excluding liquor & wine)	**5,667.95**	**5,334.47**
Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	688.35	586.13
Add: Purchases	956.49	1,040.82
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(561.61)	(688.35)
Cost of liquor and wine consumed	**1,083.23**	**938.60**
Consumption of food and beverages (including liquor & wine)	**6,751.18**	**6,273.07**
NOTE 31 : CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	100.65	99.62
Inventory at the end of the year	124.30	100.65
	(23.65)	**(1.03)**
Note 32 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		
Salaries, wages and allowances (Refer note 48)	9,097.45	8,300.98
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 48)	672.93	592.37
Gratuity expense (Refer note 43 & 48)	120.23	131.10
Leave compensation expenses	64.35	—
Staff welfare expenses	159.79	128.60
Staff recruitment and training	82.34	60.70
	10,197.09	**9,213.75**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 33 : OTHER EXPENSES		
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	2,012.80	1,696.03
Lease rent*	1,839.20	1,799.86
Power and fuel*	6,302.51	6,148.25
Aircraft fuel	69.81	50.84
Banquet and decoration expenses	1,199.18	1,198.94
Membership programme expenses	31.58	305.99
Repair and maintenance		
- Buildings	709.05	765.45
- Plant and machinery*	1,725.86	1,734.95
- Aircraft	200.48	192.37
- Others*	416.97	387.19
Rates and taxes*	1,112.95	1,097.25
Insurance*	221.98	219.73
Communication costs	444.89	383.28
Printing and stationery*	344.48	315.06
Traveling and conveyance*	1,429.56	1,454.88
Advertisement and business promotion	857.64	903.07
Commission -other than sole selling agent	747.98	679.97
Sub contracting expenses*	1,563.01	1,427.23
Membership and subscriptions	145.30	232.73
Professional fees*	593.97	613.01
Legal charges	129.34	141.19
Provision for diminution in the value of investment	—	301.00
Advances written off	10.16	—
Freight and cartage*	87.40	85.62
Exchange differences (net) *	—	206.73
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	18.15	—
Donations	46.59	55.16
Bad Debts written off	—	9.38
Provision for doubtful advances	166.71	388.26
Provision for doubtful debts	206.18	476.88
Directors fees and commission	14.37	10.89
Bank charges	399.06	373.63
Payment to auditors (Refer details below)	71.79	63.48
News paper expenses	28.85	26.22
Other balances written off	148.32	227.67
Miscellaneous expenses*	172.34	152.55
Total	**23,468.46**	**24,124.74**

*Refer note 48

Payment to Auditor		
As Auditor:		
- Audit fee	71.04	62.73
In Other Capacity:	—	—
- Other services	0.75	0.75
Total	**71.79**	**63.48**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Note 34 : FINANCE INCOME		
Interest income on		
Loans to Related Parties		
- Subsidiary companies	816.85	2,243.77
- Joint Venture of subsidiary company	2,626.05	2,348.17
- The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust	285.22	211.17
	—	—
Finance lease	109.26	109.28
	—	—
Others	—	—
- Bank deposits	92.23	71.03
- others	259.29	296.25
	—	—
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	24.78	22.07
Total	**4,213.68**	**5,301.74**
Note 35 : FINANCE COSTS		
Interest on:		
-loans from Banks	9,954.78	7,052.36
- loans from financial institutions	46.34	2,311.09
- debentures	—	12.60
- credit facilities from banks	1,163.90	1,098.74
- loan from Directors	84.92	29.65
- others	—	1.02
	—	—
Bank charges	76.23	257.54
Unwinding of finance cost from financial instruments at amortised cost	28.89	19.33
Interest on defined benefit plans	63.41	63.03
	11,418.47	**10,845.36**
Note 36 : DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,031.27	5,386.58
Amortisation of intangible assets	82.50	96.66
	5,113.77	**5,483.24**
Less: transferred to Pre-operative expenditure (Refer note 48)	(25.99)	(26.31)
	5,087.78	**5,456.93**

37 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Business segments: For management purposes, the Company is organised into business units based on its services rendered and products sold. The leadership team (chief financial officer and chairman) monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. The Company has three reportable segments, as follows: -

Hotel operations: It represents sale of rooms and apartments, food and beverages, banquet rentals and other services relating to hotel operations including telecommunication, laundry, business centre, health centre and other related services

Aircraft Charter Operations: It represents services rendered to customers who hire aircraft for travel.

Rent and Maintenance operations: It represents operations relating to renting of shops located within hotel premises and separate business towers operated by the Company.

	Hotel Operations			Aircraft Charter operations			Other activities			Total		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Revenue												
External sales	**55,161.94**	**50,817.08**	–	**614.88**	**471.50**	–	**1,701.17**	**1,417.25**	–	**57,477.98**	**52,705.84**	–
Other income	**785.15**	**2,492.66**	–	–	–	–	**49.48**	28.91	–	**834.62**	**2,521.58**	–
Finance Income	–	–	–	–	–	–	**109.26**	109.28	–	**109.26**	**109.28**	–
Unallocated corporate income	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	**4,104.42**	**5,192.46**	–
Total	**55,947.09**	53,309.74		**614.88**	471.50		**1,859.91**	1,555.44		**62,526.28**	**60,529.16**	–
Segment result	**15,789.26**	**14,769.14**	–	**(388.31)**	**(466.71)**	–	**1,051.17**	**717.54**	–	**16,452.12**	**15,019.97**	–
Interest expense	–	–	–	–	–	–	**0.34**	0.30	–	**0.34**	**0.30**	–
Unallocated corporate expenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(10,931.27)**	**(10,492.21)**	–
Tax expense	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1,851.28**	**931.63**	–
Profit for the year	–	–		–	–		–	–		**3,669.23**	**3,595.83**	–

	Hotel Operations			Aircraft Charter operations			Other activities			Total		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Segment assets	**155,285.03**	**159,252.09**	**212,001.89**	**4,858.07**	**4,991.21**	**380.66**	**3,567.58**	**3,807.07**	**471.00**	**163,710.68**	**168,050.36**	**212,853.55**
Unallocated corporate assets										**91,633.96**	**63,662.28**	**15,723.01**
Total	–	– –	–		–	–		–	**255,344.64**	**231,712.64**	**228,576.56**	
Segment liabilities	**25,344.51**	**23,881.93**	**22,657.88**	**38.01**	**18.94**	**24.19**	**3,428.00**	**3,349.87**	**3,250.85**	**28,810.53**	**27,250.73**	**25,932.91**
Unallocated corporate liabilities										**118,561.81**	**99,465.80**	**100,822.25**
Total	–	–	–	–	–		–	–		**147,372.34**	**126,716.53**	**126,755.16**
Capital expenditure towards acquisition of fixed assets	**5,005.46**	**5,618.26**	–	**48.45**	–	–	–	–	–	**5,053.91**	**5,618.26**	–
Depreciation / amortization	**4,530.14**	**4,899.02**	–	**319.10**	**316.96**	–	**98.01**	**53.58**	–	**4,947.25**	**5,269.56**	–
Non cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	**549.52**	**1,393.81**	–	–	–	–	**0.34**	**0.30**	–	**549.86**	**1,394.11**	

Note: Capital expenditure includes exchange differences that have been capitalised.

Geographical information

The operating interests of the Company are confined to India since all the operational activities exists in India only. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Company's single geographical location i.e. India.

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
NOTE 38 : GOVERNMENT GRANTS		
At the beginning of the year	170.76	218.56
Received during the year	—	—
Released to the statement of profit and loss	47.80	47.80
At the end of the year	**122.96**	**170.76**
Current	47.80	47.80
Non-current	75.16	122.96
	122.96	**170.76**

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant & equipment. The Company is required to undertake export of services. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies.

NOTE 39 : INCOME TAX

a. **The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are:**

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Profit and loss section		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge (MAT payable)	1,259.54	971.34
Less: MAT credit entitlement	(1,259.54)	(1,228.10)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,851.28	1,188.39
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**1,851.28**	**931.63**
OCI Section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:		
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(10.83)	55.35
Income tax charged to OCI	**(3.75)**	**19.16**

b. **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016:**

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accounting profit before tax	5,520.53	4,527.42
At India's statutory income tax rate of 34.608% (31st March 2016: 34.608%)	1,910.55	1,566.85
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	—	(256.76)
Non deductible expenses for tax purpose:		
Non-deductible expenses	74.64	100.63
Other Adjustments	12.99	(237.38)
Reversal of deferred tax asset on temporary differences:	(146.90)	(241.71)
At the effective income tax rate of 33.53% (31 March 2016: 20.58%)	**1,851.28**	**931.63**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**1,851.28**	**931.63**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
c. Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)		
Opening balance as on 1 April	12,143.77	12,164.32
Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss (net of MAT credit)	591.74	(39.71)
Tax (income)/ expenses recognised in OCI	(3.75)	19.16
Closing balance as on 31 March	**12,731.76**	**12,143.77**
d. MAT credit entitlement		
Opening balance	2,813.98	1,585.88
Add: MAT credit entitlement for the current year	1,259.54	1,228.10
Closing balance	**4,073.52**	**2,813.98**

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

NOTE 40 : EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

Basic and Diluted Earnings per share		
Profit attributable to equity share holders of Company for basic and diluted earnings	3,669.23	3,595.83
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	75,991,199	75,991,199

NOTE 41 :SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Judgements

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

Operating lease commitments – Company as lessee

The Company has taken certain land on long term lease basis. The Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the property and the fair value of the asset, that it does not have all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 43.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using other valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Revenue recognition – Lalit loyalty programme

The Company estimates the fair value of points awarded under the Lalit loyalty programme by applying statistical techniques. Inputs to the model include making assumptions about expected redemption rates, the mix of products that will be available for redemption in the future and customer preferences. As at 31 March 2017, the estimated liability towards unredeemed points amounted to Rs. 36.20 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 41.53 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 26.34 lacs)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)

NOTE 42 : COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:
Commitments relating to estimated amount of completion of Property, Plant & Equipment are as follows:

Descriptions			
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	6,304.16	6,960.82	7,131.57

(b) Leases

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company has entered into operating leases on certain Land and Building properties with lease terms between 30 to 99 years. The Company has the option, under some of its leases, to lease the assets for additional terms of 30 years.

The Company has paid Rs. 1,757.71 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,725.39 lacs) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

Future minimum rentals payables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Within one year	1,236.76	1,148.92	1,126.28
After one year but not more than five years	4,780.55	4,798.61	4,682.09
More than five years	33,351.12	34,539.43	35,727.75
	39,368.43	**40,486.96**	**41,536.12**

Operating lease commitments - Company as lessor

The Company has entered into operating leases consisting of certain offices. These lease terms is for 3 years. There is no escalation clause in the lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements.

Future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Within one year	588.37	585.64	346.13
After one year but not more than five years	226.20	754.20	28.73
More than five years	153.20	155.31	157.42
	967.77	**1,495.15**	**532.28**

Finance lease commitments - Company as lessor

The Company has given certain portion of land and buildings on finance lease. The lease terms is for 93-99 years. Refer note 54.
Future gross rentals receivables under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

Within one year	109.44	109.44	109.44
After one year but not more than five years	437.76	437.76	437.76
More than five years	6,346.27	6,455.71	6,565.15
	6,893.47	**7,002.91**	**7,112.35**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:			
Within one year	0.19	0.18	0.16
After one year but not more than five years	0.95	0.87	0.81
More than five years	953.55	953.82	954.07
	954.69	**954.87**	**955.04**

NOTE 43 : GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Gratuity Plan	1,077.16	940.69	878.31
Total	**1,077.16**	**940.69**	**878.31**

The Company has an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more or service gets a gratuity on separation equal to 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of continuous service or part thereof in excess of six months.

Changes in the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2017:	**Defined benefit obligation (31 March 2017)**	**Defined benefit obligation (31 March 2016)**
Opening Defined benefit obligations	940.69	878.31
Service Cost	120.23	131.10
Net interest expense	63.41	63.03
Gratuity cost charged to P&L	**183.64**	**194.13**
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.88)	(2.91)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	37.20	4.18
Experience adjustments	(25.49)	(56.62)
Remeasurement gain/(loss) in other comprehensive income	**10.83**	**(55.35)**
Contribution by employer		
Benefits paid	(62.46)	(76.40)
Closing Defined benefit obligations*	**1,072.70**	**940.69**

*excluding liability amounts for employees transferred from group companies amounting to Rs. 4.46 lacs (31 March 2016: Nil)

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

Description	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
Current service cost	120.23	131.10
Net interest expense	63.41	63.03
Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss	**183.64**	**194.13**

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)

Amount recognised in Other comprehensive income is as under:

Description		
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in demographic assumption	(0.88)	(2.91)
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in financial assumption	37.20	4.18
Experience adjustments	(25.49)	(56.62)
Amount recognised in Other comprehensive income	**10.83**	**(55.35)**

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

Discount rate	6.90%	7.80%
Future salary increase	7.50%	7.50%

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:

Impact of the change in Discount rate		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,012.25	839.70
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,058.00	880.09

Impact of the change in Salary increase		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,057.75	880.05
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,012.27	839.56

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the reporting period.

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

Description		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	34.54	32.71
Total expected payments	**34.54**	**32.71**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 4.44 years.

NOTE 44 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

a. Financial instruments by category

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Investments in equity instruments	3.60	—	3.60	—	3.60	—
Trade Receivables	—	4,371.58	—	3,948.96	—	3,924.83
Loans	—	35,910.69	—	43,042.43	—	36,876.04
Security Deposits	—	609.56	—	685.41	—	692.04
Margin money deposits	—	991.66	—	232.10	—	487.40
Interest Accrued	—	60.81	—	112.66	—	106.74
Finance lease receivable	—	954.69	—	954.87	—	955.03
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	6,597.89	—	1,829.61	—	6,556.44
Subsidy receivable	—	93.89	—	133.16	—	125.85
Recoverable from related parties	—	11,033.55	—	15,476.26	—	10,993.20
Others	—	530.56	—	608.40	—	439.81
Total Financial Assets	**3.60**	**61,154.88**	**3.60**	**67,023.86**	**3.60**	**61,157.38**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	—	117,289.60	—	98,186.78	—	99,452.80
Sundry Deposits	—	272.29	—	238.92	—	94.34
Trade Payables	—	3,630.67	—	2,364.51	—	2,838.80
Other Current Financial Liabilities	—	5,063.88	—	5,449.73	—	4,468.54
Other non current Financial Liabilities	—	108.47	—	105.65	—	100.89
Total Financial Liabilities	—	**126,364.91**	—	**106,345.59**	—	**106,955.37**

Note: The financial assets above do not include investments in subsidiaries and joint venture of a subsidiary which are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 101, Ind AS 27 and Ind AS 28.

b. Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions
The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

i) Level 1
Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

ii) Level 2
Inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.

iii) Level 3
Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

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

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

	31 March 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	—	3.60	—	3.60

	31 March 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	—	3.60	—	3.60

	1 April 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	—	3.60	—	3.60

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

	31 March 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans	—	—	35,910.69	35,910.69
Security Deposits	—	—	609.56	609.57
Finance lease receivable	—	—	954.69	954.69
Recoverable from related parties	—	—	11,033.55	11,033.54
	—	—	**48,508.49**	**48,508.49**
Financial liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings	—	—	117,289.60	117,289.61
Sundry Deposits	—	—	272.29	272.29
	—	—	**117,561.89**	**117,561.89**

	31 March 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans	—	—	43,042.43	43,042.42
Security Deposits	—	—	685.41	685.41
Finance lease receivable	—	—	954.87	954.87
Recoverable from related parties	—	—	15,476.26	15,470.20
	—	—	**60,158.97**	**60,158.96**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings	—	—	98,186.78	98,186.78
Security Deposits	—	—	238.92	238.92
	—	**—**	**98,425.70**	**98,425.70**

			1 April 2015	
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets				
Loans	—	—	36,876.04	36,876.04
Security Deposits	—	—	692.04	692.04
Finance lease receivable	—	—	955.03	955.03
Recoverable from related parties	—	—	10,993.20	10,993.20
	—	—	**49,516.31**	**49,516.31**
Financial liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings	—	—	99,452.80	99,452.80
Security Deposits	—	—	94.34	94.34
	—	**—**	**99,547.14**	**99,547.14**

c. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

i. The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts, Interest accrued on bank deposits with banks, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

NOTE 45 :FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and payables/ receivables in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Company expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Company is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Variable rate borrowings	116,854.60	97,836.78	99,452.80
Fixed rate borrowings	435.00	350.00	—

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Effect on Profit before tax	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Increase by 50 basis points (31 March 2016: 50 bps)	584.27	489.18
Decrease by 50 basis points (31 March 2016: 50 bps)	(584.27)	(489.18)

Foreign currency risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure in foreign currency is in loans, debtors and advances denominated in foreign currency. The Company is not restricting its exposure of risk in change in exchange rates. The Company expects the Indian Rupee to strengthen and accordingly the Company is carrying the risk of change in exchange rates.

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Trade creditors			
-USD	0.13	0.14	0.12
Advances			
-USD	0.10	0.57	0.90
-CAD	—	0.09	0.80
-EUR	—	—	0.09
Trade receivables			
-GBP	0.90	1.80	0.45
-USD	2.74	2.74	2.74
EEFC Bank Balance			
-USD	1.07	0.34	1.04
Unsecured loans			
-USD	76.00	76.00	—
Secured loans			
-USD	166.13	185.94	204.33

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD-INR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Effect on profit before tax*		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
USD Sensitivity			
Increase by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	(772.71)	(857.12)	(625.19)
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	772.71	857.12	625.19
EUR Sensitivity	69.25	75.10	67.51
Increase by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	—	—	0
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	—	—	(0)
GBP Sensitivity	80.88	95.09	92.46
Increase by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	3.64	8.56	2.08
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	(3.64)	(8.56)	(2.08)

*In accordance with exemption allowed under Ind AS 101, the Company capitalises exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items. Accordingly, the profit before tax will not be impacted to that extent.

Credit risk

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

(a) Trade receivables

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

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 9. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

(b) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is the carrying amount as illustrated in Note 9.

Gross carrying amount of trade receivables

Ageing	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Not due	694.60	584.98	488.57
0-60 days past due	2,805.85	2,205.32	2,114.31
61-120 days past due	441.57	355.44	304.58
121-180 days past due	181.48	232.50	148.91
180-365 days past due	165.38	318.80	264.62
365-730 days past due	563.52	584.14	517.33
more than 730 days	386.92	332.15	285.15

Provision for doubtful debts

Ageing	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
121-180 days past due	—	—	0.49
180-365 days past due	13.49	40.84	33.36
more than 365 days	854.25	623.53	164.79

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Trade receivables

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Provision at beginning	**664.37**	**198.64**
Addition during the year	206.18	474.49
Reversal during the year	(2.81)	(8.76)
Provision at closing	**867.74**	**664.37**

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Loans and deposits

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Provision at beginning	**533.08**	**944.82**
Addition during the year	166.71	388.26
Reversal during the year	—	(800.00)
Provision at closing	**699.79**	**533.08**

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting periods -

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Floating rate			
(a) Expiring within one year			
(Bank overdraft and other facilities)			
Secured			
-Cash credit facilities	1,590.15	11.78	49.09
-Short term loans	127.90	73.01	2.63
Unsecured			
-Cash credit facilities	—	22.71	18.12
-Short term loans	259.35	265.33	—
-Buyer's credit	—	—	21.90
(b) Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)			
Secured			
-Rupees term loan from banks	6,250.00	4,275.00	35,065.25

Notes forming part of standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

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

All amounts in Rupees in Lacs)

	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2017							
Contractual maturities of borrowings	—	—	33,864.04	15,807.50	53,605.36	89,144.82	192,421.72
Contractual maturities of trade payables	3,592.59	—	42.08	—	—	—	3,634.67
Contractual maturities of security deposit received	56.11	—	63.62	276.07	30.20	4,957.14	5,383.14
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	2,146.93	2.06	832.62	90.11	—	—	3,071.72

	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2016							
Contractual maturities of borrowings	—	—	31,223.94	13,443.65	42,592.55	80,759.76	168,019.90
Contractual maturities of trade payables	2,346.52	1.20	15.84	0.95	—	—	2,364.51
Contractual maturities of security deposit received	35.74	—	23.36	63.28	281.22	4,961.75	5,365.35
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	2,494.82	2.55	910.33	86.33	—	—	3,494.03

	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 01 April 2015							
Contractual maturities of borrowings	2,500.00	—	33,947.68	20,906.40	40,597.80	62,216.77	160,168.65
Contractual maturities of trade payables	2,820.63	5.71	0.23	12.23	—	—	2,838.80
Contractual maturities of security deposit received	40.89	0.05	12.39	65.40	36.65	4,957.28	5,112.66
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	1,892.64	—	842.48	30.98	86.33	—	2,852.43

Note 46: Related Party Disclosures

a) Name of related parties and their relationship:

Subsidiaries	Jyoti Limited Apollo Zipper India Limited Prime Cellular Limited Prima Buildwell Private Limited The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust
Key managerial personnel	Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Director Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director Mr. Ramesh Suri (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Hanuwant Singh (Non-Executive Director) Mr. M.Y. Khan (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Lalit Bhasin (Non-Executive Director) Mr. D V Batra (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Vinod Khanna (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Abhay N. Firodia (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Chakor Lalchand Doshi (Non-Executive Director)
Joint venture of Subsidiaries	Kujjal Builders Private Limited Cavern Hotel and Resort FZCO
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Deeksha Holding Limited (DHL) Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited (DHRIL) Jyotsna Holding Private Limited Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited Prima Telecom Limited Prima Realtors Private Limited Premium Farm Fresh Produce Limited Premium Exports Limited Responsible Builders Private Limited Rohan Motors Limited Special Protection Services Private Limited Subros Limited Premium Holdings Limited FIBCOM India Limited Global Autotech Limited Grand Hotel & Investments Limited L P Hospitality Private Limited Prima Telecom Limited Cargo Hospitality Private Limited IT Sounds Chics Pvt Ltd Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited Cargo Motors Private Limited Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited Bhasin & Company Mr. Jayant Nanda

b) Loans made to the subsidiaries/ joint venture of subsidiaries are on mutually agreed terms.
c) The sales and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balance at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.
d) The short term loans facilities (as discussed in note 23) from bank availed by the Company have been secured by way of guarantee given by Premium Holding Limited.
e) The guarantees amounting to Rs. 24,721.85 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 32,871.85 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 32,871.85 lacs) given by the Company for the related parties are given in the ordinary course of business and related parties have provided counter guarantees for such guarantees.

(f) Transactions with the related parties

	Subsidiaries (including trust)		Key Management Personnel		Joint Venture of Subsidiaries		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their key relatives	
	for 31-03-17	for 31-03-16	for 31-03-17	for 31-03-16	for 31-03-17	for 31-03-16	for 31-03-17	for 31-03-16
Sales of goods/ services	—	12.54	23.63	13.88	—	14.90	224.30	408.82
Post employee benefits	—	—	15.83	(7.65)	—	—	—	—
Purchase of goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	857.51	149.48
Sales of fixed assets	—	—	—	—	—	1.27	—	4,700.00
Lease rent paid	50.00	50.00	68.48	58.17	—	—	165.69	162.19
Maintenance charges received	—	—	—	—	—	—	39.39	42.23
Loan provided	8,937.62	3,514.53	—	—	7,071.39	3,573.59	—	—
Interest received	1,102.07	2,454.94	—	—	2,626.05	2,348.17	—	—
Loan repaid	(903.48)	(984.83)	1,200.00	7,170.00	(316.27)	(331.00)	—	220.00
Remuneration	—	—	300.00	300.00	—	—	—	—
Corporate Guarantees Given/ received	—	—	(538.47)	(3,705.10)	—	—	(11,387.09)	(11,083.92)
Reimbursement of expenditure paid	1.33	46.69	—	—	290.53	37.93	134.26	53.65
Loan received	—	—	(1,285.00)	(7,520.00)	—	—	—	(220.00)
Interest paid	—	—	84.92	29.65	—	—	—	1.01
Consultancy services provided	301.33	277.88	—	—	204.15	200.76	157.20	186.80
Consultancy services received	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.20	4.20
Services Received	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.12	6.09
Security Deposit Received	(1.00)	(2.00)	—	—	—	—	—	0.08
Security Deposit Refund	1.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	3.36	—
Expenditure incurred and reimbursed by BHL	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.53	—
Other balances written off	148.32	227.67	—	—	—	—	—	—

(g) The following tables provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

(i) Subsidiaries

Jyoti Limited	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
-Sale of goods / services	—	12.54
-Loan provided	21.45	35.34
-Lease rent paid	50.00	50.00
-Interest received	44.42	39.55
Apollo Zipper India Limited		
-Loan provided	8,317.50	2,788.58
-Loan (received)	(371.98)	(925.83)
-Interest received	498.63	1,883.07
-Consultancy services provided	301.33	277.88
-Reimbursement of expenses	1.28	46.69
-Security deposit (received)	(1.00)	(1.00)
-Security deposit refund	1.00	1.00
Prima Cellular Limited		
-Loan provided	52.20	39.80
-Loan (received)	(51.50)	(54.00)
-Interest received	234.77	256.75
-Reimbursement of expenses	0.05	—
-Security deposit (received)	—	(1.00)
-Security deposit refund	—	1.00
Prima Buildwell Private Limited		
-Loan provided	8.00	6.00
-Loan (received)	(480.00)	(5.00)
-Interest received	39.03	64.40
The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust		
-Loan provided	538.47	644.81
-Interest received	285.22	211.17
-Other balances written off	148.32	227.67
(ii) Key management personnel		
Dr. Jyotsna Suri		
-Short term employee benefits	84.00	84.00
-Post employee benefits	3.14	(2.30)
-Lease rent paid	34.48	34.17
-Interest paid on deposits	84.92	29.65
-Corporate Guarantees Given/ (received)	(538.47)	(3,705.10)
-Director's sitting fees		
-Loan (received)	(1,285.00)	(7,520.00)
-Loan repaid	1,200.00	7,170.00
-Sale of goods/ services	23.63	13.88
Ms. Deeksha Suri		
-Short term employee benefits	72.00	72.00
-Post employee benefits	4.48	(1.53)
-Lease rent paid	17.00	12.00

Ms. Divya Suri Singh		
-Short term employee benefits	72.00	72.00
-Post employee benefits	4.27	(2.00)
-Lease rent paid	17.00	12.00
Mr. Keshav Suri		
-Short term employee benefits	72.00	72.00
-Post employee benefits	3.94	(1.82)
Mr. Hanuwant Singh (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	4.20	3.00
Mr. M.Y Khan (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	2.10	1.60
Mr. Lalit Bhasin (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	2.50	1.80
Mr. D V Batra (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	1.10	1.20
Mr. Vinod Khanna (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	0.40	0.60
Mr. Abhay N. Firodia (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	—	0.20
Mr. Chakor Lalchand Doshi (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	0.20	0.20

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel. The non-executive directors do not receive gratuity entitlements from the Company.

(iii) Relatives to Key management personnel

Mr. Ramesh Suri		
-Director's sitting fees	3.60	3.40

(iv) Joint ventures of subsidiaries

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Kujjal Builders Private Limited		
-Services provided	—	14.90
-Loan provided/(received)	(316.27)	(331.00)
-Loan provided	7,071.39	3,573.59
-Interest received	2,626.05	2,348.17
-Sale of Fixed Asset	—	1.27
Consultancy services provided	204.15	200.76
-Reimbursement of expenses	290.53	37.93

	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
(v) Transaction with Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key manageiral personnel or their relatives:		
Deeksha Holding Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	57.74	52.28
-Purchase of goods	2.99	2.93
-Lease rent paid	154.13	150.22
-Maintenance charges received	8.48	8.37
-Expenditure incurred by DHL and reimbursed	15.53	—
-Loan (received)	—	(220.00)
-Loan repaid	—	220.00
-Interest paid on loans	—	1.01
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	—	166.28
-Expenditure incurred by DHRIL and reimbursed by BHL	0.09	155.02
-Maintenance charges received	—	7.91
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited		
-Lease rent paid	8.86	9.27
-Security deposit refund received	3.36	—
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	—	—
-Maintenance charges received	1.05	0.99
Grand Hotels & Investments Limited		
-Consultancy Services provided	157.20	177.64
-Re-imbursement of expenses paid	134.26	53.65
Prima Telecom Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	1.01	0.71
Responsible Builders Private Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	4.80	4.73
Premium Exports Limited		
-Lease rent paid	2.70	2.70
-Security deposit paid	—	0.08
Rohan Motors Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	5.35	6.39
-Services received	1.12	6.09
-Maintenance charges received	1.85	1.83
Subros Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	90.84	123.51
-Maintenance charges received	21.86	17.67
FIBCOM India Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	1.35	0.73
Premium Holdings Limited		
-Guarantee (received)	—	(11,083.92)

L P Hospitality Private Limited		
-Consultancy Services	—	9.16
Cargo Hospitality Private Limited		
-Sale of fixed asset	—	4,700.00
IT Sounds Chics Pvt Ltd		
-Purchase of goods	19.25	29.85
Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd		
-Purchase of goods	835.27	116.70
-Sale of Goods	64.22	47.61
Cargo Motors Private Limited		
-Sale of Goods	1.76	1.77
Bhasin & Co		
-Consultancy services received	4.20	4.20
-Sale of Goods	3.38	10.27

(vi) Balance outstanding with Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

Subsidiaries - Receivables (including deemed investment)	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**	**1 April 2015**
-Jyoti Limited	823.52	802.65	760.44
-Apollo Zipper India Limited	32,578.86	24,080.90	20,297.17
-Prime Cellular Limited	3,311.28	3,099.23	2,891.43
-Prima Buildwell Private Limited	782.40	1,219.27	1,161.48
-The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	3,016.67	2,341.30	1,712.99
Joint ventures of Subsidiaries - Receivables			
-Kujjal Builders Private Limited	37,561.76	27,971.09	22,453.21
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives- Receivables			
-Deeksha Holding Limited	37.51	27.97	15.56
-Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	0.93	1.61	0.92
-Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	0.11	0.09	0.06
-Premium Farm Fresh Produce Limited	—	—	19.51
-Prima Telecom Limited	0.41	0.12	—
-Responsible Builders Private Limited	0.70	0.64	—
-Rohan Motors Limited	2.76	1.90	1.65
-Subros Limited	43.22	37.47	21.44
-FIBCOM India Limited	12.08	10.73	10.40
-Grand Hotels & Investments Limited	222.62	224.81	102.13
-LP Hospitality Pvt Ltd	19.72	19.72	—
-Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	103.97	103.97	103.97
-Cargo Motors Private Limited	36.02	34.90	45.14
-Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	3.15	3.15	3.15
-Mr. Jayant Nanda	10.66	—	—
-Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd	8.26	7.64	—
-Bhasin & Company	16.48	15.03	13.70

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Key management personnel - Payables			
-Dr. Jyotsna Suri	476.64	343.22	—
-Ms. Divya Suri Singh	23.54	0.90	—
-Ms. Deeksha Suri	29.99	0.90	—
-Mr. Keshav Suri	6.44	—	—
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives- Payables			
-Deeksha Holding Limited	0.82	50.39	0.89
-Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	130.92	127.39	49.28
-Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	0.07	0.79	0.07
-Responsible Builders Private Limited	—	—	0.23
-Rohan Motors Limited	—	4.99	—
-Premium Exports Limited	2.63	0.20	—
-Bhasin & Company	5.70	—	5.07
-Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd	9.99	3.42	2.23
(vii) Corporate Guarantee/undertaking outstanding:			
Subsidiaries - Receivable			
-Apollo Zipper India Limited	13,071.85	17,371.85	17,371.85
Joint venture of Subsidiaries - Receivable			
-Kujjal Builders Private Limited	11,650.00	15,500.00	15,500.00
Key management personnel - Payable			
-Dr. Jyotsna Suri	(4,243.58)	(3,705.10)	—
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives- Payable			
-Premium Holdings Limited	(11,387.09)	(11,083.92)	—

NOTE 47 : LALIT LOYALTY AND MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMME

(a) Points for Lalit Connect

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accrued points	2.32	5.61
Redeemed points	1.50	3.30
Redemption percentage	64.36%	58.81%
Unexpired points	0.83	2.31

(b) Points for Lalit Plus

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accrued points	3.47	4.00
Redeemed points	1.81	3.27
Redemption percentage	52.24%	81.71%
Unexpired points	1.66	0.73

(c) Points for Lalit Engage

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accrued points	0.55	1.11
Redeemed points	0.40	0.51
Redemption percentage	73.38%	46.26%
Unexpired points	0.15	0.60

(d) Movement in provision

At the beginning of the year	41.53	26.34
Arising during the year	87.36	192.14
Utilised during the year	92.69	176.95
At the end of the year	36.20	41.53

(e) Movement in membership programme

At the beginning of the year	350.64	302.66
Arising during the year	722.13	745.88
Utilised during the year	768.91	697.90
At the end of the year	303.86	350.64

NOTE 48 : PREOPERATIVE EXPENDITURE PENDING ALLOCATION

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Balance as per last account	11,522.48	9,344.82	6,859.25
Additions during the year:			
Personnel expenses			
Salaries, wages and bonus	241.73	244.24	294.48
Contribution to provident and other funds	14.66	13.70	15.73
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	7.73	—	—
Depreciation/ amortization	25.99	26.31	26.57
Operating and other expenses			
Consultancy charges	6.75	50.32	—
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen	65.48	—	—
Lease rent	7.59	20.79	12.91
Power and fuel	108.41	5.81	13.37
Repair and maintenance			
- Buildings	0.73	—	—
- Plant and machinery	—	—	1.60
Rates and taxes	217.03	—	5.47
Insurance	8.06	8.17	32.47
Communication costs	1.77	—	—
Printing and stationery	4.27	—	—
Traveling and conveyance	13.46	4.81	7.38
Advertisement and business promotion	7.01	—	—
Sub contracting expenses	59.66	34.78	23.46
Membership and subscriptions	0.78	—	—
Professional fees	19.05	30.73	4.09
Freight and cartage	6.96	3.72	8.60

Exchange difference (net)	(39.36)	142.49	101.63
Bank Charges	0.18	—	—
Miscellaneous expenses	42.40	17.07	5.51
Financial expenses			
Interest on term loan	1,418.62	1,665.55	1,983.79
Bank charges	0.30	0.15	5.20
	13,761.74	**11,613.46**	**9,401.51**
Less: expensed off during the year			
Less : Interest earned	5.34	9.79	56.69
Less : Expenditure transferred to fixed assets	5,587.10	81.19	—
Closing balance	**8,169.30**	**11,522.48**	**9,344.82**

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

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	—	—	—
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	—	—	—
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	—	—	—
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	—	—	—
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	—	—	—

NOTE 50 : DISTRIBUTION MADE AND PROPOSED

Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
Final dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2016:		
Rs. 0.75 per share (31 March 2015: Rs. 0.50 per share)	569.93	379.96
DDT on final dividend	116.03	77.35
	685.96	**457.31**
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2017:		
Rs. 1.00 per share (31 March 2016: Rs. 0.75 per share)	759.91	569.93
DDT on proposed dividend	154.70	116.03
	914.61	**685.96**

Proposed dividends (including DDT thereon) on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability as at 31 March 2017.

NOTE 51 : CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 30% and 50%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

	31 March 2017	**31 March 2016**	**01 April 2015**
Borrowings (Note 18, 23 & 25)	117,289.60	98,186.78	99,452.80
Trade payables (Note 24)	3,630.67	2,364.51	2,838.80
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	(6,597.89)	(1,829.61)	(6,556.44)
Net debt	**114,322.38**	**98,721.68**	**95,735.16**
Equity	107,972.30	104,996.11	101,821.40
Capital and net debt	**222,294.68**	**203,717.79**	**197,556.56**
Gearing ratio	51.43%	48.46%	48.46%

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

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

NOTE 52 : DETAILS OF CSR EXPENDITURE:

		31 March 2017	31 March 2016
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year		4.09	—

(b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2017:	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	—	—	—
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	33.40	—	33.40

b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2016:	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asse	—	—	—
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	—	—	—

53. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES NOT PROVIDED FOR:

a) Income Tax Matters

Assessment year	Amount disputed (Rupees in lacs)		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
1988 - 89 to 2009-10	8,254.08	8,254.08	8,254.08
2011 - 12 to 2014-15	634.02	438.27	31.09
Total	**8,888.09**	**8,692.34**	**8,285.16**

The above income tax matters include certain disallowances of expenses claimed by the Company and certain other additions made by the assessing officers in respective years. These matters are pending with various judicial/appellate authorities including CIT(A), ITAT and High court. For some of the matters, judicial/appellate authorities have decided the cases in favor of the Company. However, these are being contested again by the Department of Income tax. Company believes that it has merit in these cases and it is only possible, but not probable, that these cases may be decided against the Company. Hence, these have been disclosed as contingent liability and no provision for any liability has been deemed necessary in the financial statements.

b) Guarantees

	As at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 01 April 15 (Rupees in lacs)
i. Corporate guarantee given on behalf of a subsidiary to Customs for obtaining EPCG licenses	796.85	796.85	796.85
ii. Corporate guarantee given on behalf of a subsidiary to bank for obtaining loan for construction of fixed assets	12,275.00	16,575.00	16,575.00
iii. Corporate guarantee given on behalf of a Joint venture of a subsidiary to bank for obtaining loan for construction of fixed assets.	11,650.00	15,500.00	15,500.00

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

d) Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees for one of the properties taken on lease, under a lease cum management contract, amounting to Rs. 72.28 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 182.63 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs.182.63 lacs) is contingent in nature.

e) Interest on delayed payment of license fees under license arrangement amounting to Rs. 1,181.81 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,181.81 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs. 1,181.81 lacs) is contingent in nature.

f) Demand by Custom Authorities against import of aircraft for Rs. 968.05 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 968.05 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs. 968.05 lacs).

g) Demand of Service Tax, Service Tax amounting to Rs. 350.39 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 313.65 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs. 313.65 lacs).

h) A show cause notice has been issued by the Collector of Stamps, Udaipur in respect of stamp duty on transfer of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, the erstwhile unit of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, based on valuation of Rs. 15,138.24 lacs which is being contested by the Company in the High Court of Jodhpur. Management believes, based on expert analysis, that no provision is required at this stage.

i) Municipal Council of Udaipur has raised a demand of Urban Development tax of Rs. 190.59 lacs for the financial years 2007-08 to 2016-2017. The demand has been challenged in the High Court of Jodhpur and as per the interim order passed by the court, the Company has paid Rs. 25.00 lacs for the said period. Management has based upon expert analysis, believes that no further provision is necessary at this stage.

j) The Payment of Bonus (amendment) Act, 2015 enhanced the eligibility limit for payment of bonus of employees from Rs. 0.10 lacs per month to Rs. 0.21 lacs per month from the Financial Year 2014-15. The Company has estimated liability of Rs. 195.28 lacs for the financial year 2014-15. The above amendment has been stayed by various High Courts and the management, based on this, has not provided for enhanced bonus for Financial Year 2014-15 in the books of accounts.

k) Claim received from a contractor not accepted by the Company amounting to Rs. 1,700.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,700.00 lacs; 01 April 2015: NIL) against which the Company has given an advance of Rs. 662.00 lacs.

l) Other Claims not acknowledged as debts – Rs. 195.95 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 278.08 lacs; 01 April 2015: 277.79 lacs).

54 The Company has taken land on license of 99 years from New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) with effect from 11 March 1981. The Company has constructed a Hotel and Commercial Towers on the above mentioned land. The Company is paying an annual license fee of Rs.145.00 lacs to the NDMC which is subject to revision after every 33 years provided that increase in license fees at each such time shall not exceed 100% of immediate previous license fees before the enhancement. During the current year, the Company received a provisional demand of Rs. 19,877.74 lacs from NDMC which has been quashed and set aside by the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court further directed NDMC to raise the fresh 'Final Bills'.

The Company has further sub-licensed the Commercial Towers and taken interest free security deposits (shown as deferred payment liabilities) from the occupants of space in World Trade Centre and World Trade

Tower at New Delhi. These deposits amounting to Rs. 4,750.56 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 4,748.08 lacs; 01 April 2015: 4,743.61 lacs) are refundable at the end of the license period which coincides with the end of the License period of Company's agreement with New Delhi Municipal Corporation and are due to be paid on 10 March 2080.

These deposits have been recorded at the amortised cost as per the relevant measurement principles of Ind AS and carried at Rs. 108.47 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 105.66 lacs; 01 April 2015: 100.89 lacs) under the head "Other Non - Current Financial Liability."

55. In accordance with the provisions of section 197(3) and Schedule V of the Companies Act 2013, the Company had sought necessary approval from the Central Government for the payment of managerial remuneration to Directors of Rs. 474.64 lacs. However, during the year, Company has paid an amount of Rs. 300.00 lacs (including reimbursements for LTA & Medical) against the above as managerial remuneration and no further amount is payable to Directors on account of Managerial Remuneration.

56. As per the terms of the land allocation agreement of Ahmedabad property, the Company was required to complete the construction within two years from the date of allotment i.e. by 23 March 2010. During the previous year, the Company had applied to the State Government of Gujarat for an extension of the construction period up to 19 June 2018. The management does not anticipate any problem in obtaining extension of the completion deadline for the project.

57. The Company has given an interest free loan of Rs. 3,016.67 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 2,341.30 lacs; 1 April 2015: 1,712.99 lacs) to The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust (Trust) for construction of the Hospitality Management Institute for a period of 15 years. The Hospitality Management Institute is of strategic importance to the Company as the Company will get a pool of resources trained in hospitality industry. Also, the students passing out of the Institute are expected to work for the Company for a period of one year. The Company has, during the year, obtained an undertaking from one of the Trustees of the Trust agreeing to repay the loan in case the Trust is not able to repay the outstanding loan to the Company. Basis the above, the management believes that the amount is recoverable in due course and accordingly, no adjustment is required there against.

58. (a) The Company has an investment of Rs. 3,107.89 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 3,107.89 lacs; 1 April 2015: 3,107.89 lacs) in the share capital of its wholly owned subsidiary, Jyoti Limited and also has a deemed investment of Rs. 466.73 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 466.73 lacs; 1 April 2015: 466.73 lacs) in the form of interest free loan to Jyoti Limited. The audited financial statements of Jyoti Limited show an accumulated loss of Rs. 768.27 lacs as on March 31, 2017 (31 March 2016: Rs. 747.74 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 718.45 lacs), which is more than the paid-up share capital of Rs. 63.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 63.00 lacs, 1 April 2015: 63.00 lacs), resulting in complete erosion of net worth. The Company also has an outstanding loan recoverable of Rs. 356.79 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 335.92 lacs; 1 April 2015: 293.71 lacs) from the subsidiary. Considering the long term nature of the investment of Rs. 3,107.89 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 3,107.89 lacs; 1 April 2015: 3,107.89 lacs), and the value of assets held by Jyoti Limited (Hotel at Srinagar), the Board of Directors of the Company are of the view that there is no diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investment and loan is recoverable from the subsidiary. Accordingly, no provision has been made there against in these financial statements.

(b) The Company holds 90% of the equity capital of Apollo Zipper India Ltd ('AZIL') at Rs. 5,213.08 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 5,213.08 lacs; 1 April 2015: 5,213.08 lacs). The Company had also provided a loan to AZIL which has been converted into an interest free loan for a period of 25 years w.e.f 1 June, 2016. As a result, the Company has recognized a deemed investment of Rs. 30,134.49 lacs in the form of interest free loan to AZIL and the carring balance of loan to AZIL amounts to Rs. 2,444.37 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 24,080.90 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 20,297.17 lacs). The Company has further provided a loan of Rs. 782.40 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,219.27 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 1,161.48 lacs) to Prima Buildwell Private Limited, a 99.9% subsidiary, who in turn has given a loan of Rs. 177.40 lacs (31 March 2016 Rs. 628.24 lacs; 1

April 2015: Rs. 566.85 lacs) to AZIL. AZIL has been vested with the assets of The Lalit Great Eastern Hotel in Kolkata. As at March 31, 2017, AZIL has accumulated losses of Rs. 5,838.90 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 3,555.52 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 644.95 lacs) which is more than the paid-up share capital of Rs. 80.87 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 80.87 lacs, 1 April 2015: 80.87 lacs).

AZIL had commenced its operations from February, 2014 and is currently engaged in the process of complete renovation / re-construction of Heritage block of the property in Kolkata. Considering the long term prospects and value of assets held by the Subsidiary, the Board of Directors of the Company are of the view that there is no diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investment. Based on future projections, the management believes that the loan amount is fully recoverable. Further, the management may consider to convert the loan amount into equity share capital after taking necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. Accordingly, no provision has been made there against in these financial statements.

(c) The Company has an investment of Rs. 3,984 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 3,984 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 3,984 lacs) and has also provided a loan of Rs. 3,311.28 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 3,099.23 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 2,891.43 lacs) to Prime Cellular Limited (PCL) a 99.60% subsidiary as at March 31, 2017. The Company has also provided loan of Rs. 37,561.76 lacs to Kujjal Builders Private Limited (KBPL) which is a Joint Venture of PCL with 50% shareholding. PCL has entered in to a Joint Venture for the hotel property at Chandigarh. The audited financial statements of PCL and KBPL show accumulated losses of Rs. 387.61 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 341.47 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 297.40) and Rs. 16,910.30 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 10,669.99 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 4,365.20 lacs) respectively as at 31st March 2017.

Considering the long term prospects and value of assets held by the Subsidiary, the Board of Directors of the Company are of the view that there is no diminution, other than temporary, in the value of investment. Also, based on future projections, the management believes that the loan amount is fully recoverable. Further, the management may consider to convert the loan given to KBPL into equity share capital after taking necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. Accordingly, no provision has been made there against in these financial statements.

59. Management has decided to sell a piece of land and initiated the process of identifying a potential buyer. Further, based on market survey, the management expects to sell it at a value more than its carrying value. Hence, the same has been accordingly disclosed as an asset held for sale at its carrying amount of Rs. 1,618.77 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,618.77 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil). Currently, the management is discussing with few potential buyers for the same and expects to materialize the sale.

60. Specified Bank Notes

Particulars	Specified Bank Notes	Other denomination Notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	192.5	11.67	204.17
(+) Permitted receipts	—	528.66	528.66
(-) Permitted payments	—	188.79	188.79
(-) Amount deposited in banks	192.5	307.22	499.72
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	**—**	**44.32**	**44.32**

NOTE 61 : FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

a) Ind AS Optional exemptions

Deemed Cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measures all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying values.

Composite Leases

When a lease includes both land and building elements, a first time adopter may assess the classification of each element as finance or an operating lease at the date of transition to Ind AS on the basis of the facts and circumstances existing at that date. Accordingly, the Company has fair valued land and building components of leased property at Bangalore as at 31 March 2015 to assess the classification as finance or operating for both the components.

Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to choose the previous GAAP carrying amount at the entity's date of transition to Ind AS to measure the investment in the subsidiary and joint ventures as the deemed cost. Accordingly, the Company has opted to measure its investment in subsidiary and joint ventures at deemed cost i.e., previous GAAP carrying amount.

Long term foreign currency monetary items

Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to continue the policy adopted for the accounting for exchange differences arising on translation of the long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per previous GAAP. Accordingly for exchange differences, arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items acquired before 1 April 2016, pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, are adjusted to the cost of the asset.

b) Ind AS mandatory exceptions

Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP: -

Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

Classification and measurement of financial assets
Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

c) Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS
Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Reconciliation of total equity as reported previously (referred to as 'Previous GAAP') and as per Ind AS

Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per Previous GAAP		**110,666.13**	**108,207.46**
Finance lease income and its related impact	1	1,836.22	1,773.31
Interest income on Interest free loans advanced to a subsidiary and trust2		834.11	583.39
Proposed dividend including DDT thereon	3	685.96	457.31
Deemed investment in the Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable trust not considered recoverable	2	(1,881.81)	(1,654.18)
Fair valuation of financial instruments - interest free security	4	(366.56)	(356.08)
Ancillary cost of borrowing as interest expense on borrowings	5	16.76	(248.07)
Prior period items	6	(31.68)	(167.92)
Lease equalisation reserve	9	(12.95)	—
Deferred tax adjustments	7	(6,750.07)	(6,773.82)
Total adjustments		**(5,670.02)**	**(6,386.06)**
Total equity as per Ind AS		**104,996.11**	**101,821.40**

Reconciliation of net profit as reported previously (referred to as 'Previous GAAP') and the total comprehensive income as per Ind AS

Particulars	Notes for first time adoption	31 March 2016
Profit after tax as per Previous GAAP		**3,144.63**
Ancillary cost of borrowing as interest expense on borrowings	5	264.83
Interest income on interest free loans	2	250.72
Prior period items	6	136.24
Finance income recognised on Finance lease	1	62.94
Deemed investment in the Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable trust not considered recoverable	2	(227.67)
Employee benefits- remeasurements (gain)/loss	8	(55.35)
Lease equalisation reserve	9	(12.95)
Fair valuation of interest free security deposits paid/received	4	(10.45)

Deferred tax adjustments	7	42.87
Total adjustments		**451.18**
Total profit after tax as per Ind AS		**3,595.81**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		36.20
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**3,632.01**

d) Notes to first-time adoption:

Note : 1
AS 19 excluded lease agreements to use land from its scope. However, lease agreements to use land are within the scope of Ind AS 17. Accordingly, in accordance with principles set out in Ind AS 17, shops in World trade center and World trade tower given under lease have been determined to be a finance lease arrangement.

Accordingly, finance income on such leases has been recognised and rent income which was earlier recognised under previous GAAP has been derecognised having a net impact of Rs. 1,335 lacs on 1 April 2015 and of Rs. 49 lacs for the FY 2015 -16. Further, leasehold building which was earlier capitalised under previous GAAP amounting to Rs. 956 lacs has been decapitalised and recognised as finance lease receivable. Accordingly, depreciation on leasehold buildings has also been reversed amounting to Rs. 438 lacs as on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 14 lacs in the FY 2015 -16.

The above has resulted in a net impact of Rs. 1,773 lacs as on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 1,836 lacs as on 31 March 2016 in equity. Further, this has resulted an impact of Rs. 63 lacs in the net profit for the FY 2015 -16.

Note : 2
Interest free loans to subsidiary company and trust are measured in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments i.e at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The loan amount is trued up every year with a corresponding credit to statement of profit and loss on account of finance income. The benefit of the interest free loan is measured as the difference between initial carrying value of the loan at fair value in accordance with Ind AS 109 and the loan amount advanced. The same is classified as a deemed investment in the subsidiary company and the trust. Hence, deemed investment of Rs. 467 lacs on interest free loan to a subsidiary has been recognised on 1 April 2015. Further, deemed investments of Rs. 1,654 lacs on 1 April 2015 and of Rs. 228 lacs in the FY 2015-16 on loans given to trust have also been recognised. The recognition of deemed investment has no direct impact on equity. However, deemed investment in trust has been written off in the respective periods on account of non recoverability of such amount from a charitable trust which has resulted in a impact of Rs. 1,654 lacs on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 228 lacs in the FY 2015-16 accumulating to Rs. 1,882 lacs as on 31 March 2016.

Further, finance (interest) income Rs. 583 lacs on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 251 lacs for the FY 2015 -16 (accumulating to Rs. 834 lacs on 31 March 2016) on the fair value of such loans have been recognised.

Note : 3
Under Indian GAAP, proposed dividends including DDT are recognised as a liability in the period to which they relate, irrespective of when they are declared/paid. Under Ind AS, a proposed dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is declared by the company (usually when approved by shareholders in a general meeting) or paid which happens after year end.

Therefore, the liability of Rs. 457 lacs for the year ended on 31 March 2015 recorded for proposed dividend has been derecognised on 1 April 2015 and the same has been recognised as an appropriation of profit in the FY 2015-16. Similarly, the proposed dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2016 of Rs. 686 lacs recognized under Indian GAAP has been reversed in the FY 2015-16.

Note : 4

Interest free security deposits paid/received were carried at nominal cost under previous GAAP. On application of Ind AS 109, all such financial assets are now being measured at amortised cost using effective rate of interest. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the amortised cost and Indian GAAP carrying amount these security deposits lacs has been recognised as prepaid rent. Correspondingly, interest income/expense on security deposits and amortisation of prepaid rent have also been accounted for.

The above recognition has a net impact of Rs. 356 lacs on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 11 lacs in the FY 2015 -16 accumulating to Rs. 367 lacs on 31 March 2016.

Note : 5

Under previous GAAP, ancillary costs associated with raising of funds are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of borrowings. Ind AS 109 requires transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings to be deducted from the carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These costs are recognised in the profit or loss over the tenure of the borrowing as part of the interest expense by applying the effective interest rate method. Also, under Ind AS borrowings are presented net of any ancillary costs associated with raising of debt, while under previous GAAP such ancillary costs were shown as prepayments.

The above has a net impact of Rs. 248 lacs on 1 April 2015 and of an income being recognised in the FY 2015-16 of Rs. 265 lacs accumulating to a net increase of Rs. 17 lacs to equity on 31 March 2016.

Note : 6

Under Indian GAAP, Prior period items are shown separately on the face of statement of profit and loss in the year in which these are identified. However, Ind AS requires the recognition of such items in the period to which they relate.

Prior period items of Rs. 168 lacs which were earlier recognised in FY 2015-16, has now been adjusted against retained earnings on 1 April 2015. Further, period items of Rs. 136 lacs relating to FY 2015-16 identified in the current year has been recongised in FY 2015 -16 having a cumulative impact of Rs. 32 lacs on 31 March 2016.

Note : 7

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP. In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity. The net impact on deferred tax liabilities is of Rs. 6,774 lacs on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 6,750 lacs on 31 March 2016.

Note : 8

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised to retained earnings through OCI. Thus, remeasurements gains of Rs. 55 lacs has been reduced from the net profit of the FY 2015-16 and has been recognised in OCI at Rs. 36 lacs (net of tax). This has no resulting impact on equity.

Note : 9

As per the provisions of AS 19, lease rentals were accounted for on a straight line basis for certain premises obtained on lease having an escalation clause in the lease agreement. However, as per Ind AS 17, straight lining of lease rental is not required in case lese rent escalation reflects expected inflation cost. The Company has determined that escalation rates in the existing agreements of leased premises are broadly in line with the inflation rates. Hence, lease equalisation charge of Rs. 13 lacs recognised under previous GAAP in the FY 2015 -16, has now been reversed.

Note : 10

As per the provisions of AS 20, grants received against fixed assets were accounted as a deduction form the gross value of the related asset. However, as per Ind AS 20, grant received against fixed assets is required to be recognised in the profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets. Accordingly, net book value fixed assets has been increased by Rs. 219 lacs (i.e. value of grant net of depreciation till date) on 1 April 2015 with a corresponding increase in the deferred government grant. Further, depreciation expense and government grant income have also been recognised of Rs. 142 lacs 1 April 2015 and Rs. 190 lacs on 31 March 2016. This has also resulted in an increase in the depreciation charge as well grant income recognised by Rs. 48 lacs in the FY 2015-16.

The above has no resulting impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 11

AS 19 excluded lease agreements to use land from its scope. However, lease agreements to use land are within the scope of Ind AS 17. Basis lease assessment, land taken on lease at Jaipur has been determined to be an operating lease. Consequently, leasehold land having net book value of Rs. 2,323 lacs as at 1 April 2015 amounting to which earlier capitalised as fixed assets has now been reclassified as prepaid lease rent under the head other non current assets.

Further, as a result, depreciation charge of Rs. 26 lacs has been reduced and lease rent expenses have been increase with an equal amount. This has no resulting impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 12

Ind AS 12 requires classification of MAT credit as Deferred tax asset. Accordingly, the Company has reclassified MAT credit amounting to Rs. 1,585.88 lacs to Deferred tax asset as at the transition date. Further, MAT credit as at 31 March 2016 amounting to Rs. 2,813.98 lacs has been reclassified as Deferred tax asset. This has no resulting impact on equity or net profit.

Note : 13

In earlier years, the Company carried out a revaluation of a part of its fixed assets which resulted in an upward valuation of fixed assets amount. As per the requirements of IGAAP, a revaluation reserve amounting to Rs. 3,141 lacs was lying under the head 'reserves and surplus' as on the date of the transition. Under Ind AS, the Company has adopted cost model approach for the measurement of the cost of the fixed assets. Accordingly, revaluation reserve of Rs. 3,141 lacs has been transferred to retained earnings as on the date of the transition. This transfer of reserve has no resulting impact on the equity or net profit. Further, deferred tax related impact has been explained at note 7 above.

Note : 14

The Company operates a customer reward points programme in its Hotel business. The programme allows customers to accumulate points on bookings. The points can be redeemed by the customers for future bookings. Under Indian GAAP, the group created a provision towards its liability under the programme.

Under Ind AS, sales consideration received has been allocated between the booking revenue and the reward points issued. The consideration allocated to the customer reward points has been deferred and will be recognised as revenue when the reward points are redeemed or lapsed. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 26 lacs and Rs. 42 lacs which were earlier recognised as provisions, have now been disclosed as deferred revenue on 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 respectively. This has no resulting impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 15

The Company has reclassified certain items of assets and liabilities to comply with the requirements of Ind AS. This has no resulting impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 16

Under Indian GAAP, sale of goods was presented as net of excise duty. However, under Ind AS, sale of goods includes excise duty. Excise duty on sale of goods is separately presented on the face of statement of profit and loss. Thus sale of goods under Ind AS has increased by Rs. 29 lacs with a corresponding increase in other expense. This has no impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 17

The transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has not made a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Bharat Hotels Limited

Report on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (including an entity registered as trust under Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Trust)) (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") and its joint ventures, comprising of the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group including its joint ventures in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group and of its joint ventures and trustees of the Trust are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the relevant statutes for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and its joint ventures and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. While conducting the audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Holding Company's preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Holding Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries and joint ventures, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its joint ventures as at March 31, 2017, their consolidated loss including other comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiary companies and joint venture, as noted in the 'other matters' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) We / the other auditors whose reports we have relied upon have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

(b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidation of the financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;

(c) The consolidated Balance Sheet, consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

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

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2017 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors who are appointed under Section 139 of the Act, of its subsidiary companies and joint venture incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group's companies and joint venture incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy and the operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies and joint venture incorporated in India, refer to our separate report in "Annexure 1" to this report;

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiary companies and joint venture incorporated in India, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

   i. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position– Refer Note 53 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

   ii. The Group's companies and joint venture did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2017.

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group's companies and joint venture incorporated in India during the year ended March 31, 2017.

iv. The Group's companies have provided requisite disclosures in Note 52 to these consolidated Ind AS financial statements as to the holding of Specified Bank Notes on November 8, 2016 and December 30, 2016 as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016. Based on our audit procedures and relying on the management representation of the Holding Company regarding the holding and nature of cash transactions, including Specified Bank Notes, we report that these disclosures are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Group companies and as produced to us by the management of the Holding Company.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information in respect of four subsidiaries, whose Ind AS financial statements include total assets of Rs. 12,564.68 lacs and net assets of Rs. 4,219.11 lacs as at March 31, 2017, and total revenues of Rs. 119.58 lacs and net cash inflows of Rs. 404.41 lacs for the year ended on that date. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors, whose financial statements, other financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements also include the Group's share of net loss of Rs. 3,122.28 lacs for the year ended March 31, 2017, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, in respect of one joint venture, whose financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and joint venture, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and joint venture, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

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

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership Number: 82028
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: July 21, 2017

ANNEXURE I TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BHARAT 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")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited as of and for the year ended March 31, 2017, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Bharat Hotels Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies and its joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, both, issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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.

Other Matters

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company, insofar as it relates to these three subsidiary companies and one joint venture, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiary companies and joint venture company incorporated in India.

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership Number: 82028
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: July 21, 2017

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 1 April 2015 (Rupees in lacs)
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
a) Property, plant and equipment	2	155,006.56	149,695.42	157,612.71
b) Capital work-in-progress	2	24,979.20	29,690.28	25,046.87
c) Goodwill	3	8,425.48	8,425.48	8,425.48
d) Other intangible assets	3	83.75	153.70	219.76
e) Investments in joint ventures	51	—	—	1,817.41
f) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	4	3.60	3.60	3.60
(ii) Loans	5	25,860.13	22,304.92	20,693.55
(iii) Other non current financial assets	6	1,926.35	1,964.11	2,074.35
g) Other non-current assets	7	9,818.40	9,991.77	10,139.53
Total non current assets		**226,103.47**	**222,229.28**	**226,033.26**
Current Assets				
a) Inventories	8	1,835.55	1,887.97	1,656.21
b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	9	4,677.22	4,164.00	4,110.52
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	6,762.39	1,951.64	6,633.28
(iii) Other bank balances	11	1,056.59	548.14	536.50
(iv) Loans	12	112.86	110.05	144.48
(v) Other current financial assets	13	10,938.97	8,016.09	5,468.20
c) Other current assets	14	2,599.48	2,839.68	2,595.80
Assets classified as held for sale	15	1,638.77	1,648.77	30.00
Total current assets		**29,621.83**	**21,166.34**	**21,174.99**
Total assets		**255,725.30**	**243,395.62**	**247,208.25**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a) Equity share capital	16	7,599.12	7,599.12	7,599.12
b) Other Equity	17	85,828.22	88,152.71	92,645.13
Equity attributable to owners of Bharat Hotels Limited		**93,427.34**	**95,751.83**	**100,244.25**
Non-controlling interests	62	611.77	611.98	612.13
Total Equity		**94,039.11**	**96,363.81**	**100,856.38**
Non-current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	18	106,732.35	93,809.33	89,776.57
(ii) Other non current financial liabilities	19	380.76	344.58	195.23
b) Provisions	20	790.36	714.39	722.64
c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	12,209.66	11,623.28	11,635.85
d) Other non-current liablities	22	3,802.08	3,997.42	4,138.22
Total non current liabilities		**123,915.21**	**110,489.00**	**106,468.51**

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 1 April 2015 (Rupees in lacs)
Current liabilities				
a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	23	18,056.06	17,873.26	11,372.88
(ii) Trade payables	24	4,051.07	2,683.14	3,166.72
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	25	11,091.87	11,489.42	21,742.59
b) Provisions	26	731.64	702.66	919.17
c) Other current liabilities	27	3,840.34	3,794.33	2,682.00
Total current liabilities		**37,770.98**	**36,542.81**	**39,883.36**
Total equity and liabilities		**255,725.30**	**243,395.62**	**247,208.25**

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

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

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 82028
Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 July, 2017

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

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

Sd/-
Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
(DIN 00004559)

Sd/-
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005367)

Sd/-
Mr. Keshav Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005370)

Sd/-
Madhav Sikka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sandeep Chandna
Company Secretary
M. No. FCS-6345

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 July, 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in lacs)
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	28	62,001.81	56,636.47
Other income	29	922.57	1,977.54
Total income		**62,924.38**	**58,614.01**
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	30	7,372.84	6,779.34
Purchase of traded goods		76.04	61.43
Change in inventories of traded goods	31	(28.49)	14.73
Excise duty on sale of food		49.07	38.32
Employee benefits expense	32	11,177.86	10,031.57
Other expenses	33	25,167.70	25,328.25
Total expenses		**43,815.02**	**42,253.64**
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation		**19,109.36**	**16,360.37**
Finance income	34	3,381.23	3,143.11
Finance costs	35	12,647.98	12,596.12
Depreciation and amortisation expense	36	6,493.83	6,876.53
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items, share of loss of joint ventures and tax		**3,348.78**	**30.83**
Share of net loss of joint ventures	51	(3,122.28)	(3,155.27)
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items		**226.50**	**(3,124.44)**
Tax expense:	39		
Current tax		1,270.52	987.90
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		1,849.68	1,196.37
MAT Credit		(1,259.54)	(1,228.10)
Total Tax Expense		**1,860.66**	**956.17**
Loss for the year		**(1,634.16)**	**(4,080.61)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
(i) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit plans - Actuarial Gain or Loss		(9.14)	61.79
Income tax effect		3.75	(19.16)
		(5.39)	**42.63**
ii) Share of Other Comprehensive Income of joint ventures		1.02	2.87
		1.02	**2.87**
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		**(4.37)**	**45.50**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(1,638.53)**	**(4,035.11)**

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2017 (Rupees in lacs)	As at 31 March 2016 (Rupees in lacs)
Loss for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the parent		(1,633.98)	(4,080.43)
- Non-controlling interests		(0.18)	(0.18)
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Attributable to:			
- Equity holders of the parent		(1,638.35)	(4,034.93)
- Non-controlling interests		(0.18)	(0.18)
Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic, attributable to equity holders of the parent	40	(2.15)	(5.37)
2) Diluted, attributable to equity holders of the parent	40	(2.15)	(5.37)
Summary of significant accounting policies	1		

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

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 82028
Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 July, 2017

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

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

Sd/-
Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
(DIN 00004559)

Sd/-
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005367)

Sd/-
Mr. Keshav Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005370)

Sd/-
Madhav Sikka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sandeep Chandna
Company Secretary
M. No. FCS-6345

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 July, 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

	Particulars	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March, 2017 (Rs. in lacs)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March, 2016 (Rs. in lacs)
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before tax	226.50	(3,124.44)
	Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6,493.83	6,876.53
	Provison for diminution in the value of investment	—	10.85
	Bad debts written off	0.45	9.38
	Provision for doubtful debts	212.04	476.88
	Provision for doubtful advances	166.71	313.29
	Excess provision/ credit balances written back	(425.20)	(208.93)
	Loss/ (profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	18.84	(1,191.24)
	Advances written off	10.16	—
	Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(24.78)	(22.07)
	Share of loss of joint venture	3,122.28	3,155.27
	Amortisation of deferred lease rent	103.10	104.62
	Interest Income	(3,356.45)	(3,121.03)
	Interest expense	12,647.98	12,596.12
	Assets held for sale reduced to net realisable value	10.00	—
	Government Grant Income	(105.61)	(105.61)
	Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(230.38)	(136.83)
	Operating profit before working capital changes:	**18,869.47**	**15,632.79**
	Movements in working capital:		
	(Increase) in other financial and other assets	676.47	(143.36)
	(Increase) in trade receivable	(725.23)	(523.13)
	Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	52.42	(231.76)
	Increase in trade payable	1,792.61	(291.28)
	(Decrease)/Increase in other current and non-current liabilities	(565.00)	730.84
	Cash Generated from Operations	**20,100.74**	**15,174.10**
	Tax Paid (net)	(1,229.64)	(1,145.16)
	Net cash flow from operating activities (a)	**18,871.10**	**14,028.94**
B	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(7244.47)	(6,092.71)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	115.31	4,105.38
	Loan to joint venture of subsidiaries	(6,755.13)	(3,235.57)
	Interest received and finance lease income	701.34	527.48
	(Investment in)/proceeds from bank deposits	(961.43)	31.61
	Net Cash flow from used in investing activities (b)	**(14144.38)**	**(4,663.81)**
C	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from long term borrowings	23,024.27	34,577.60
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(9926.16)	(42,420.45)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	436.07	8,110.25
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(624.11)	(1,548.48)
	Interest paid	(13,024.24)	(13,345.34)

Particulars	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March, 2017 (Rs. in lacs)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March, 2016 (Rs. in lacs)
Deferred payment liabilities	(47.55)	(45.60)
Dividend paid	(569.93)	(379.96)
Tax on dividend paid	(116.03)	(77.35)
Net Cash flow from used in financing activities (c)	**(847.68)**	**(15,129.33)**
NET (DECREASE)/ INCREASE IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (a+b+c)	**3,879.04**	**(5,764.20)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	1,951.65	6,633.28
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**5,830.69**	**869.08**
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on Hand	63.93	80.60
Cheques on hand	100.87	66.58
- Current accounts	6,516.67	635.56
- EEFC accounts	69.67	22.76
- Deposit with maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	11.25	1,146.14
Less: Book Overdraft	(931.70)	(1,082.56)
	5,830.69	**869.08**

Notes:

1. The figures in bracket indicates outflows.
2. The cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
per Raj Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 82028
Place: Gurugram
Date: 21 July, 2017

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

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

Sd/-
Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
(DIN 00004559)

Sd/-
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005367)

Sd/-
Mr. Keshav Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005370)

Sd/-
Madhav Sikka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sandeep Chandna
Company Secretary
M. No. FCS-6345

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 July, 2017

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1. Corporate Information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Bharat Hotels Limited (hereinafter referred as the "Holding Company" or "Parent" or "Company") and its subsidiaries (including an entity registered as trust under Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Trust)) (collectively, the Group) and its joint ventures for the year ended 31 March 2017. The Group entities are engaged in the business of operating hotels other than the Trust which is engaged in promoting education, training and operating schools, colleges, universities, research and development centre, e-learning centres for hospitality industry development. The Holding Company has its principal place of business located at Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi -110001.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 21 July 2017.

Description of Group and its interest in Joint Ventures

Name	Country of incorporation	Shareholding/ Control (%age)		
		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Subsidiaries:				
Jyoti Limited	India	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%
Apollo Zipper India Limited	India	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%
Prime Cellular Limited	India	99.60%	99.60%	99.60%
Prima Buildwell Private Limited	India	99.99%	99.99%	99.99%
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	India	100%	100%	100%
Joint Ventures:				
Kujjal Builders Private Limited	India	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co	United Arab Emirates	16.67%	16.67%	16.67%

1.1. Basis of Preparation

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

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Group prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 63 for information on how the Group adopted Ind AS.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value :

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

- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets have been carried at deemed cost (which includes revalued amount of land and building at certain locations) on the date of transition using the optional exemption allowed under Ind AS 101

The consolidated financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

a) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its joint ventures as at 31 March 2017. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the group accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on 31 March.

Consolidation procedure:

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries.

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

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

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

1.2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Investment in joint ventures:

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

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

The Group's investments in its joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill, if any, relating to joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The consolidated statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

If Group's share of losses of a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture (which includes any long-term interest that, in substance, forms part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit or loss of a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

b) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet at their cost of purchase except for land and building at certain locations which were carried at revalued amount. Using the deemed cost exemption available as per Ind AS 101, the Group has elected to carry forward the carrying value of PPE under Indian GAAP as on 31 March 2015 as book value of such assets under Ind AS as at the transition date i.e. 1 April 2015.

Capital work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method using the rates arrived on the basis of the useful life which coincides with the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Leasehold buildings are amortized on a straight line basis over the unexpired period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

Non RCC structures for conference halls are depreciated over the period of eight years or their estimated useful life, whichever is lower.

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

De-recognition
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

d) Intangible Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

Using the deemed cost exemption available as per Ind AS 101, the Group has elected to carry forward the carrying value of intangible assets under Indian GAAP as on 31 March 2015 as book value of such assets under Ind AS as at the transition date i.e. 1 April 2015.

Subsequent measurement
The Group has capitalised computer software in the nature of software licenses as intangible assets and the cost of software is amortized over the license period or three years, being their expected useful economic life, whichever is lower.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

e) Goodwill on Consolidation

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in our case are the operating segments.

f) Impairment of non-financial Assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

The impairment assessment for all assets is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

g) Foreign Currencies

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

Under previous GAAP, from accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2011, exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of long term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset were adjusted to the cost of the asset. In accordance with MCA circular dated 09 August 2012, exchange differences adjusted to the cost of fixed assets are total differences, arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, for the period. In other words, the Group does not differentiate between exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other exchange difference. Such exchange differences arising on translation/ settlement of longterm foreign currency monetary items and pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset were amortised over the remaining useful lives of the assets. The Group has elected to continue with the said policy on exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items existing on 31 March 2016 as allowed under Ind AS 101.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

h) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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

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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Investment in unquoted equity shares
- Financial instruments

i) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The Group applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the sales transaction as set out below:

Revenue from hotel operations:
Revenue from hotel operations comprise sale of rooms and apartments, food and beverages, liquor and wine, banquet rentals and other services relating to hotel operations including telecommunication, laundry, business centre, health centre etc. Revenue is recognized as and when the services are rendered and is disclosed net of allowances.

Aircraft charter:
Revenue from hiring of the aircraft is recognized as and when services are rendered.

Rent:
Income from rent is recognized over the period of the contract on straight line basis. Initial direct cost is expensed off when incurred.

Maintenance charges:
Amounts collectible as maintenance charges are recognized over the period of the contract, on an accrual basis. Corresponding costs are recorded as incurred.

Membership programme:
Membership revenue is recognized pro rata over the period of the membership term. Joining fee is recorded as income on sale of membership card.

Tuition and application fees:
Tuition and application fees received by the Trust is recognized on accrual basis.

Loyalty points programme:
The Group operates a Lalit loyalty points programme, Lalit Connect, Lalit Plus, Lalit Engage, which allows customers to accumulate points when they stay in the hotels of the Group. The points can be redeemed for free stay, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained. The fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognized as revenue when the points are redeemed.

Sale of goods (Trading goods)
Revenue is recognized when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer.

Interest Income:
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, 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 amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Interest income on fixed deposits is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

Commission Income:
Income is recognized when right to receive payment is established by the terms of the contract.

Consultancy / Management fee:
Consultancy / Management fee is recognized on accrual basis when right to receive payment is established by the terms of the contract.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised at the time when right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

j) 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. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

k) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

b) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17

c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

d) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Group determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Group estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date, except to the individual cases where recoverability is certain:

	Less than or equal to 365 days	More than 365 days
Default rate	0%	100%

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

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Group combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings
This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts
Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the

guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

l) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Group has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the Provided Fund.

The Group operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Other Employee Benefits

Compensated absences

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognised on the basis of undiscounted value of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of benefit expected to be availed by the employees. Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The Group presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

m) Provisions

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

n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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

o) Leases

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

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Group has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Where the Group is the lessee
A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs are capitalized.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except in case where lease rentals are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost.

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

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Group to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

p) Taxes

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

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

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets

and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

q) Non-current assets held for sale

The Group classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale/ distribution to owners if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale/ distribution rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification.

For these purposes, sale transactions include exchanges of non-current assets for other non-current assets when the exchange has commercial substance. The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded met only when the assets or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales/ distribution of such assets (or disposal groups), its sale is highly probable; and it will genuinely be sold, not abandoned. The Group treats sale of the asset highly probable when:

- o The appropriate level of management is committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group),
- o An active programme to locate a buyer and complete the plan has been initiated (if applicable),
- o The asset (or disposal group) is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value,
- o The sale is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification, and
- o Actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn.

r) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Stores and spares inventory comprises cutlery, crockery, linen, other store items food and beverage, liquor and wine items in hand: Cost is determined on first in first out basis. Circulating stock of crockery and cutlery issued for more than two months is charged to the profit and loss account as consumption.

Trading goods: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventory of food and beverage items in hand includes items used for staff cafeteria and is charged to consumption, net of recoveries, when issued.

s) Government grants and subsidies

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

t) Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 41. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

u) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Identification of segments:

In accordance with Ind AS 108– Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of information reviewed by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. Results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the management team (chairman and chief financial officer) which has been identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM), to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Allocation of common costs:

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment accordingly to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items:

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The Group prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Group as a whole

v) Cash and cash equivalents

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

w) Cash dividend distribution to equity holders

The Group recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

A. Equity share capital

	Notes	Rs. in lacs
As at 1 April 2015	16	7,599.12
Changes in equity share capital		
As at 31 March 2016	16	7,599.12
Changes in equity share capital		
As at 31 March 2017	16	7,599.12

B. Other equity

	Attributable to equityholders of Bharat Hotels Limited						
	Reserves and Surplus (Note 17)					Other Comprehensive Income (23)	
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings*	General Reserve	Capital Reserve	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Total Other Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2016							
As at 1 April 2015	29,034.73	43,862.08	8,103.61	11,285.05	400.00	(40.34)	**92,645.13**
Profit for the year	—	(4,080.61)	—	—	—	—	**(4,080.61)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	45.50	—	—	—	—	**45.50**
Total comprehensive income	—	**(4,035.11)**	—	—	—	—	(4,035.11)
Cash Dividends (Refer note 49)	—	(379.96)	—	—	—	—	**(379.96)**
Dividend distribution tax (DDT) (Refer note 49)	—	(77.35)	—	—	—	—	**(77.35)**
Transfer from debenture redemption reserve on account of redemption of debentures	—	—	400.00	—	(400.00)	—	—
As at 31 March 2016	**29,034.73**	**39,369.66**	**8,503.61**	**11,285.05**	—	**(40.34)**	**88,152.71**
For the year ended 31 March 2017							
As at 1 April 2016	29,034.73	39,369.66	8,503.61	11,285.05	—	(40.34)	**88,152.71**
Profit for the year	—	(1,634.16)	—	—	—	—	**(1,634.16)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	—	(4.37)	—	—	—	—	**(4.37)**
Total comprehensive income	—	**(1,638.53)**	—	—	—	—	(1,638.53)
Cash Dividends (Refer note 49)	—	(569.93)	—	—	—	—	**(569.93)**
Dividend distribution tax (DDT) (Refer note 49)	—	(116.03)	—	—	—	—	**(116.03)**
As at 31 March 2017	**29,034.73**	**37,045.17**	**8,503.61**	**11,285.05**	—	**(40.34)**	**85,828.22**

* includes revaluation reserve of Rs. 37,377.70 lacs transferred to Retained earnings on the date of transition (i.e. 1 April 2015) from Indian GAAP to Ind AS.

Note 2 : PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

(All amounts in Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	Freehold land	Freehold building	Leasehold building	Plant and equipment	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Aircrafts	Vehicles	Total
For the year ended 31 March 2016										
Gross carrying amount										
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015	46,680.41	39,206.34	40,066.93	22,624.57	342.60	2,860.93	378.73	4,896.44	555.76	157,612.71
Additions/adjustments	—	809.59	288.59	1,160.06	66.31	332.65	92.10	—	97.02	2,846.32
Exchange Differences	—	79.24	473.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	552.26
Disposals	(4,427.97)	—	—	(73.64)	(13.26)	(0.94)	(0.36)	—	(16.74)	(4,532.91)
At 31 March 2016	**42,252.44**	**40,095.17**	**40,828.54**	**23,710.99**	**395.65**	**3,192.64**	**470.47**	**4,896.44**	**636.04**	**156,478.38**
Accumulated depreciation										
Depreciation charge for the year (Refer note 36)	—	694.56	752.66	3,867.71	114.15	737.89	194.64	316.96	104.41	6,782.96
At 31 March 2016	**—**	**694.56**	**752.66**	**3,867.71**	**114.15**	**737.89**	**194.64**	**316.96**	**104.41**	**6,782.96**
Net book value at 31 March 2016	**42,252.44**	**39,400.61**	**40,075.88**	**19,843.28**	**281.50**	**2,454.75**	**275.83**	**4,579.48**	**531.63**	**149,695.42**
For the year ended 31 March 2017										
Gross carrying amount										
At 31 March 2016	42,252.44	40,095.17	40,828.54	23,710.99	395.65	3,192.64	470.47	4,896.44	636.04	156,478.38
Additions/adjustments (Refer note f below)	—	6,903.63	244.30	3,889.14	57.78	500.19	329.14	48.45	43.18	12,015.81
Exchange Differences	—	(23.07)	(131.05)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(154.12)
Disposals	—	(75.72)	—	(36.02)	(0.44)	(18.96)	(0.91)	—	(2.07)	(134.12)
At 31 March 2017	**42,252.44**	**46,900.01**	**40,941.79**	**27,564.11**	**452.99**	**3,673.88**	**798.69**	**4,944.89**	**677.15**	**168,205.95**
Accumulated depreciation										
At 31 March 2016	—	694.56	752.66	3,867.71	114.15	737.89	194.64	316.96	104.41	6,782.96
Depreciation charge for the year (Refer note 36)	—	695.39	781.59	3,671.63	86.46	612.15	164.59	319.10	86.54	6,417.43
At 31 March 2017	**—**	**1,389.95**	**1,534.25**	**7,539.34**	**200.60**	**1,349.03**	**359.23**	**636.06**	**190.94**	**13,199.39**
Net book value at 31 March 2017	**42,252.44**	**45,510.06**	**39,407.54**	**20,024.77**	**252.38**	**2,324.85**	**439.46**	**4,308.83**	**486.21**	**155,006.56**

a. **Capitalised borrowing costs**
The borrowing cost capitalized during the year ended 31 March 2017 was Rs. 1,709.10 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. 5.34 lacs) (31 March 2016: Rs. 2,142.19 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. 9.79 lacs), 01 April 2015: Rs. 2,918.55 lacs (net of interest earned Rs. 56.69 lacs). The Group capitalized this borrowing cost to the capital work-in-progress (CWIP). (Refer note 48).

b. **Assets under construction**
Capital work in progress as at 31 March 2017 comprises expenditure for the hotels and educational institution in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP is Rs. 24,979.20 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 29,690.28 lacs, 01 April 2015: Rs. 25,046.87 lacs).

c. **Building include those constructed on leasehold land:**

Particulars	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	01 April, 2015
Gross block/Deemed cost	39,314.28	40,066.93	
Accumulated depreciation	1,534.25	752.66	
Depreciation for the year	781.59	752.66	
Net book value	37,780.03	39,314.28	40,066.93

d. **Building include those given on operating lease:**

Particulars	31 March, 2017	31 March, 2016	01 April, 2015
Gross block/Deemed cost	2,185.59	2,230.23	
Accumulated depreciation	89.04	44.64	
Depreciation for the year	44.40	44.64	
Net book value	2,096.55	2,185.59	2,230.23

e. Depreciation charge for the year includes Rs. 25.99 lacs(previous year Rs. 26.31 lacs) transferred to Preoperative expenditure pending allocation under note 48.

f. Additions/adjustments includes investments in projects under developement/developed during the year Rs. 2,956.89 lacs (31 March, 2016: Rs. 1,472.79 lacs)

Note 3 : INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(All amounts in Rs. in lacs)

Particulars	SOFTWARE	GOODWILL (refer note 61)
For the year ended 31 March 2016		
Gross carrying amount		
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2015	219.76	8,425.48
Additions	53.86	—
Disposals	(0.81)	—
As at 31 March 2016	**272.81**	**8,425.48**
Accumulated amortisation	—	—
Amortisation for the year (Refer note 36)	119.88	—
Disposals	(0.77)	—
As at 31 March 2016	**119.11**	**—**
Net book value as at 31 March 2016	**153.70**	**8,425.48**
Gross carrying amount		
As at 31 March 2016	272.81	8,425.48
Additions	32.49	—
Disposals	(0.99)	—
As at 31 March 2017	**304.31**	**8,425.48**
Accumulated amortisation		
As at 31 March 2016	119.11	—
Amortisation for the year (Refer note 36)	102.39	—
Disposals	(0.94)	—
As at 31 March 2017	**220.56**	**—**
Net book value as at 31 March 2017	**83.75**	**8,425.48**

Note 4 : INVESTMENTS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
36,000 (31 March 2016: 36,000, 01 April 2015: 36,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Green Infra Wind Power Generation Limited	3.60	3.60	3.60
Total	**3.60**	**3.60**	**3.60**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	**3.60**	**3.60**	**3.60**

Note 5 : LOANS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Loans to Related Parties			
Joint venture companies of subsidiaries			
—Loans to Joint Venture of subsidiaries (Refer note 46 & 51)	25,356.33	21,722.47	20,141.39
—Considered Doubtful	678.03	678.03	140.76
	26,034.36	**22,400.50**	**20,282.15**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(678.03)	(678.03)	(140.76)
Total	**25,356.33**	**21,722.47**	**20,141.39**
Security deposits	503.80	582.45	552.16
	25,860.13	**22,304.92**	**20,693.55**

Note 6 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Balances with Banks:			
- Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	156.38	556.38	609.35
- Margin money deposited (held as security)	707.38	254.39	297.63
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	108.09	198.65	212.50
Finance Lease Receivable	954.50	954.69	954.87
	1,926.35	**1,964.11**	**2,074.35**

Margin money deposits with a carrying amount of Rs. 45.37 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 44.75 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 99.81 lacs) held as bank guarantee, Rs. 457.09 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs Nil) held by Yes bank against term loan and Rs. 204.92 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 209.64 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 197.82 lacs) held by ICICI Bank Ltd against external commercial borrowings.

Note 7 : OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Capital advances	2,004.60	1,989.54	2,028.53
Income tax paid under protest	—	—	107.39
Prepaid expenses	5.29	1.88	2.81
Prepaid rent (including prepayments of leasehold land)	4,038.35	4,188.92	4,346.48
Advance income tax (net of provision amounting to Rs. 2,667.83 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,363.65 lacs, 01 April 2015: Rs. 344.02 lacs)	3,770.16	3,811.43	3,654.32
	9,818.40	**9,991.77**	**10,139.53**

Note 8 : INVENTORIES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Traded goods	124.30	100.65	99.62
Food and Beverage (excluding liquor and wine)	286.30	309.85	288.46
Liquor and wine	608.56	732.25	634.64
Stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others (including stock in transit Rs. Nil, 31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. 18.31 lacs)	816.39	745.22	633.49
	1,835.55	**1,887.97**	**1,656.21**

Note 9 : TRADE RECEIVABLES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Secured, considered good	61.73	36.85	32.42
Unsecured, considered good	4,615.49	4,127.15	4,078.10
Unsecured, considered doubtful	873.60	664.37	198.64
	5,550.82	**4,828.37**	**4,309.16**
Less : Provision for doubtful debts	(873.60)	(664.37)	(198.64)
	4,677.22	**4,164.00**	**4,110.52**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 60 days (Refer note 45).

Trade receivable includes dues from directors or other officers of the Company or from private companies and firms in which Company's any director is a partner or director (Refer note 46).

Note 10 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Balances with banks:-			
On current accounts	6,516.67	635.56	3,226.26
On EEFC Accounts	69.67	22.76	65.30
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	11.25	1,146.14	3,213.95
Cheques/drafts on hand	100.87	66.58	60.24
Cash on hand	63.93	80.60	67.53
	6,762.39	**1,951.64**	**6,633.28**
(i) Available undrawn committed borrowings facilities	8,313.37	4,701.46	35,195.37

(ii) The Company has pledged a part of its short-term deposits to fulfill collateral requirements. Refer Note 23 for details.

Note 11 : OTHER BANK BALANCES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Balances with banks:-			
Margin money deposited (held as security)	627.15	41.05	251.54
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	406.52	482.55	258.34
Unpaid dividend account	22.92	24.54	26.62
	1,056.59	**548.14**	**536.50**

Note 12 : LOANS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Security deposits	112.86	110.05	144.48
	112.86	**110.05**	**144.48**

Note 13 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Recoverable from related parties			
Joint venture companies (Refer note 46 and 51)	10,715.45	7,691.23	5,215.90
	10,715.45	**7,691.23**	**5,215.90**
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	28.33	90.21	24.41
Subsidy receivable	93.89	133.16	125.85
Other advance recoverable	101.11	101.31	101.88
Finance Lease Receivable	0.19	0.18	0.16
	10,938.97	**8,016.09**	**5,468.20**

Note 14 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Unbilled revenue	321.85	426.37	225.62
Prepaid expenses	778.97	793.39	755.92
Balances with stautory authorities	839.77	783.51	858.64
Prepaid rent (including prepayments of leasehold land)	214.02	206.68	185.39
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind			
- considered good	444.87	629.73	570.23
- considered doubtful	170.77	4.06	4.06
	615.64	**633.79**	**574.29**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(170.77)	(4.06)	(4.06)
	444.87	**629.73**	**570.23**
	2,599.48	**2,839.68**	**2,595.80**

Note 15 : ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Land (Refer note 58)	1,618.77	1,618.77	—
Plant and machinery	20.00	30.00	30.00
	1,638.77	**1,648.77**	**30.00**

Note 16 : SHARE CAPITAL

	31 March 2017 (Rs.in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rs.in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rs.in Lacs)
Authorised			
100,000,000 (31 March 2016: 100,000,000, 01 April 2015: 100,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up			
75,991,199 (31 March 2016: 75,991,199, 01 April 2015: 75,991,199) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	7,599.12	7,599.12	7,599.12
	7,599.12	**7,599.12**	**7,599.12**

a Reconciliation of the Authorised and issued equity shares at the beginning and at the the end of the year

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		01 April 2015*	
	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)
Authorised share capital at the beginning of the year	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00
Change during the year						
Authorised share capital at the end of the year	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**	**100,000,000**	**10,000.00**

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		01 April 2015*	
	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)	No. of Shares	(Rs. in Lacs)
Issued share capital at the beginning of the year	75,991,199	7,599.12	75,991,199	7,599.12	75,991,199	7,599.12
Change during the year						
Issued share capital at the end of the year	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**	**75,991,199**	**7,599.12**

*Of the above, equity shares of Rs. 10 each were issued by way of Global Depository Receipts (GDR) through an international offering

b Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

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

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		01 April 2015	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 fully paid up	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage	No. of Shares	Percentage
Deeksha Holding Limited	30,710,301	40.41%	30,710,301	40.41%	30,710,301	40.41%
Mr. Jayant Nanda	10,399,998	13.69%	10,399,998	13.69%	—	0.00%
Deutsche Bank Trust Company (held on behalf of GDR holders)	—	0.00%	—	0.00%	10,399,998	13.69%
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	7,247,935	9.54%	7,247,935	9.54%	7,247,935	9.54%
Responsible Builders Pvt. Ltd.	7,106,400	9.35%	7,106,400	9.35%	7,106,400	9.35%
Richmonds Enterprises S.A.	5,491,200	7.23%	5,491,200	7.23%	5,491,200	7.23%
Dubai Ventures Limited*	—	0.00%	4,100,000	5.40%	4,100,000	5.40%
Groves Universal Group S.A.*	4,100,000	5.40%	—	0.00%	-	0.00%
Mr. Keshav Suri	3,880,596	5.11%	3,880,596	5.11%	3,880,596	5.11%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declaration received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares except for those which were issued on behalf of GDR shareholders.

*During the current year, Company has terminated share purchase agreement with Dubai Ventures Limited and shares have been purchased by Groves Universal Group S.A. from Dubai Ventures Limited.

Note 17 : OTHER EQUITY	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Securities Premium Account		
As at 1 April	29,034.73	29,034.73
Change during the year	—	—
As at 31 March	**29,034.73**	**29,034.73**
Retained Earnings		
As at 1 April	39,369.66	43,862.08
Add: Loss for the year	(1,634.16)	(4,080.61)
Add: Other Comprehensive income for the year	(4.37)	45.50
Less: Cash dividend	(569.93)	(379.96)
Less: Tax on distribution of equity dividend	(116.03)	(77.35)
As at 31 March	**37,045.17**	**39,369.66**
General Reserve		
As at 1 April	8,503.61	8,103.61
Add: Amount transferred from Debenture Redemption reserve on account of redemption of debentures	—	400.00
As at 31 March	**8,503.61**	**8,503.61**
Capital Reserve		
As at 1 April	11,285.05	11,285.05
Change during the year	—	—
As at 31 March	**11,285.05**	**11,285.05**
Debenture Redemption Reserve		
As at 1 April	—	400.00
Add: Amount transferred to general reserve on account of redemption of debentures	—	(400.00)
Other Reserves		
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
As at 1 April	(40.34)	(40.34)
Add: Current Year Transfer	—	—
As at 31 March	(40.34)	(40.34)
	85,828.22	**88,152.71**

Note 18 : BORROWINGS Non current borrowings (Refer note 26 below)	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Term loans			
Secured			
Rupee loans from banks (Refer note 1 to 18 below)	100,358.96	85,021.15	69,222.74
Rupee loans from financial institutions (Refer note 19 & 20 below)	416.73	604.48	20,675.31
Foreign currency loan from a bank (Refer note 21 & 22 below)	9,791.32	11,510.23	11,911.02
Unsecured			
Rupee loan from a bank (Refer note 23 below)	—	—	2,147.45
Loan from related party	1,000.00	1,210.00	—
Debentures (Refer note 25 below)	—	—	1,600.00
	111,567.01	**98,345.86**	**105,556.52**
Less: Current maturities (Refer note 25)	4,834.66	4,536.53	15,779.95
	106,732.35	**93,809.33**	**89,776.57**

Notes:

1 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 53,715.73 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 54,202.23 lacs, 01 April 2015: Rs. 24,373.25 lacs) carries interest @ 11.75% per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

2 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 13,908.07 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs 12,326.02 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 12,164.81 lacs) carries interest @ 11.75% per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from November 2015 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by Company (both present and future) and first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels.

3 Term Loan from Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank (TMB) aggregating to Rs. 2,435.02 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 2,474.48 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil), (sanctioned amount Rs. 2,500.00 lacs) carries interest @ 12.00 % per annum. The loan is repayable in 44 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2016 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

4 Term Loan from ICICI Bank aggregating to Rs. 2,237.07 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,079.50, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil), (sanctioned amount Rs. 3600.00 lacs) carries interest @ 13.35% per annum. The loan is repayable in 40 quarterly installments after a moratorium of 8 quarters from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on Jaipur and Khajuraho property and routing of cash flows of Jaipur, Srinagar and Khajuraho property through the designated accounts.

5 Term Loan from The Jammu & Kashmir Bank aggregating to Rs. 9,965.62 lacs (March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil) carries interest @ 10.70% per annum. The loan is repayable in 32 structured quarterly installments starting from June 2019 after a moratorium of 2 years from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by way of equitable mortgage on exclusively first charge over land and building of Srinagar hotel of the Company.

6 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,523.90 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil) carries interest @ 11.70% per annum. The loan is repayable in 52 structured quarterly installments starting from February 2017. The loan is secured by extension of first pari-passu charge on land and building of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels and extension of first pari-passu charge on movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by the Company.

7 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. 3,805.30 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil) carries interest @ 11.95% per annum. The loan is repayable in 42 structured quarterly installments starting from October 2017 after a moratorium of 1 year from the date of first disbursement. The loan is secured by extension of first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of movable fixed assets of Mumbai, Goa, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Udaipur hotels owned by Company (both present and future) and extension of first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over immovable fixed assets of Mumbai and Ahmedabad hotels.

8 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 696.83 lacs) carried interest @ 13.50% per annum. The Company had prepaid 2 installments of Rs. 120.19 lacs each which were due in FY 2016-17. The loan was secured by exclusive charge on 109S Grand Helicopter.

9 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 855.18 lacs) carried interest @ 13.75% per annum. The Company had got the entire amount of Rs. 857.15 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land and building of Mumbai and Goa Hotels and hypothecation of plant and machinery and all other movable fixed assets of Mumbai and Goa hotels on pari-passu basis.

10 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 3,583.64 lacs) carried interest @ 12.50% per annum. The Company had got the entire amount of Rs. 3,600.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by equitable mortgage on movable fixed assets of Mumbai and Goa Hotels both present and future and charge on land & building of Mumbai & Goa Hotels on pari-passu basis.

11 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 2,350.00 lacs) carried interest @ 12.50% per annum. The Company had got the entire amount of Rs. 2,350.00 lacs, refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by equitable mortgage on movable fixed assets of Mumbai and Goa Hotels both present and future and charge on land & building of Mumbai & Goa Hotels on pari-passu basis.

12 Term Loan from J&K Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 4,995.60 lacs) carried interest @ 13.25% per annum. The Company had got the entire loan of Rs. 5000.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by extension of exclusive charge over Ahmedabad Hotel (under construction) and by charge over movable and immovable fixed assets of Mumbai & Goa Hotels on pari-passu basis.

13 Term Loan from J&K Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 1,874.85 lacs) carried interest @ 13.25% per annum. The Company had got the entire loan of Rs. 1,875.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000.00 lacs. The loan was secured by extension of exclusive charge over Ahmedabad Hotel (under construction) and by charge over movable and immovable fixed assets of Mumbai & Goa Hotels on pari-passu basis.

14 Term Loan from IDBI Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs Nil; 1 April 2015: Rs. 2,500.00 lacs) carried interest @ 13.25%. The Company had got the entire amount of Rs. 2,500.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs. 60,000 lacs. The loan was secured by hypothecation of all movable fixed assets of the hotel at New Delhi and exclusive charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of the Company lying and situated at hotel, The Lalit Grand Palace, Srinagar and exclusive charge/mortgage on the ownership rights of Sh. NK Batra on the land.

15 Term Loan from State Bank of India aggregating to Rs. 13.98 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs 214.06 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 435.97 lacs) carries interest @ 14.00% per annum. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of

land situated at Udma Village, Hosdurg Taluk in the District of Kasaragod and property landed at Kalnad Village, Hosdurg Taluk in District of Kasaragod by way of mortgage of lease deed and pari-passu 1st charge over all existing and future plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and other movable fixed assets of the Bekal Hotel.

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Group (Notes 16 to 18)

16 Term Loan from Yes Bank aggregating Rs. 8,754.28 lacs (31 March 2016 Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015 Rs.Nil) carries interest @ MCLR plus 2.45% . The loan was taken during the F.Y. 16-17 amounting to Rs 9,499.81 lacs . The balance loan is repayable in 51 quarterly installments. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of the hotel by way of mortgage, first pari-passu charge on moveable fixed assets (Present & Future) of the hotel, second pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivable) of the hotel and corporate guarantee given by the Company

17 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016 Rs. 2,406.59 lacs, 1 April 2015 Rs. 2,425.87 lacs) carried interest @ base rate plus 2.5%. The loan was taken during the F.Y. 13-14. The loan has been refinanced from Yes Bank and payable balance as at year end amounts to Rs. 8,754.28 lacs. This loan is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over Kolkata Hotel land and construction thereon, present and future, first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the company's movable assets, including movable machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, both present and future, first pari passu charge on company's current assets, cash flow, receivables, book debts, both present and future, and bank guarantee given by the Company.

18 Term Loan from Axis Bank aggregating to Rs.Nil (31 March 2016 Rs. 12,318.27 lacs, 1 April 2015 Rs. 12,966.73 lacs) carried interest @ base rate plus 2.5% . The loan was taken during the F.Y. 12-13. During the year 2016-17, the company has repaid the entire loan amount by taking a loan partly from Yes Bank amounting to Rs. 6,330.81 lacs and partly from the Company amounting to Rs.5,445.00 lacs. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge by way of mortgage over Kolkata Hotel land and construction thereon, present and future, first pari-passu charge on company's current assets, cash flow, receivables, book debts, both present and future, first pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of all the company's movable assets, including movable machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, both present and future, and corporate guarantee given by the Company.

19 Term loan from Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation ('KSIDC') aggregating to Rs. 416.73 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 604.48 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 793.27 lacs) carries interest @ 9% per annum. The balance loan is repayable in 9 quarteryl installments of Rs. 46.87 lacs each starting from June, 2017. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land situated at Udma Village, Hosdurg Taluk in the District of Kasaragod and landed property at Kalnad Village, Kasaragod Taluk by way of mortgage of lease deed and pari-passu first charge over all existing and future plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings and other movable fixed assets of the Bekal hotel.

20 Term loan from Industrial Finance Corporation of India ('IFCI') aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. 19,882.03 lacs) carried interest @ 12.65% per annum. The Company had got the entire loan of Rs 2,000.00 lacs refinanced by taking a loan from Yes Bank of Rs 60,000.00 lacs. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage of land and building of Mumbai and Goa hotels on par-passu basis and hypothecation ofmovable assets of Mumbai and Goahotels on pari-passu basis and collateral security of Ahmedabad hotel.

21 External Commercial Borrowing from ICICI Bank Ltd., Bahrain aggregating to Rs. 8,399.33 lacs (equivalent to USD 129.54 lacs converted at an exchange rate of INR 64.8386 per USD) (31 March 2016: Rs. 9,906.96 lacs (equivalent to USD 149.35 lacs converted at an exchange rate on INR 66.3329 per USD), 1 April 2015: Rs. 10,291.65 lacs (equivalent to USD 164.43 lacs converted at an exchange rate on INR 62.5909 per USD) carries interest at 5% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The balance loan is repayable in 19 quarterly installments. The loan is secured by equitable mortgage on the movable and immovable fixed and current assets and the cash flows, both present and future, of Jaipur and also secured by exclusive charge on movable and immovable fixed assets of Khajuraho hotel, both present and future.

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Group (Note 22)

22 Foreign Currency Loan from ICICI Bank Ltd, Bahrain, aggregating to Rs. 1,391.99 lacs (equivalent to USD 21.47 lacs converted at an exchange rate of 64.8386) (31 March 2016 Rs. 1,603.27 lacs (equivalent to USD 24.17 lacs converted at an exchange rate of 66.3329 per USD), 1 April 2015 Rs. 1,619.37 lacs

(equivalent to USD 25.87 lacs converted at an exchange rate of 62.5908 per USD) carries interest @ 5% margin on USD 6-months LIBOR. The balance loan is repayable in 21 quarterly installments (F.Y. 2017-2022). The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on Kolkata property and corporate guarantee given by the Company.

23 Term loan from HSBC bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs. 2,147.45 lacs) carried interest @ 10.50% per annum.

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Group (Note 24)

24 Unsecured Loan taken from Deeksha Holding Limited carries interest @ 8.00 % per year (31 March 2016: @8.00%, 1 April 2015 : @ 8.00%) and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

25 11.50% Non Convertible Debentures (NCD's) from J&K Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil; 1 April 2015 Rs. 1600 lacs). Debentures were secured by the land at Mouje Maharajapura, Kadi Taluka, Gujarat and mortgage of immovable assets at Mumbai and Goa units and hypothecation of movable assets of Mumbai and Goa units on pari-passu basis. NCD's were listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

26 **Loan covenants**

Bank loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limit on total borrowings amount, securiity coverage ratio and others. The Company has breached certain loan covenants as at the end of the reporting date. However, the Company has obtained covenants letters from banks for compliance with these waiver till 31 March 2018, pursuant to which these loans have been classified as non current.

Note 19 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Deposits received against assets given under finance lease	108.47	105.66	100.89
Sundry deposits	272.29	238.92	94.34
	380.76	**344.58**	**195.23**

Note 20 : LONG TERM PROVISIONS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity (Refer note 43)	790.36	714.39	722.64
	790.36	**714.39**	**722.64**

Note 21 : DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Deferred Tax Liability			
Accelerated depreciation for tax	22,343.11	19,017.31	19,187.17
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	—	19.16	—
	22,343.11	**19,036.47**	**19,187.17**
Deferred Tax Asset			
Effect of unabsorbed depreciation and business loss	4,345.66	3,067.60	4,312.12
Fair valuation of financial instruments	504.80	473.85	348.47
Deferred government grant	26.01	42.56	59.10

Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans	3.75	—	—
Effect of expenditure debited to profit and loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in following years	645.77	600.76	850.00
Provision for doubtful debts & advances	533.94	414.44	395.75
MAT credit entitlement	4,073.52	2,813.98	1,585.88
	10,133.45	**7,413.19**	**7,551.32**
Net deferred tax liability reflected in the balance sheet	**12,209.66**	**11,623.28**	**11,635.85**

Note 22 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Deferred lease rent	3,291.41	3,376.83	3,367.01
Lease rent payable	297.29	301.60	346.62
Deferred government grant (Refer note 38)	213.38	318.99	424.59
	3,802.08	**3,997.42**	**4,138.22**

Note 23 : BORROWINGS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
From Related Parties (unsecured)			
Loans from companies (Refer note 1 & 2 below)	434.29	43.12	—
Loan from a director (Refer note 3, 4, 5 & 6 below)	573.88	354.71	3.00
From banks			
Secured			
Cash credit facilities (Refer note 7, 8, 9 & 10 below)	9,423.89	3,934.60	3,912.53
Loan against fixed deposits (Refer note 11 below)	324.17	295.26	—
Short term loan (Refer note 12 below)	2,372.10	2,426.99	2,497.37
Unsecured			
Cash credit facilities (Refer note 8 below)	—	5,777.28	3,481.88
Short term loan (Refer note 13 below)	4,927.73	5,041.30	—
Buyers credit on account of invoice financing facilities availed (Refer note 14 below)	—	—	1,478.10
	18,056.06	**17,873.26**	**11,372.88**

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Group (Note 1)

1. Unsecured Loan taken from Deeksha Holding Limited amounting to Rs. 134.29 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 43.12 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs Nil) carries interest @ 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust, a trust of the Group (Note 2)

2. Unsecured interest free loan taken from Cargo Hospitality Private Limited amounting to Rs. 300.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs Nil) is repayable as per mutual agreement.

3. Loan from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting Rs. 435.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 350.00 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs Nil) carries interest @ 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Group (Note 4)

4. Unsecured Loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 35.88 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1.71 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs Nil) carries interest @ 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

The Lalit Suri Educational and Charitable Trust, a trust of the Group (Note 5)

5. Unsecured Loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 100.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015: Rs Nil) carries interest @ 8% per annum and is repayable as per mutual agreement.

Jyoti Limited, a subsidiary of the Group (Note 6)

6. Unsecured interest free loan taken from Dr. Jyotsna Suri amounting to Rs. 3.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 3.00 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 3.00 lacs) is repayable as per mutual agreement.
7. Cash Credit facilities from Yes Bank amounting to Rs. 3,040.08 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 3,488.22 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs 3,450.91 lacs) carries interest @ 12.20 % per annum. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur hotel of the Company.
8. Short term facilities from Deutsche Bank aggregating to Rs. 5,769.77 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 5,777.29 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs 3,481.88 lacs) carries interest @ 12.45 % per annum. These short term facilities are guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited (Refer note 46). During the current year, the loan has also been secured by immovable property of Udaipur hotel of the Company and hence, these are classified as secured.

Apollo Zipper India Limited, a subsidiary of the Group (Notes 9 & 10)

9. Cash Credit facilities from Axis Bank amounting to Rs. Nil, (31 March 2016 Rs. 446.38 lacs, 1 April 2015 Rs. 461.62 lacs) taken during the F.Y. 12-13 carries interest @ 13% per annum. The company has repaid the entire amount during the year 2016-17 by taking a loan from Yes Bank. The loan was secured by first pari-passu charge on land and building of the company by way of mortgage and movable fixed assets of the company (both present and future) and second pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of the company and corporate guarantee given by the Company
10. Cash Credit facilities from Yes Bank amounting to Rs. 614.03 lacs (31 March 2016 Rs. Nil, 1 April 2015 Rs. Nil) carries interest @ 11.80% per annum. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of the company and second pari-passu charge on land and building of the company by way of mortgage and movable fixed assets of the company (both present and future) and corporate guarantee given by the Company
11. Loan against fixed deposits taken from J&K Bank Limited is secured by fixed deposits. The loan carries interest @ 1.49% higher than the interest received by the Company on the fixed deposits made with the bank.
12. Packing Credit Foreign Currency (‘PCFC’) Loan from Yes Bank amounting to Rs. 2,372.10 lacs (equivalent to USD 36.58 lacs at an exchange rate of 64.8386 per USD) ((31 March 2016: Rs. 2,426.99 lacs (equivalent to USD 36.59 lacs at an exchange rate of 66.3329 per USD)), (1 April 2015: Rs 2,497.37 lacs (equivalent to USD 39.90 lacs at an exchange rate of 62.5908 per USD))) carries interest @ LIBOR+400 basis points. The loan is secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets (including receivables) of all the hotels of the Company (both present and future), except those of Jaipur hotel of the Company.
13. Short term facilities from Barclays Bank aggregating to Rs. 4,927.73 lacs (equivalent to USD 76.00 lacs at an exchange rate of 64.8386 per USD) ((31 March 2016: Rs. 5,041.30 lacs (equivalent to USD 76.00 lacs at an exchange rate of 66.3329 per USD)), (1 April2015: Rs Nil)) carries interest @ 5.02 % per annum. These facilities are guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited (Refer note 46).
14. Invoice financing facility from Deutsche Bank aggregating to Rs. Nil ((31 March 2016: Rs Nil), (1 April 2015: Rs. 1478.00 lacs)) carried interest @ 12.50 % per annum.These facilities were guaranteed by Premium Holdings Limited (Refer note 46).

Note 24 : TRADE PAYABLES - SHORT TERM	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
TRADE PAYABLES			
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	—	—	—
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	4,051.07	2,683.14	3,166.72
	4,051.07	**2,683.14**	**3,166.72**

Note 25 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 18)	4,834.66	4,536.53	15,779.95
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,010.37	903.57	945.97
Book overdraft from banks	931.70	1,082.56	678.56
Sundry deposits	116.99	99.70	91.10
Payables on purchase of fixed assets	1,429.41	1,894.24	1,499.64
Unpaid dividend	22.92	24.54	26.62
Other payables	9.35	8.17	0.47
Employee related liabilities	793.51	434.10	763.61
Retention payable	620.44	746.15	776.47
Outstanding dues of creditors	1,322.52	1,759.86	1,180.20
	11,091.87	**11,489.42**	**21,742.59**

Note 26 : SHORT TERM PROVISIONS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Provision for employee benefits			
Gratuity (Refer note 43)	331.38	262.63	191.02
Compensated absences	400.26	440.03	650.18
Others Provisions			
Provision for wealth tax	—	—	77.97
	731.64	**702.66**	**919.17**

Note 27 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)	1 April 2015 (Rupees in Lacs)
Advance received against sale of property	—	200.00	—
Deferred revenue of membership programme	369.77	420.47	329.00
Deferred lease rent	85.66	85.17	62.85
Advances from customers	1,592.49	1,373.69	1,021.85
Statutory dues payable			
TDS payable	499.74	543.74	397.75
VAT payable	289.59	275.46	224.61
Luxury tax payable	339.81	348.12	238.38
Service tax payable	263.44	189.68	34.09
Other statutory dues	294.23	252.39	267.86
Deferred government grant (Refer note 38)	105.61	105.61	105.61
	3,840.34	**3,794.33**	**2,682.00**

Note 28 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Sale of services and products (including excise duty)		
- Room and apartment	26,782.69	24,763.10
- Food and beverage	20,194.61	18,888.04
- Liquor and wine	4,284.85	3,835.06
- Banquet and Equipment rentals	1,758.47	1,301.28
- Other Services	5,386.67	4,675.71
- Membership programme revenue	767.92	767.25
- Traded goods	92.44	93.50
Other operating revenues		
- Rent and maintenance income	1,707.24	1,423.15
- Consultancy/management fee	342.46	362.37
- Aircraft charter hire charges	614.88	460.50
- Tution and application fees	69.58	66.51
	62,001.81	**56,636.47**

Note 29 : OTHER INCOME	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Excess provision/ credit balances written back	425.20	208.93
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	—	1,191.24
Exchange differences (net)	38.55	—
Amortisation of deferred lease rental	37.51	28.46
Government grant income (Refer note 38)	105.61	105.61
Donation Income	—	165.00
Miscellaneous income	315.70	278.30
	922.57	**1,977.54**

Note 30 : CONSUMPTION OF FOOD AND BEVERAGES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor & wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	309.85	288.46
Add: Purchases	6,217.22	5,827.20
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(286.30)	(309.85)
Cost of food and beverage consumed (excluding liquor & wine)	**6,240.77**	**5,805.81**
Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	732.25	634.64
Add: Purchases	1,008.38	1,071.14
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(608.56)	(732.25)
Cost of liquor and wine consumed	**1,132.07**	**973.53**
Consumption of food and beverages (including liquor & wine)	**7,372.84**	**6,779.34**

NOTE 31 : CHANGE IN INVENTORIES OF TRADED GOODS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Inventory at the beginning of the year	177.43	192.15
Inventory at the close of the year	205.92	177.42
	(28.49)	**14.73**

Note 32 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Salaries, wages and allowances (Refer note 48)	9,965.07	9,021.39
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 48)	732.50	648.15
Gratuity expense (Refer note 43)	128.39	140.45
Leave compensation expenses	65.26	0.03
Staff welfare expenses (Refer note 48)	197.77	155.55
Staff recruitment and training	88.87	66.00
	11,177.86	**10,031.57**

Note 33 : OTHER EXPENSES	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others*	2,203.58	1,863.63
Lease rent*	1,790.46	1,755.48
Power and fuel*	6,862.84	6,665.76
Aircraft fuel	69.81	50.84
Banquet and decoration expenses	1,248.38	1,258.28
Membership programme expenses	47.65	345.98
Repair and maintenance		
- Buildings*	716.43	771.04
- Plant and machinery*	1,761.17	1,759.08
- Aircraft	200.48	192.37
- Others*	489.30	434.06
Rates and taxes*	1,249.91	1,344.95
Insurance*	237.50	233.28
Communication costs*	479.90	415.50
Printing and stationery*	406.18	364.91
Travelling and conveyance*	1,557.69	1,563.90
Advertisement and business promotion	927.08	978.24
Commission - other than sole selling agent	818.38	744.92
Sub contracting expenses*	1,791.37	1,631.58
Membership and subscriptions*	158.31	243.02
Professional fees*	687.77	710.41
Legal charges*	142.41	149.20
Provision for diminution in the value of investment	—	10.85
Advances written off	10.16	—
Freight and cartage*	100.17	93.11
Exchange differences (net) *	—	205.64
Loss on sale/ discard of property, plant and equipment (net)	18.84	—
Donations	46.59	55.16
Bad Debts written off	0.45	9.38

Provision for doubtful advances	166.71	313.29
Provision for doubtful debts	212.04	476.88
Directors fees and commission	19.67	14.14
Bank charges*	458.46	416.39
Payment to auditors	81.54	71.22
News paper expenses	30.45	27.72
Miscellaneous expenses*	176.02	158.04
Total	**25,167.70**	**25,328.25**

*Refer note 48

Note 34 : FINANCE INCOME	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Loans to Related Parties		
- Joint Venture of subsidiary company	2,835.68	2,576.87
Finance lease	109.26	109.28
Others		
- bank deposits	149.21	132.77
- others	262.30	302.12
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	24.78	22.07
Total	**3,381.23**	**3,143.11**

Note 35 : FINANCE COSTS	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Interest on:		
- on loan from companies	86.36	42.39
-loans from banks	11,094.33	8,757.45
- loans from financial institutions	46.34	2,311.09
- debentures	—	12.60
- credit facilities from banks	1,163.90	1,098.74
- loan from Directors	84.92	29.65
- others	1.11	1.02
Bank charges	76.23	257.54
Unwinding of finance cost from financial instruments at amortised cos t	28.89	19.33
Interest on defined benefit plans	65.90	66.31
	12,647.98	**12,596.12**

Note 36 : DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	31 March 2017 (Rupees in Lacs)	31 March 2016 (Rupees in Lacs)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6,417.43	6,782.96
Amortisation of intangible assets	102.39	119.88
	6,519.82	**6,902.84**
Less: transferred to Pre-operative expenditure (Refer note 48)	(25.99)	(26.31)
	6,493.83	**6,876.53**

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017 (ALL AMOUNTS IN RUPEES IN LACS)

37 Segmental Information

Business segments:

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on its services rendered and products sold. The leadership team (chief financial officer and chairman) monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss. No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments. The Group has four reportable segments, as follows:

Hotel operations

It represents sale of rooms and apartments, food and beverages, banquet rentals and other services relating to hotel operations including telecommunication, laundry, business centre, health centre and other related services

Aircraft Charter Operations

It represents services rendered to customers who hire aircraft for travel.

Training and Education

It represents income and expenses arising out of training and education activities carried out by the Group.

Other Activities

It represents operations relating to renting of shops located within hotel premises and separate business towers operated by the Group.

Particulars	Hotel operations			Aircraft charter operations			Training and Education			Other activities			Total		
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Revenue															
External sales	**59,610.11**	**54,686.32**	—	**614.88**	**460.50**	—	**69.58**	**66.51**	—	**1,707.24**	**1,423.15**	—	**62,001.81**	**56,636.47**	—
Other income	**859.24**	**1,777.87**	—	—	—	—	**13.86**	170.75	—	**49.48**	28.91	—	**922.57**	**1,977.54**	—
Unallocated corporate income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Finance Income	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4.41**	3.18	—	**109.26**	109.28	—	**113.67**	**112.46**	
Unallocated corporate income	—	—	—	—	—	—						—	**3,267.56**	**3,030.65**	
Total	**60,469.35**	56,464.19	—	**614.88**	460.50	—	**87.85**	**240.44**	—	**1,865.98**	1,561.34	—	**66,305.61**	**61,757.12**	—
Segment result	**15,524.01**	**13,537.78**	—	**(388.31)**	**(477.71)**	—	**(7.51)**	**140.91**	—	**1,057.24**	**723.44**	—	**16,185.44**	**13,924.42**	—
Interest expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.34**	0.30	—	**0.34**	**0.30**	—
Unallocated corporate expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**(15,958.60)**	**(17,048.56)**	—
Tax expense	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1,860.66**	**956.17**	—
Profit/(Loss) for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**(1,634.16)**	**(4,080.61)**	—

Particulars	Hotel operations			Aircraft charter operations			Training and Education			Other activities			Total		
	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015	**For the year ended March 31, 2017**	For the year ended March 31, 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Segment assets	**183,579.66**	**187,437.32**	**229,895.57**	**4,858.07**	**4,991.21**	**380.66**	**5,242.59**	**4,153.63**	**3,342.08**	**3,567.58**	**3,807.07**	**471.00**	**197,247.90**	**200,389.23**	**234,089.31**
Unallocated corporate assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**58,477.40**	**43,006.39**	13,118.94
Total	**183,579.66**	187,437.32	229,895.57	**4,858.07**	4,991.21	380.66	**5,242.59**	4,153.63	3,342.08	**3,567.58**	3,807.07	471.00	**255,725.30**	**243,395.62**	**247,208.25**
Segment liabilities	**27,226.75**	**26,010.60**	**24,606.89**	**38.01**	**18.94**	**24.19**	**823.55**	**265.56**	**239.72**	**3,428.01**	**3,349.87**	**3,250.85**	**31,516.32**	**29,644.97**	**28,121.65**
Unallocated corporate liabilities													**130,169.87**	**117,386.84**	118,230.22
Total	**27,226.75**	**26,010.60**	**24,606.89**	**38.01**	**18.94**	**24.19**	**823.55**	**265.56**	**239.72**	**3,428.01**	**3,349.87**	**3,250.85**	**161,686.19**	**147,031.81**	**146,351.87**
Capital expenditure towards acquisition of fixed assets	**6,006.42**	**7,154.44**	—	**48.45**	—	—	**1,091.38**	**883.94**	—	—	—	—	**7,146.25**	**8,038.38**	—
Depreciation / amortization	**5,930.69**	**6,312.97**	—	**319.10**	**316.96**	—	**5.49**	**5.66**	—	**98.01**	**53.58**	—	**6,353.29**	**6,689.17**	—
Non cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization	**407.75**	**1,006.66**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**0.34**	**0.30**	—	**408.09**	**1,006.96**	—

Note: Capital expenditure includes exchange differences that have been capitalised.

Geographical information

The operating interests of the Group are confined to India since all the operational activities exists in India only. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Group's single geographical location i.e. India.

NOTE 38 : GOVERNMENT GRANTS	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
At the beginning of the year	424.60	530.21
Released to the statement of profit and loss	105.61	105.61
At the end of the year	**318.99**	**424.60**
Current	105.61	105.61
Non-current	213.38	318.99
	318.99	**424.60**

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant & equipment. The Group is required to undertake export of services. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

NOTE 39 : CURRENT TAX ASSETS

a. The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 are:

Profit and loss section	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge (MAT payable)	1,270.52	987.90
Less: MAT credit entitlement	(1,259.54)	(1,228.10)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,849.68	1,196.37
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**1,860.66**	**956.17**

OCI Section	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Net gain/(loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(9.14)	61.79
Income tax charged to OCI	**(3.75)**	**19.16**

b. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accounting profit before tax	226.50	(3,124.44)
At India' statutory income tax rate of 34.608% (31 March 2016: 34.608%)	78.39	(1,081.31)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	—	(256.62)
Non deductible expenses for tax purpose:		
Non-deductible expenses	74.64	100.63
Other Adjustments	(137.49)	(352.31)
Reversal of deferred tax asset on temporary differences	(148.50)	(233.74)

At the effective income tax rate of -58.70% (31 March 2016: 58.36%) before losses of joint venture and subsidiaries for which no DTA has been recognised	**(132.96)**	**(1,823.35)**
Losses of joint venture for which no DTA has been recognised	1,080.56	1,091.98
Losses of subsidiaries for which no DTA has been recognised	913.06	1,687.54
At the effective income tax rate of 821.48% (31 March 2016: -30.60%)	**1,860.66**	**956.17**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**1,860.66**	**956.17**

c. Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net)	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
Opening balance as on 1 April	11,623.28	11,635.85
Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss (net of MAT credit)	590.13	(31.73)
Tax (income)/ expenses recognised in OCI	(3.75)	19.16
Closing balance as on 31 March	**12,209.66**	**11,623.28**

d. MAT credit entitlement	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
Opening balance	2,813.98	1,585.88
Add: MAT credit entitlement for the current year	1,259.54	1,228.10
Closing balance	**4,073.52**	**2,813.98**

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

NOTE 40 : EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
Loss attributable to equity share holders of Group for basic and diluted earnings	(1,633.98)	(4,080.43)
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	75,991,199	75,991,199

NOTE 41 : SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

Judgements

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

Operating lease commitments – The Group as lessee

The Group has taken certain land on long term lease basis. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the property and the fair value of the asset, that it does not have all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

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

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 43.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using other valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Revenue recognition – Lalit loyalty programme

The Group estimates the fair value of points awarded under the Lalit loyalty programme by applying statistical techniques. Inputs to the model include making assumptions about expected redemption rates, the mix of products that will be available for redemption in the future and customer preferences. As at 31 March 2017, the estimated liability towards unredeemed points amounted to Rs. 36.20 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 41.53 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 26.34 lacs)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

NOTE 42 : COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:
Commitments relating to estimated amount of completion of Property, Plant & Equipment are as follows:

Descriptions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for	10,371.04	11,895.18	8,844.41

(b) Leases

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessee

The Group has entered into operating leases on certain Land and Building properties with lease terms between 30 to 99 years. The Group has the option, under some of its leases, to lease the assets for additional terms of 30 years.

The Group has paid Rs. 1,718.56 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,688.88 lacs) during the year towards minimum lease payment.

Future minimum rentals payables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Within one year	1,186.88	1,099.04	1,076.40
After one year but not more than five years	4,581.03	4,599.09	4,482.57
More than five years	29,676.79	30,815.22	31,953.65
	35,444.70	**36,513.35**	**37,512.62**

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessor

The Group has entered into operating leases consisting of certain offices. These lease terms is for 3 years.
There is no escalation clause in the lease agreements. There are no restrictions imposed by lease arrangements.

Future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Within one year	588.37	585.64	346.13
After one year but not more than five years	226.20	754.20	28.73
More than five years	153.20	155.31	157.42
	967.77	**1,495.15**	**532.28**

Finance lease commitments - Group as lessor

The Group has given certain portion of land and buildings on finance lease. The lease terms is for 93-99 years.
Refer note 54
Future gross rentals receivables under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Within one year	109.44	109.44	109.44
After one year but not more than five years	437.76	437.76	437.76
More than five years	6,346.27	6,455.71	6,565.15
	6,893.47	**7,002.91**	**7,112.35**

Future minimum rentals receivables under non-cancellable finance leases are as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Within one year	0.19	0.18	0.16
After one year but not more than five years	0.95	0.87	0.81
More than five years	953.55	953.82	954.07
	954.69	**954.87**	**955.04**

NOTE 43 : GRATUITY AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Gratuity Plan	1,121.74	977.02	913.66
Total	**1,121.74**	**977.02**	**913.66**

The Group has an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more or service gets a gratuity on separation equal to 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of continuous service or part thereof in excess of six months.

Changes in the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2017:

	Defined benefit obligations (31 March 2017)	Defined benefit obligations (31 March 2016)
Opening Defined benefit obligations	977.02	913.66
Service Cost	128.39	140.45
Net interest expense	65.90	66.31
Gratuity cost charged to consolidated statement of profit and loss	**194.29**	**206.76**
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(1.82)	(4.43)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	39.26	4.59
Experience adjustments	(28.30)	(61.95)
Remeasurement gain/(loss) in other comprehensive income	**9.14**	**(61.79)**
Contribution by employer		
Benefits paid	(63.16)	(81.61)
Closing Defined benefit obligations*	**1,117.29**	**977.02**

*excluding liability amounts for employees transferred from group companies amounting to Rs. 4.45 lacs

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

Description	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Current service cost	128.39	140.45
Net interest expense	65.90	66.31
Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss	**194.29**	**206.76**

Amount recognised in Other comprehensive income is as under:

Description	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in demographic assumption	(1.82)	(4.43)
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from changes in financial assumption	39.26	4.59
Experience adjustments	(28.30)	(61.95)
Amount recognised in Other comprehensive income	**9.14**	**(61.79)**

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

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Discount rate	6.90%	7.80%
Future salary increase	7.50%	7.50%

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Impact of the change in Discount rate		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,052.86	873.37
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,100.88	915.85
Impact of the change in Salary increase		
(a) Impact due to increase of 0.5%	1,100.63	915.80
(b) Impact due to decrease of 0.5%	1,052.88	873.22

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the reporting period.

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

Description	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	34.54	32.71
Total expected payments	**34.54**	**32.71**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 4.44 years.

NOTE 44 : FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

a. Financial instruments by category

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Investments in equity instruments	3.60		3.60		3.60	
Trade Receivables	—	4,677.22	—	4,164.00	—	4,110.52
Loans	—	25,356.33	—	21,722.47	—	20,141.39
Security Deposits	—	616.66	—	692.50	—	696.64
Margin money deposits	—	1,334.53	—	295.44	—	549.17
Interest Accrued	—	136.42	—	288.86	—	236.90
Finance lease receivable	—	954.69	—	954.87	—	955.03
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	6,762.39	—	1,951.65	—	6,633.28
Subsidy receivable	—	93.89	—	133.16	—	125.85
Recoverable from related parties	—	10,715.45	—	7,691.23	—	5,215.90
Others		686.93	—	1,164.77	—	996.20
Total Financial Assets	**3.60**	**51,334.51**	**3.60**	**39,058.95**	**3.60**	**39,660.88**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	—	129,623.07	—	116,219.13	—	116,929.39
Security Deposits	—	272.29	—	238.92	—	96.86
Trade Payables	—	4,051.07	—	2,683.14	—	3,166.72
Other Current Financial Liabilities	—	6,257.21	—	6,952.89	—	5,960.12
Other non current Financial Liabilities	—	108.47	—	105.65	—	100.90
Total Financial Liabilities	—	**140,312.11**	—	**126,199.73**	—	**126,253.99**

Note: The financial assets above do not include investments in joint ventures which are measured at cost in accordance with Ind AS 101, Ind AS 27 and Ind AS 28.

b. Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions

The Group categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

i) Level 1

Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

ii) Level 2

Inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.

iii) Level 3

Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Group's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

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

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

	31 March 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	—	3.60	—	3.60

	31 March 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	—	3.60	—	3.60

	1 April 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investments as FVTPL				
Unquoted equity instruments	—	3.60	—	3.60

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

	31 March 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans	—	—	25,356.33	25,356.33
Security Deposits	—	—	616.66	616.66
Finance lease receivable	—	—	954.69	954.69
Recoverable from related parties	—	—	10,715.45	10,715.45
	—	—	**37,643.13**	**37,643.13**
Financial liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings	—	—	129,623.07	129,623.07
Security Deposits	—	—	272.29	272.29
	—	—	**129,895.36**	**129,895.36**

	31 March 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans	—	—	21,722.47	21,722.47
Security Deposits	—	—	692.50	692.50
Finance lease receivable	—	—	954.87	954.87
Recoverable from related parties	—	—	7,691.23	7,691.23
	—	**—**	**31,061.07**	**31,061.07**
Financial liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings	—	—	116,219.13	116,219.13
Security Deposits	—	—	238.92	238.92
	—	—	**116,458.05**	**116,458.05**

	1 April 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Loans	—	—	20,141.39	20,141.39
Security Deposits	—	—	696.64	696.64
Finance lease receivable	—	—	955.03	955.03
Recoverable from related parties	—	—	5,215.90	5,215.90
	—	**—**	**27,008.96**	**27,008.96**
Financial liabilities				
Long Term Borrowings	—	—	116,929.39	116,929.39
Security Deposits	—	—	96.86	96.86
	—	**—**	**117,026.25**	**117,026.25**

c. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

i . The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts, Interest accrued on bank deposits with banks, other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximates their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

NOTE 45 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. This financial risk committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedure and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each risk, which are summarised as below:

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and payables/ receivables in foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Group is carrying its borrowings primarily at variable rate. The Group expects the variable rate to decline, accordingly the Group is currently carrying its loans at variable interest rates.

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Variable rate borrowings	129,188.07	115,869.13	116,929.39
Fixed rate borrowings	435.00	350.00	—

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variable held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Effect on Profit before tax	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Increase by 50 basis points (31 March 2016: 50 bps)	645.94	579.35
Decrease by 50 basis points (31 March 2016: 50 bps)	(645.94)	(579.35)

Foreign currency risks

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure in foreign currency is in loans, debtors and advances denominated in foreign currency. The Group is not restricting its exposure of risk in change in exchange rates. The Group expects the Indian Rupee to strengthen and accordingly the Group is carrying the risk of change in exchange rates.

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Trade creditors			
-USD	0.13	0.14	0.15
Advances			
-USD	0.10	0.57	0.90

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
FDR			
-USD	3.16	3.16	3.16
EEFC Bank Balance			
-USD	1.07	0.34	1.04
Unsecured loans			
-USD	76.00	76.00	—
Secured loans			
-USD	187.60	211.56	230.81

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD-INR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Effect on profit before tax*		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
USD Sensitivity			
Increase by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	(840.96)	(940.70)	(706.84)
Decrease by 5% (31 March 2016 - 5%)	840.96	940.70	706.84

*In accordance with exemption allowed under Ind AS 101, the Group capitalises exchange differences arising on long term foreign currency monetary items. Accordingly, the profit before tax will not be impacted to that extent.

Credit risk

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

(a) Trade receivables

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

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 9. The Group does not hold collateral as security.

(b) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is the carrying amount as illustrated in Note 9.

Gross carrying amount of trade receivables

Ageing	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Not due	694.60	584.98	488.57
0-60 days past due	2,832.78	2,216.98	2,131.18
61-120 days past due	625.86	500.67	441.07
121-180 days past due	240.74	272.82	167.96
180-365 days past due	182.02	326.08	275.75
365-730 days past due	581.23	593.16	519.48
more than 730 days	393.59	333.68	285.15

Provision for doubtful debts

Ageing	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Not due	—	—	—
0-60 days past due	—	—	—
61-120 days past due	—	—	—
121-180 days past due	—	—	0.49
180-365 days past due	13.49	40.84	33.36
more than 365 days	860.11	623.52	164.78

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Trade receivables

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Provision at beginning	664.37	198.64
Addition during the year	212.03	474.50
Reversal during the year	(2.80)	(8.77)
Utilised during the year	—	—
Provision at closing	**873.60**	**664.37**

Reconciliation of provision for doubtful debts - Loans and deposits

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Provision at beginning	682.09	144.82
Addition during the year*	166.71	537.27
Reversal during the year	—	—
Utilised during the year	—	—
Provision at closing	**848.80**	**682.09**

*Includes amount of Rs. 223.97 lacs representinf share of loss of joint venture which has been adjusted from the provision amount

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturity within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Group had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting periods -

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Floating rate			
(a) Expiring within one year (Bank overdraft and other facilities)			
Secured			
-Cash credit facilities	1,676.11	65.40	87.47
-Short term loans	127.90	73.01	2.63
Unsecured			
-Cash credit facilities	—	22.71	18.12
-Short term loans	259.35	265.33	—
-Buyer's credit	—	—	21.90
(b) Expiring beyond one year (Bank loans)			
Secured			
-Rupees term loan from banks	6,250.00	4,275.00	35,065.25

Notes forming part of consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 (All amounts in Rupees in Lacs)

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

	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2017							
Contractual maturities of borrowings	217.13	370.23	35,203.33	17,679.60	60,016.28	1,06,017.65	2,19,504.22
Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractual maturities of trade payables	4,008.79	—	42.11	—	—	—	4,050.90
Contractual maturities of security deposit received	63.18	—	63.62	276.07	31.19	4,957.14	5,391.20
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	2,323.91	31.45	1,403.39	90.11	—	—	3,848.86

	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2016							
Contractual maturities of borrowings	825.14	839.10	48,053.32	13,443.65	43,607.76	81,180.20	187,949.17
Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractual maturities of trade payables	2,658.89	1.20	15.84	0.95	—	—	2,676.88
Contractual maturities of security deposit received	36.66	—	23.36	63.28	281.94	4,961.75	5,366.99
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	2,603.36	44.89	1,874.00	86.33	—	—	4,608.58

	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Year ended 01 April 2015							
Contractual maturities of borrowings	3,202.84	711.05	37,422.35	37,054.78	41,618.81	62,957.23	182,967.06
Contractual maturities of finance lease obligations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractual maturities of trade payables	3,139.43	5.71	0.23	12.22	—	—	3,157.59
Contractual maturities of security deposit received	41.15	0.05	12.39	65.40	39.17	4,957.28	5,115.44
Contractual maturities of other financial liabilities	2,041.32	60.22	1,741.13	30.98	86.33	—	3,959.98

NOTE 46: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) Name of related parties and their relationship:

Key managerial personnel	Dr. Jyotsna Suri, Chairperson & Managing Director Ms. Deeksha Suri, Executive Director Ms. Divya Suri Singh, Executive Director Mr. Keshav Suri, Executive Director Mr. Ramesh Suri (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Hanuwant Singh (Non-Executive Director) Mr. M.Y. Khan (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Lalit Bhasin (Non-Executive Director) Mr. D V Batra (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Vinod Khanna (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Abhay N. Firodia (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Chakor Lal Doshi (Non-Executive Director) Mr. Narindra Batra(Non-Executive Director)
Joint ventures	Kujjal Builders Private Limited Cavern Hotel and Resort FZCO
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives and with whom transactions have taken place during the year:	Deeksha Holding Limited (DHL) Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited (DHRIL) Jyotsna Holding Private Limited Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited Prima Telecom Limited Prima Realtors Private Limited Premium Farm Fresh Produce Limited Premium Exports Limited Responsible Builders Private Limited Rohan Motors Limited Special Protection Services Private Limited Subros Limited Premium Holdings Limited FIBCOM India Limited Global Autotech Limited Grand Hotel & Investments Limited Prima Telecom Limited L P Hospitality Private Limited Cargo Hospitality Private Limited IT Sounds Chics Pvt Ltd Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited Cargo Motors Private Limited Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited Bhasin & Company Mr. Jayant Nanda

b) Loans made to the joint venture of subsidiaries are on mutually agreed terms.

c) The sales and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balance at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

d) The short term loans facilities (as discussed in note 23) from bank availed by the Company have been secured by way of guarantee given by Premium Holding Limited.

e) The guarantees amounting to Rs. 11,650.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 15,500.00 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 15,500.00 lacs) given by the Company for the related parties are given in the ordinary course of business and related parties have provided counter guarantees for such guarantees.

f) Transactions with the related parties

	Key Management Personnel		Joint Venture of Subsidiaries		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their key relaties	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Sales of goods/ services	23.63	13.88	—	14.90	161.44	195.66
Purchase of goods	—	—	—	—	880.13	158.43
Sales of fixed assets	—	—	—	1.27	—	4,700.00
Lease rent paid	68.48	58.17	—	—	165.69	162.19
Maintenance charges received	—	—	—	—	38.03	41.51
Loan provided	—	—	7,071.39	3,573.59	(538.47)	—
Interest received	—	—	2,835.68	2,348.17	(285.22)	—
Loan repaid	1,200.00	7,170.00	(316.27)	(331.00)	—	220.00
Post employee benefits	15.83	(7.65)	—	—	—	—
Remuneration	300.00	300.00	—	—	—	—
Corporate Guarantees Given/ (received)	(538.47)	(3,705.10)	—	—	—	(11,083.92)
Reimbursement of expenditure paid	—	—	290.53	37.93	134.26	208.67
Loan (received)	(1,252.00)	(7,520.00)	—	—	—	990.00
Interest Paid	—	—	—	—	101.30	48.92
Consultancy services provided	—	—	204.15	200.76	157.20	186.80
Consultancy services received	—	—	—	—	4.20	4.20
Services Received	—	—	—	—	1.12	172.37
Security Deposit Received	—	—	—	—	—	0.08
Security Deposit Refund	—	—	—	—	3.36	—
Expenditure incurred and reimbursed by BHL	—	—	—	—	15.53	100.00
TOTAL	**(206.16)**	**(3,704.58)**	**10,085.48**	**5,845.62**	**838.57**	**(3,895.09)**

g) Related party transactions

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

(i) Key management personnel

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Dr. Jyotsna Suri		
- Short term employee benefits	84.00	84.00
- Post employee benefits	3.14	(2.30)
-Lease rent paid	34.48	34.17
-Interest paid on deposits	92.09	29.65
-Corporate Guarantees Given/ (received)	(538.47)	(3,705.10)
-Director's sitting fees	0.95	0.40
-Loan (received)	(1,252.00)	(7,520.00)
-Loan repaid	1,200.00	7,170.00
-Sale of goods/ services	23.63	13.88
Ms. Deeksha Suri		
- Short term employee benefits	72.00	72.00
- Post employee benefits	4.48	(1.53)
-Lease rent paid	17.00	12.00
Ms. Divya Suri		
- Short term employee benefits	72.00	72.00
- Post employee benefits	4.27	(2.00)
-Lease rent paid	17.00	12.00
Mr. Keshav Suri		
- Short term employee benefits	72.00	72.00
- Post employee benefits	3.94	(1.82)
-Director's sitting fees	1.15	0.60
Mr. Hanuwant Singh (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	5.20	3.70
Mr. M. Y. Khan (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	2.10	1.60
Mr. Lalit Bhasin (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	3.75	2.56
Mr. D V Batra (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	1.10	1.20
Mr. Vinod Khanna (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	0.40	0.60
Mr. Abhay N. Firodia (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	—	0.20

Mr. Chakor Lal Chand Doshi (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	0.20	0.20
Mr. Narinder Dhruv Batra (Non-Executive Director)		
-Sitting fee	0.25	0.40

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel. The non-executive directors do not receive gratuity entitlements from the Group.

(ii) Relatives to Key management personnel

Mr. Ramesh Suri		
-Director's sitting fees	4.30	3.70

(iii) Joint ventures of subsidiaries	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**
Kujjal Builders Private Limited		
-Services provided	—	14.90
-Loan provided/(received)	(316.27)	(331.00)
-Loan provided	7,071.39	3,573.59
-Sale of Fixed Asset	—	1.27
-Interest received	2,835.68	2,576.87
-Sale of Fixed Asset	—	1.27
-Consultancy services provided	204.15	200.76
-Reimbursement of expenses	290.53	37.93

(iv) Transaction with Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key manageiral personnel or their relatives:

Deeksha Holding Limited (DHL)		
-Sale of goods / services	57.74	52.28
-Purchase of goods	2.99	2.93
-Lease rent paid	154.13	150.22
-Interest paid	101.30	48.92
-Maintenance charges received	8.48	8.37
-Expenditure incurred by DHL and reimbursed by parent company	15.53	100.00
-Loan (received)	80.00	990.00
-Loan repaid	—	220.00
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited (DHRIL)		
-Services received	—	166.28
-Expenditure incurred by DHRIL and reimbursed by parent company	0.09	155.02
-Maintenance charges received	—	7.91
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited		
-Lease rent paid	8.86	9.27
-Security deposit refund received	3.36	—
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	1.05	0.99
Grand Hotels & Investments Limited		
-Consultancy Services provided	157.20	177.64
-Re-imbursement of expenses paid	134.26	53.65

Prima Telecom Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	1.01	0.71
Responsible Builders Private Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	4.80	4.73
Premium Exports Limited		
-Lease rent paid	2.70	2.70
-Security deposit paid	—	0.08
Rohan Motors Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	5.35	6.39
-Services received	1.12	6.09
-Maintenance charges received	1.85	1.83
Subros Limited		
-Sale of goods / services	90.84	123.51
Maintenance charges received	21.86	17.67
FIBCOM India Limited		
-Maintenance charges received	1.35	0.73
Premium Holdings Limited		
-Guarantee (received)	—	(11,083.92)
L P Hospitality Private Limited		
-Consultancy Services	—	9.16
Cargo Hospitality Private Limited		
-Sale of fixed asset	—	4,700.00
-Loan (received)	300.00	—
IT Sounds Chics Pvt Ltd		
-Purchase of goods	19.25	29.85
Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd		
-Purchase of goods	857.89	125.65
-Sale of Goods	64.22	47.61
Cargo Motors Private Limited		
-Sale of Goods	1.76	1.77
Bhasin & Co		
-Consultancy services received	4.20	4.20
-Sale of Goods	3.38	10.27

(v) Balance outstanding at year end	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Joint ventures of Subsidiaries - Receivables			
Kujjal Builders Private Limited	40,528.74	30,749.06	25,033.16
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives- Receivables			
Deeksha Holding Limited	37.51	27.97	15.56
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	0.93	1.61	0.92
Mercantile Capital & Financial Services Private Limited	0.11	0.09	0.06
Premium Farm Fresh Produce Limited	—	—	19.51
Prima Telecom Limited	0.41	0.12	—
Responsible Builders Private Limited	0.70	0.64	—
Rohan Motors Limited	2.76	1.90	1.65
Subros Limited	43.22	37.47	21.44
FIBCOM India Limited	12.08	10.73	10.40
Grand Hotels & Investments Limited	222.62	224.81	102.13
LP Hospitality Pvt Ltd	19.72	19.72	—
Cargo Motors Delhi Private Limited	103.97	103.97	103.97
Cargo Motors Private Limited	36.02	34.90	45.14
Cargo Motors Rajasthan Private Limited	3.15	3.15	3.15
Jayant Nanda	10.66	—	—
Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd	8.26	7.64	—
Bhasin & Company	16.48	15.03	13.70
Key management personnel - Payables			
Ms. Jyotsna Suri	621.28	348.40	3.47
Ms. Divya Suri	23.54	0.90	—
Ms. Deeksha Suri	29.99	0.90	—
Mr. Keshav Suri	6.44	—	—
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives- Payables			
Deeksha Holding Limited	1,138.70	1,303.51	0.89
Deeksha Human Resource Initiatives Limited	157.01	153.63	49.28
Jyotsna Holding Private Limited	0.07	0.79	0.07
Responsible Builders Private Limited	—	—	0.23
Rohan Motors Limited	—	4.99	—
FIBCOM India Limited	—	—	—
Premium Exports Limited	2.63	0.20	—
Bhasin & Company	5.70	—	5.07
Kronokare Cosmetics Pvt Ltd	11.44	5.72	2.23

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
(vi) Corporate Guarantee/undertaking outstanding:			
Joint venture of Subsidiaries- Receivables			
Kujjal Builders Private Limited	11,650.00	15,500.00	15,500.00
Key management personnel- Payables			
Dr. Jyotsna Suri	(4,243.58)	(3,705.10)	—
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives- Payables			
Premium Holdings Limited	(11,387.09)	(11,083.92)	—

NOTE 47 :LALIT LOYALTY AND MEMBERSHIP PROGRAMME

(a) Points for Lalit Connect

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accrued points	2.32	5.61
Redeemed points	1.50	3.30
Redemption percentage	64.36%	58.81%
Unexpired points	0.83	2.31

(b) Points for Lalit Plus

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accrued points	3.47	4.00
Redeemed points	1.81	3.27
Redemption percentage	52.24%	81.71%
Unexpired points	1.66	0.73

(c) Points for Lalit Engage

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Accrued points	0.55	1.11
Redeemed points	0.40	0.51
Redemption percentage	73.38%	46.26%
Unexpired points	0.15	0.60

(d) Movement in provision

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
At the beginning of the year	41.53	26.34
Arising during the year	87.36	192.14
Utilised during the year	92.75	176.95
At the end of the year	36.20	41.53

(e) Movement in membership programme

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
At the beginning of the year	378.94	302.66
Arising during the year	767.92	767.25
Utilised during the year	813.29	690.97
At the end of the year	333.57	378.94

NOTE 48 : PREOPERATIVE EXPENDITURE PENDING ALLOCATION

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Balance as per last account	14,945.39	12,026.10	14,425.59
Additions during the year:			
Personnel expenses			
Salaries, wages and bonus	328.65	309.60	338.29
Contribution to provident and other funds	14.66	13.70	15.73
Staff welfare expenses	7.84	0.88	—
Depreciation/ amortization	25.99	26.31	26.57
Operating and other expenses			
Consultancy charges	6.75	50.32	24.91
Consumption of stores, cutlery, crockery, linen, provisions and others	65.48	—	—
Lease rent	58.33	66.46	64.23
Power and fuel	144.41	41.97	49.38
Repair and maintenance			
- Buildings	0.73	0.50	0.15
- Plant and machinery	—	—	1.60
Rates and taxes	216.69	—	13.91
Insurance	10.20	8.66	32.59
Communication costs	1.77	—	—
Printing and stationery	4.73	0.39	1.48
Traveling and conveyance	13.51	5.29	19.15
Advertisement and business promotion	7.01	—	0.29
Security and cleaning expenses (Sub contracting expenses)	78.67	46.18	39.69
Membership and subscriptions	0.78	—	—
Professional fees	23.21	80.44	107.79
Legal charges	23.02	18.65	11.40
Freight and cartage	7.67	4.27	13.01
Exchange difference (net)	—	142.49	101.63
Bank Charges	0.18	—	—
Miscellaneous expenses	42.91	27.32	62.31
Financial expenses			
Interest on term loan	1,714.44	2,151.98	2,975.24
Bank charges	76.37	14.86	24.25
	17,819.39	**15,036.37**	**18,349.19**
Less : Interest earned	5.34	9.79	56.69
Less : Exchange difference (net)	39.36	—	—
Less : Expenditure transferred to fixed assets	5,587.10	81.19	6,266.40
Closing balance	**12,187.59**	**14,945.39**	**12,026.10**

NOTE 49 : DISTRIBUTION MADE AND PROPOSED

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Cash dividends on equity shares declared and paid:		
Final dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2016: Rs. 0.75 per share (31 March 2015: Rs. 0.50 per share)	569.93	379.96
DDT on final dividend	116.03	77.35
	685.96	**457.31**
Proposed dividends on Equity shares:		
Final cash dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2017: Rs. 1.00 per share (31 March 2016: Rs. 0.75 per share)	759.91	569.93
DDT on proposed dividend	154.70	116.03
	914.61	**685.96**

Proposed dividends (including DDT thereon) on equity shares are subject to approval at the annual general meeting and are not recognised as a liability as at 31 March 2017.

NOTE 50 : CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 30% and 50%. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Borrowings (Note 18, 23 & 25)	129,623.07	116,219.13	116,929.39
Trade payables (Note 24)	4,051.07	2,683.14	3,166.72
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 10)	(6,762.39)	(1,951.64)	(6,633.28)
Net debt	**126,911.75**	**116,950.63**	**113,462.83**
Equity	93,427.34	95,751.83	100,244.25
Capital and net debt	**220,339.09**	**212,702.46**	**213,707.08**
Gearing ratio	58%	55%	53%

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

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

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016.

NOTE 51 : INTEREST IN JOINT-VENTURES

The Group has a 50% & 16.67% interest in Kujjal Builders Private Limited and Cavern Hotels & Resorts Fz Co. respectively, joint ventures involved in business of operation of Hotels. The Group's interest in the joint ventures is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements. Summarised financial information of the joint ventures, based on their Ind AS financial statements, and reconciliation with the carrying amount of the investment in consolidated financial statements are set out below:

Summarised Balance Sheet

Particulars	Kujjal Builders Private Limited			Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co.		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Total Current assets	1,142.57	1,109.19	893.49	2,159.88	2,210.33	2,076.95
Total non-current assets	44,084.94	45,735.30	47,639.08	4,852.65	4,965.43	4,665.27
Total Current liabilities	(12,804.25)	(10,705.76)	(9,119.76)	(2,109.21)	(2,158.23)	(2,027.76)
Total Non-current liabilities	(41,335.76)	(38,808.71)	(35,778.00)	(6,233.56)	(6,378.43)	(5,992.86)
Equity Share Capital	(8,000.00)	(8,000.00)	(8,000.00)	(65.20)	(65.20)	(65.20)
Reserve & Surplus	**(16,912.50)**	**(10,669.98)**	**(4,365.19)**	**(1,395.44)**	**(1,426.10)**	**(1,343.60)**
Proportion of the Group's ownership	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	16.67%	16.67%	16.67%
Group's share of loss*	(8,456.25)	5,334.99)	(2,182.60)	(232.62)	(237.73)	(223.98)

*Loss for Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co. has not been recognised for 2015-16 and 2016-17 since the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the joint venture.

Reconcilation to carrying amounts

Particulars	Kujjal Builders Private Limited			Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co.		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Gross investment in joint ventures	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	10.85	10.85	10.85
Less: Provision for diminution	—	—	—	(10.85)	(10.85)	—
Net Investment in joint ventures	**4,000.00**	**4,000.00**	**4,000.00**	**—**	**—**	**10.85**
Loan to joint ventures	29,812.59	23,057.46	19,817.25	678.03	678.03	678.03
Less: Provision for doubtful loan	—	—	—	(454.05)	(454.05)	(140.76)
Less: Share of loss for previous years	—	—	—	(223.98)	(223.98)	—
	29,812.59	**23,057.46**	**19,817.25**	**—**	**—**	**537.27**
Group's share of loss for the year adjusted through investment	(4,000.00)	(4,000.00)	(2,182.60)	—	—	(10.85)
Group's share of loss for the year adjusted through loans	(4,456.25)	(1,334.99)	—	—	—	(213.13)
Closing net investment	**—**	**—**	**1,817.41**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Closing net loan	**25,356.34**	**21,722.47**	**19,817.25**	**—**	**—**	**324.14**

Summarised statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Kujjal Builders Private Limited		Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co.	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Revenue	3,554.76	3,434.88	—	—
Interest and other income	197.30	170.06	—	—
	3,752.06	**3,604.94**	—	—
Cost of material consumed	606.43	640.02	—	—
Employee benefits expense	797.99	786.78	—	—
Depreciation and amortisation	2,050.30	2,057.12	—	—
Other expenses	1,840.39	1,693.02	0.25	0.25
Finance cost	4,701.50	4,738.54	—	—
Loss before tax	**(6,244.55)**	**(6,310.54)**	**(0.25)**	**(0.25)**
Income tax expense		-	—	
Loss for the year	(6,244.55)	(6,310.54)	(0.25)	(0.25)
Group's share of loss for the year*	**(3,122.28)**	**(3,155.27)**		—
Other comprehensive income	2.04	5.74	—	—
Total comprehensive income	(6,242.51)	(6,304.80)	(0.25)	(0.25)
Group's share of total comprehensive income for the year*	**(3,121.26)**	**(3,152.40)**	—	—

*Loss for Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co. has not been recognised for 2015-16 and 2016-17 since the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the joint venture.

52. SPECIFIED BANK NOTES

Details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 are as provided in the table below:

Particulars	Specified Bank Notes	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	197.03	11.89	208.92
(+) Permitted receipts	—	617.95	617.95
(-) Permitted payments	—	219.28	219.28
(-) Amount deposited in banks	197.03	357.87	554.90
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	—	52.70	52.70

53. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES NOT PROVIDED FOR:

a) Income Tax Matters

Holding Company:

Assessment year	Amount disputed		
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
1988 - 89 to 2009-10	8,254.08	8,254.08	8,254.08
2011 - 12 to 2014-15	634.02	438.27	31.09
Total	**8,888.10**	**8,692.35**	**8,285.17**

The above income tax matters include certain disallowances of expenses claimed by the Company and certain other additions made by the assessing officers in respective years. These matters are pending with various judicial/appellate authorities including CIT(A), ITAT and High court. For some of the matters, judicial/ appellate authorities have decided the cases in favor of the Company. However, these are being contested again by the Department of Income tax. Company believes that it has merit in these cases and it is only possible, but not probable, that these cases may be decided against the Company. Hence, these have been disclosed as contingent liability and no provision for any liability has been deemed necessary in the financial statements.

Subsidiary Company

Jyoti Limited

For the assessment years from 2005-06 to 2014-15, demand orders amounting to Rs. 1,918.76 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,743.76 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs. 1,596.49lacs) were passed against the company by relevant assessing officers on account of difference between actual market rent of the property and the license fee received. Appeals and cross appeals were filed with various judicial/appellate authorities including CIT(A) and ITAT. During the course of judicial proceedings, matters were decided in favor of the company and demand was initially reduced to Rs. 201.08 lacs. The order was further contested by the company and the demand has been finally reduced to Rs. Nil.

However, effect of the favorable orders to the demand of Rs. 201.08 lacs has not been passed by the relevant officers. Also, the department may file an appeal with High Court against such favorable order.

The management believes that it has merit in these cases and it is only possible, but not probable, that these cases may be decided against the company. Hence, these have been disclosed as contingent liability and no provision for any liability has been deemed necessary in the financial statements.

b) Guarantees

Holding Company

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 01 April 2015
i. Corporate guarantee given on behalf of a subsidiary to Customs for obtaining EPCG licenses	**796.85**	796.85	796.85
ii. Corporate guarantee given on behalf of a subsidiary to bank for obtaining loan for construction of fixed assets	**12,275.00**	16,575.00	16,575.00
iii. Corporate guarantee given on behalf of a Joint venture of a subsidiary to bank for o btaining loan for construction of fixed assets.	**11,650.00**	15,500.00	15,500.00

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

d) Interest on delayed payment of lease management fees for one of the properties taken on lease, under a lease cum management contract, amounting to Rs. 72.28 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 182.63 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs. 182.63 lacs) is contingent in nature.

e) Interest on delayed payment of license fees under license arrangement amounting to Rs. 1,181.81 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,181.81 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs. 1,181.81 lacs) is contingent in nature.

f) Demand by Custom Authorities against import of aircraft for Rs. 968.05 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 968.05 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs. 968.05 lacs).

g) Demand of Service Tax, Service Tax amounting to Rs. 350.39 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 313.64 lacs; 01 April 2015: Rs. 313.64 lacs).

h) A show cause notice has been issued by the Collector of Stamps, Udaipur in respect of stamp duty on transfer of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, the erstwhile unit of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, based on valuation of Rs. 15,138.24 lacs which is being contested by the Company in the High Court of Jodhpur. Management believes, based on expert analysis, that no provision is required at this stage.

i) Municipal Council of Udaipur has raised a demand of Urban Development tax of Rs. 190.58 lacs for the financial years 2007-08 to 2016-17. The demand has been challenged in the High Court of Jodhpur and as per the interim order passed by the court, the Company has paid Rs. 25.00 lacs for the said period. Management has based upon expert analysis, believes that no further provision is necessary at this stage.

j) The Payment of Bonus (amendment) Act, 2015 enhanced the eligibility limit for payment of bonus of employees from Rs. 0.10 lacs per month to Rs. 0.21 lacs per month from the Financial Year 2014-15. The Company has estimated liability of Rs. 195.28 lacs for the financial year 2014-15. The above amendment has been stayed by various High Courts and the management, based on this, has not provided for enhanced bonus for Financial Year 2014-15 in the books of accounts.

k) Claim received from a contractor not accepted by the Company amounting to Rs. 1,700.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,700.00 lacs; 01 April 2015: NIL) against which the Company has given an advance of Rs. 662.00 lacs.

l) Other Claims not acknowledged as debts – Rs. 195.95 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 278.08 lacs; 01 April 2015: 277.79 lacs).

Subsidiary Company

Apollo Zipper India Limited

i) Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at** 31 March 2016	**As at** 01 April 2015
Export commitment against EPCG licenses obtained	**7,318.94**	7,318.94	7,318.94
Duty payable if export commitment not met	**960.26**	960.26	960.26
Service tax and VAT	**34.41**	—	—

ii) During earlier years, Apollo Zipper had given certain portion of the premises to various entities and individuals on rent. After acquisition by Bharat Hotels Limited, the renovation of the property was initiated, for which it was necessary to have the afore-mentioned rented out portions vacated. As at the end of current year, two tenants are yet to vacate the premises. The Kolkata High court has passed eviction order against one of the two tenants, who has filed appeal before the division bench. The company is also negotiating the settlement with them and at this stage, it is not feasible to quantify the amount of settlement required, if any, and therefore, no amount has been accrued in this regard in these financial statements.

Joint Venture Company

Kujjal Builders Private Limited

i) Contingent Liabilities not provided for:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at** 31 March 2016	**As at** 01 April 2015
Export commitment against EPCG licenses obtained	**5,239.54**	5,239.54	6,539.71
Duty payable if export commitment not met	**678.97**	678.97	844.79

ii) The Estate Officer, Chandigarh has raised a demand of Rs. 141.93 lacs against the company on account of service tax on lease rent paid/payable after April 1, 2010 to the Estate Office, Chandigarh. The company had filed a writ petition in the High Court of Punjab &Haryana against the said demand, which was disposed by the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab, and Haryana. The Hon'ble court ordered that since the estate office is itself contesting the applicability of service tax on ground rent, the estate office should keep their demand of service tax and interest thereon from the company in abeyance till the matter between the estate office and department of Service Tax is finally decided. In the meantime, the company shall submit an irrevocable bank guarantee equivalent to the principal amount of service tax to the estate office. Till date, the company has not received any information regarding adjudication of the ongoing dispute between the Estate Office and Service Tax department.

iii) During the year 2013-2014, the company had received a demand notice for Rs. 18,750.00 lacs on account of delay in commencement of operations from Estate Office, Chandigarh which was later reduced to Rs. 14,030.00 lacs by the Finance Secretary. As per the orders of the Finance Secretary, the company paid Rs.450.00 lacs under protest and the remaining has to be deposited within a year from the date of Partial Occupation Certificate. The company had filed writ petition with Hon'ble High Court of Punjab & Haryana against the same demand. The Hon'ble Court has passed an order stating that further amount shall remain stayed till the final decision. Management believes that no provision is required.

iv) A suit has been filed against the Hotel and its directors / officers, claiming damages of Rs. 50 lacs by the parents of a guest who had died in the hotel premises. The damages have been claimed for alleged negligence of the hotel and its officers. The Company has contested the claim at Punjab and Haryana High Court and the suit is at initial stage. The management believes that they have a strong case and no provision is required.

v) **Guarantees:**
In respect of bank guarantees issued in favour of:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2017**	**As at** 31 March 2016	**As at** 01 April 2015
Customs Department for Export obligation	**862.20**	862.20	862.20
Estate Office, Chandigarh	**330.03**	330.03	330.03
Service Tax Department	**0.50**	0.50	0.50

54 The Company has taken land on license of 99 years from New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) with effect from March 11, 1981. The Company has constructed a Hotel and Commercial Towers on the above mentioned land. The Company is paying an annual license fee of Rs 145.00 lacs to the NDMC which is subject to revision after every 33 years provided that increase in license fees at each such time shall not exceed 100% of immediate previous license fees before the enhancement. During the current year, the Company received a provisional demand of Rs. 19,877.73 lacs from NDMC which has been quashed and set aside by the Delhi High Court. The Delhi High Court further directed NDMC to raise the fresh 'Final Bills'.

The Company has further sub-licensed the Commercial Towers and taken interest free security deposits (shown as deferred payment liabilities) from the occupants of space in World Trade Centre and World Trade Tower at New Delhi. These deposits amounting to Rs 4,750.56 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 4,748.08 lacs; 01 April 2015: 4,743.61 lacs) are refundable at the end of the license period which coincides with the end of the License period of Company's agreement with New Delhi Municipal Corporation and are due to be paid on 10 March 2080.

These deposits have been recorded at the amortised cost as per the relevant measurement principles of Ind AS and carried at Rs. 108.47 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 105.66 lacs; 01 April 2015: 100.89 lacs) under the head "Other Non - Current Financial Liability."

55. In accordance with the provisions of section 197(3) and Schedule V of the Companies Act 2013, the Company had sought necessary approval from the Central Government for the payment of managerial remuneration to Directors of Rs. 474.64 lacs. However, during the year, Company has paid an amount of Rs. 300.00 lacs (including reimbursements for LTA & Medical) against the above as managerial remuneration and no further amount is payable to Directors on account of Managerial Remuneration.

56. As per the terms of the land allocation agreement of Ahmedabad property, the Company was required to complete the construction within two years from the date of allotment i.e. by 23 March 2010. During the previous year, the Company had applied to the State Government of Gujarat for an extension of the construction period upto 19 June 2018. The management does not anticipate any problem in obtaining extension of the completion deadline for the project.

57. The Group has an investment of Rs. 4,000.00 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 4,000.00 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 4,000.00 lacs) and has also provided a loan of Rs. 29,812.59 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 23,057.46 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 19,817.25 lacs) to Kujjal Builders Private Limited (KBPL) which is a Joint Venture of the Group with 50% shareholding. The Group has entered in to a Joint Venture for the hotel property at Chandigarh. The audited financial statements of KBPL show accumulated losses of Rs. 16,912.50 lacs as at 31 March 2017 (31 March 2016: Rs. 10,669.98 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 4,365.19 lacs). Based on equity method of accounting, the Group's 50% share of accumulated losses of the joint venture have been adjusted against investment by Rs. 4,000 lacs (31 March 2016 : Rs. 4,000.00 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. 2,182.60 lacs) and loan amount by Rs. 4,456.25 lacs (31 March 2016 : Rs. 1,334.99 lacs; 1 April 2015: Rs. Nil).

Based on future projections and considering value of assets held by the joint venture, the management believes that the loan amount is fully recoverable. Also, the management may consider to convert the loan given to KBPL into equity share capital after taking necessary approvals from the relevant authorities. Accordingly, no provision has been made there against in these financial statements.

58. Management has decided to sell a piece of land and initiated the process of identifying a potential buyer. Further, based on market survey, the management expects to sell it at a value more than its carrying value. Hence, the same has been accordingly disclosed as an asset held for sale at its carrying amount of Rs. 1,618.77 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 1,618.77 lacs; 01 April 2015: Nil). Currently, the management is discussing with few potential buyers for the same and expects to materialize the sale.

59. Standards issued but not yet made effective

In March 2017, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017, notifying amendment to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'. This amendment is in accordance with the recent amendments made by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) to IAS 7, Statement of cash flows. The amendment is applicable to the Group from 1 April 2017.

Amendment to Ind AS 7:

The amendments to Ind AS 7 inter-alia require the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement

NOTE 60 : ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 OF ENTERPRISES:

Particulars	Net Assets, ie total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	Rupees	As % of Consoli-dated net assets	Rupees	As % of Consoli-dated profit or loss	Rupees	As % of Consoli-dated other compre-hensive income	Rupees	As % of Consoli-dated net assets
Parent								
Bharat Hotels Limited	107,972.30	115%	3,669.23	-225%	(7.08)	162%	3,662.15	-223.50%
Subsidiaries								
Apollo Zipper India Limited	24,376.46	26%	(2,285.07)	140%	1.69	-39%	(2,283.38)	139.36%
Jyoti Limited	(238.53)	0%	(20.53)	1%	—	0%	(20.53)	1.25%
Prima Buildwell Private Limited	(545.40)	-1%	(3.87)	0%	—	0%	(3.87)	0.24%
Prime Cellular Limited	3,612.78	4%	(45.75)	3%	—	0%	(45.75)	2.79%
The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust	1,390.27	1%	(294.06)	18%	—	0%	(294.06)	17.95%
Joint ventures (investment as per the equity method)								
Kujjal Builders Private Limited	—	0%	(3,122.28)	191%	1.02	-23%	(3,121.26)	190.49%
Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co.	—	0%		0%	—	0%	—	0.00%
Consolidation Adjustment/ Elimination	(42,528.77)	-45%	468.17	-29%	—	0%	468.17	-28.57%
TOTAL	**94,039.11**	100%	**(1,634.16)**	100%	**(4.37)**	100%	**(1,638.53)**	100%

NOTE 61 : IMPAIRMENT TESTING OF GOODWIL

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating divisions which represent the lowest level within the group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which is not higher than the Group's operating segments. The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each unit are as follows :

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Hotel operations at Kolkata property	5,141.35	5,141.35	5,141.35
Hotel operations at Srinagar property	3,268.10	3,268.10	3,268.10
	8,409.45	**8,409.45**	**8,409.45**
Units without significant goodwill	16.02	16.02	16.02
	8,425.47	**8,425.47**	**8,425.47**

Hotel operations at Kolkata property

The recoverable amount of this CGU is based on fair value less costs to sell, estimated using discounted cash flows. The fair value measurement has been categorised as Level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used.

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below. The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources.

(in percent)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	01 April 2015
Discount Rate	12	12	12
Average Room revenue (ARR) growth rate	5	5	5
Occupancy Rate	2	2	2
EBITDA growth rate	3	3	3

The discount rate is a post-tax measure estimated based on the weighted-average cost of capital.

The cash flow projections include specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter.

EBITDA has been estimated taking into account past experience, adjusted as follows:

- Revenue growth has been projected taking into account the average growth levels experienced over the past five years at its ither hotel properties and the estimated sales volume and price growth for the next five years. It has been assumed that the average room price would increase in line with forecast inflation over the next five years.

- Cost increase has been factored into the budgeted EBITDA, reflecting various operational costs in which the CGU operates which are assumed to grow in line with inflation over the years.

The estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeds its carrying amount by approximately Rs. 3,262.43 lacs (31 March 2016 : Rs. 1,999.07 lacs). Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in three key assumptions could cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount. The following table shows the percent by which these three assumptions would need to change individually for the estimated recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying amount.

	Changes required for recoverable amount to equal carrying amount (in percent)	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Discount Rate	1.77	1.05
Occupancy rate growth rate	(3.30)	(2.16)
Average Room revenue (ARR) growth rate	(5.22)	(3.80)

Hotel operations at Srinagar property

The recoverable amount of this CGU is based on fair value less costs to sell, estimated using valuation techniques by a registered valuer. The fair value measurement has been categorised as Level 2 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique used. For the purpose of valuation, cost approach has been used to determine the value of subject land/leasehold rights. Value in real estate is created by utility of the real estate and capacity to satisfy the needs and wants.

The value of land represents the value in exchange where the valuation of land and development reflects the value in exchange and the additional return for development of the land on account of holding cost, construction execution risk and operating risk for running and maintaining the property. The contributions to the valuation of land parcels are derived from general uniqueness of the land, age of the construction, location of the land, relatively limited supply, heritage value of the property and specific utility of a given site.

NOTE 62 : NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The Company holds 90% equity interest in a subsidiary of the Group. As per the agreement with the shareholder of the non- controlling interest, such shareholder shall not be responsible for any liabilities of the subsidiary company other than the liabilities specifically agreed to. The subsidiary company has accumulated losses of Rs. 13,242.54 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 9,525.89 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 5,138.91 lacs). In terms of the contractual arrangement with such shareholder, the Group has not allocated share of losses towards non-controlling interest.

Also, the subsidiary company had a revaluation reserve of Rs. 5,970.38 lacs arising out of revaluation exercise of certain fixed assets carried out in earlier years under previous GAAP. Although under Ind AS, such revaluation reserve has been transferred to retained earnings, however, the Group has allocated share of revaluation reserve aggregating to Rs. 597.04 lacs (31 March 2016: Rs. 597.04 lacs, 1 April 2015: Rs. 597.04 lacs) towards non-controlling interest on a conservative basis.

NOTE 63 : FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

These consolidated financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first the Group has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Group prepared its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). Accordingly, the Group has prepared consolidated financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Group's opening consolidated balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the Group's date of transition to Ind AS. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

a) Ind AS Optional exemptions

Deemed Cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets. However as per revision made in ITFG Bulletin no. 5 the unamortised amount of processing cost as at the date of the transition should be adjusted from the carrying amount of loan to arrive at its amortised cost.

Accordingly, the Group has elected to measures all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying values except for the adjustment allowed as per ITFG Bulletin no. 5.

Composite Leases

When a lease includes both land and building elements, a first time adopter may assess the classification of each element as finance or an operating lease at the date of transition to Ind AS on the basis of the facts and circumstances existing at that date. Accordingly, the Group has fair valued land and building components of leased property at Bangalore as at 31 March 2015 to assess the classification as finance or operating for both the components.

Investment in joint ventures

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to choose the previous GAAP carrying amount at the entity's date of transition to Ind AS to measure the investment in joint venturesas the deemed cost. Accordingly, the Group has opted to measure its investment in joint ventures at deemed cost i.e., previous GAAP carrying amount.

Long term foreign currency monetary items

Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to continue the policy adopted for the accounting for exchange differences arising on translation of the long-term foreign currency monetary items recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first Ind AS financial reporting period as per previous GAAP. Accordingly for exchange differences, arising on translation/ settlement of long-term foreign currency monetary items acquired before 1 April 2016, pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset, are adjusted to the cost of the asset.

Business Combinations

Ind AS 103, Business Combinations has not been applied to acquisition of subsidiaries, which are considered under Ind AS that occurred before 1 April 2015. Use of this exemption means that Indian GAAP carrying amount of assets and liabilities, that are required to be recognised under Ind AS, is their deemed cost at the date of the acquisition. After the date of the acquisition, measurement is in accordance with the respective Ind AS.

b) Ind AS mandatory exceptionsEstimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Group made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP: - Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

c) Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Reconciliation of total equity as reported previously (referred to as 'Previous GAAP') and as per Ind AS

Particulars	Notes to first time adoption	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per Previous GAAP		**99,588.55**	**104,332.62**
First time consolidation of trust	1	383.64	815.06
Joint ventures accounted for using equity method as per Ind AS	2	118.39	71.66
Finance lease income and its related impact	3	1,836.22	1,773.30
Proposed dividend including DDT thereon	4	685.96	457.31
Fair valuation of financial instruments - interest free security deposits paid/received	5	(366.56)	(356.08)
Ancilliary cost of borrowing as interest expense on borrowings	6	(223.67)	(434.58)
Lease equalisation reserve	10	(12.95)	—
Prior period items	7	(31.68)	(173.37)
Deferred tax adjustments	8	(6,226.08)	(6,241.68)
Total adjustments		**(3,836.72)**	**(4,088.37)**
Total equity as per Ind AS		**95,751.83**	**100,244.25**
Non-controlling interests		611.98	612.13
Total Equity		**96,363.81**	**100,856.38**

Reconciliation of net profit as reported previously (referred to as 'Previous GAAP') and the total comprehensive income as per Ind AS

Particulars	Notes for first time adoption	31 March 2016
Profit after tax as per Previous GAAP		**(4,044.40)**
Ancilliary cost of borrowing as interest expense on borrowings	6	210.91
First time consolidation of trust	1	(659.09)
Joint ventures accounted for using equity method as per Ind AS	2	257.61
Prior period items	7	141.69
Finance income recognised on Finance lease	3	62.92
Employee benefits- remeasurements (gain)/loss	9	(61.79)
Lease equalisation reserve	10	(12.95)
Fair valuation of interest free security deposits paid/received	5	(10.45)
Deferred tax adjustments	8	34.95
Total profit after tax as per Ind AS		**(4,080.61)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		42.63
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of joint ventures		2.87
Total comprehensive income for the year		**4,035.11)**

d) Notes to first-time adoption:

Note 1:
Interest free loans to trust are measured in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments i.e at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The loan amount is trued up every year with a corresponding credit to statement of profit and loss on account of finance income. The benefit of the interest free loan is measured as the difference between initial carrying value of the loan at fair value in accordance with Ind AS 109 and the loan amount advanced. The same is classified as a deemed investment in the trust which was written off in the standalone financial statements.

Further, based on the assessment carried out by the management under Ind AS 110, The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust has been assessed as an entity controlled by the Group. Accordingly, the assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses of The Lalit Suri Educational & Charitable Trust have been consolidated with the group on a line by line basis.

Resultingly, deemed investment written off amounting to Rs. 1,673.18 lacs and Rs. 1,900.85 lacs in the standalone financial statements as on April 1, 2015 and as on March 31, 2016 have been reversed, with an increase in the equity balance by an equal amount.

Also, in the standalone financial statements, an amount of Rs. 800.00 lacs was considered as provision for doubtful advances as on April 1, 2015 and the same was reversed in the financial year 2015-16. The provision amount has been eliminated as a part of consolidation process, with an increase in equity as on April1, 2015 and decrease in equity by Rs. 800.00 lacs as on March 31, 2016.

The surplus earned by the Trust has also been recognised amounting to Rs. 15.06 lacs as on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 155.97 lacs as on 31 March 2016.

The above adjustments have resulted in total impact of Rs. 2,488.24 lacs and Rs. 2,056.82 lacs in equity at April 1 2015 and 31 March 2016 respectively and a total impact of Rs. 659.09 lacs in consolidated statement of profit or loss for FY 2015-16.

Note: 2
The group holds 50% & 16.67% interest in Kujjal Builders Private Limited and Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co. respectively and exercises joint control over these entities. Under previous GAAP, the Group had proportionately consolidated its interest in Kujjal Builders Private Limited and Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co. in the consolidated financial statements. On transition to Ind AS, the Group has assessed that Kujjal Builders Private Limited and Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZ Co.Y are its Joint Ventures under Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements which are required to be accounted for using the equity method as against proportionate consolidation. For the application of equity method, the initial investment is measured as the aggregate of Ind AS amount of assets and liabilities that the Group had previously proportionately consolidated. On application of equity method, the balance of equity stands increased by Rs. 71.66 lacs and by Rs. 118.39 lacs at April 1 2015 and 31 March 2016 respectively.

Note : 3
AS 19 excluded lease agreements to use land from its scope. However, lease agreements to use land are within the scope of Ind AS 17. Accordingly, in accordance with principles set out in Ind AS 17, shops in World trade center and World trade tower given under lease have been determined to be a finance lease arrangement.

Accordingly, finance income on such leases has been recognised and rent income which was earlier recognised under previous GAAP has been derecognised having a net impact of Rs. 1,335.07 lacs on 1 April 2015 and of Rs. 49.02 lacs for the FY 2015 -16. Further, leasehold building which was earlier capitalised under previous GAAP amounting to Rs. 956.82 lacs has been decapitalised and recognised as finance lease receivable. Accordingly, depreciation on leasehold buildings has also been reversed amounting to Rs. 438.22 lacs as on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 14 lacs in the FY 2015 -16.

The above has resulted in a net impact of Rs. 1,773.30 lacs as on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 1,836.22 lacs as on 31 March 2016 in equity. Further, this has resulted an impact of Rs. 62.92 lacs in the net profit for the FY 2015 -16.

Note : 4

Under Indian GAAP, proposed dividends including DDT are recognised as a liability in the period to which they relate, irrespective of when they are declared/paid. Under Ind AS, a proposed dividend is recognised as a liability in the period in which it is declared by the Group (usually when approved by shareholders in a general meeting) or paid which happens after year end.

Therefore, the liability of Rs. 457.31 lacs for the year ended on 31 March 2015 recorded for proposed dividend has been derecognised on 1 April 2015 and the same has been recognised as an appropriation of profit in the FY 2015-16. Similarly, the proposed dividend for the year ended on 31 March 2016 of Rs. 685.96 lacs recognized under Indian GAAP has been reversed in the FY 2015-16.

Note : 5

Interest free security deposits paid/received were carried at nominal cost under previous GAAP. On application of Ind AS 109, all such financial assets are now being measured at amortised cost using effective rate of interest. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the amortised cost and Indian GAAP carrying amount these security deposits lacs has been recognised as prepaid rent. Correspondingly, interest income/expense on security deposits and amortisation of prepaid rent have also been accounted for.

The above recognition has a net impact of Rs. 356.08 lacs on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 11 lacs in the FY 2015 -16 accumulating to Rs. 366.56 lacs on 31 March 2016.

Note : 6

Under previous GAAP, ancillary costs associated with raising of funds are amortised on a straight line basis over the period of borrowings. Ind AS 109 requires transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings to be deducted from the carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These costs are recognised in the profit or loss over the tenure of the borrowing as part of the interest expense by applying the effective interest rate method. Also, under Ind AS borrowings are presented net of any ancillary costs associated with raising of debt, while under previous GAAP such ancillary costs were shown as prepayments.

Under previous GAAP, the Group had capitalised the processing cost as a part of the cost of the fixed assets. However as per revision made in ITFG Bulletin no. 5 the unamortised amount of processing cost as at the date of the transition should be adjusted from the carrying amount of loan to arrive at its amortised cost. As a consequence, to restate the carrying amount of loan in accordance with paragraph 10 of Ind AS 101, the carrying amount of fixed assets as at the date of the transition has been reduced by the amount of processing cost (net of cumulative depreciation impact). The difference between the adjustments to the carrying amount of loan and to fixed assets, respectively is recognised in the retained earnings as at 1 April 2015.

The above has a net impact of Rs. 434.58 lacs on 1 April 2015 and of an income being recognised in the FY 2015-16 of Rs. 210.91 lacs accumulating to a net increase of Rs. 223.67 lacs to equity on 31 March 2016.

Note : 7

Under Indian GAAP, Prior period items are shown separately on the face of statement of profit and loss in the year in which these are identified. However, Ind AS requires the recognition of such items in the period to which they relate.

Prior period items of Rs. 173.37 lacs which were earlier recognised in FY 2015-16, has now been adjusted against retained earnings on 1 April 2015. Further, period items of Rs. 141.69 lacs relating to FY 2015-16 identified in the current year has been recongised in FY 2015 -16 having a cumulative impact of Rs. 31.68 lacs on 31 March 2016.

Note : 8

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP. In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Group has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity. The net impact on deferred tax liabilities is of Rs. 6,241.68 lacs on 1 April 2015 and Rs. 6,226.08 lacs on 31 March 2016.

Note : 9

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Group recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised to retained earnings through OCI. Thus, remeasurements gains of Rs. 61.79 lacs has been reduced from the net profit of the FY 2015-16 and has been recognised in OCI at Rs. 42.64 lacs (net of tax). This has no resulting impact on equity.

Note : 10

As per the provisions of AS 19, lease rentals were accounted for on a straight line basis for certain premises obtained on lease having an escalation clause in the lease agreement. However, as per Ind AS 17, straight lining of lease rentals is not required in case lease rent escalation reflects expected inflation cost. The Group has determined that escalation rates in the existing agreements of leased premises are broadly in line with the inflation rates. Hence, lease equalisation charge of Rs. 12.95 lacs recognised under previous GAAP in the FY 2015 -16, has now been reversed.

Note : 11

As per the provisions of AS 20, grants received against fixed assets were accounted as a deduction form the gross value of the related asset. However, as per Ind AS 20, grant received against fixed assets is required to be recognised in the profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the assets. Accordingly, net book value fixed assets has been increased by Rs. 530.19 lacs (i.e. value of grant net of depreciation till date) on 1 April 2015 with a corresponding increase in the deferred government grant. Further, depreciation expense and government grant income have also been recognised of Rs. 266.80 lacs 1 April 2015 and Rs. 247.81 lacs on 31 March 2016. This has also resulted in an decrease in the depreciation charge as well grant income recognised by Rs. 18.99 lacs in the FY 2015-16.

The above has no resulting impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 12

AS 19 excluded lease agreements to use land from its scope. However, lease agreements to use land are within the scope of Ind AS 17. Basis lease assessment, land taken on lease at Jaipur has been determined to be an operating lease. Consequently, leasehold land having net book value of Rs. 2,323 lacs as at 1 April 2015 amounting to which earlier capitalised as fixed assets has now been reclassified as prepaid lease rent under the head other non current assets.

Further, as a result, depreciation charge of Rs. 26 lacs has been reduced and lease rent expenses have been increase with an equal amount. This has no resulting impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 13
Ind AS 12 requires classification of MAT credit as Deferred tax asset. Accordingly, the Group has reclassified MAT credit amounting to Rs. 1,585.88 lacs to Deferred tax asset as at the transition date. Further, MAT credit as at 31 March 2016 amounting to Rs. 2,813.98 lacs has been reclassified as Deferred tax asset. This has no resulting impact on equity or net profit.

Note : 14
In earlier years, the Group carried out a revaluation of a part of its fixed assets which resulted in an upward valuation of fixed assets amount. As per the requirements of IGAAP, a revaluation reserve amounting to Rs. 37,377.70 lacs was lying under the head 'reserves and surplus' as on the date of the transition. Under Ind AS, the Group has adopted cost model approach for the measurement of the cost of the fixed assets. Accordingly, revaluation reserve of Rs. 37,377.70 lacs has been transferred to retained earnings as on the date of the transition. This transfer of reserve has no resulting impact on the equity or net profit. Further, deferred tax related impact has been explained at note 7 above.

Note : 15
The Group operates a customer reward points programme in its Hotel business. The programme allows customers to accumulate points on bookings. The points can be redeemed by the customers for future bookings. Under Indian GAAP, the group created a provision towards its liability under the programme.

Under Ind AS, sales consideration received has been allocated between the booking revenue and the reward points issued. The consideration allocated to the customer reward points has been deferred and will be recognised as revenue when the reward points are redeemed or lapsed. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 26 lacs and Rs. 42 lacs which were earlier recognised as provisions, have now been disclosed as deferred revenue on 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 respectively. This has no resulting impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 16
The Group has reclassified certain items of assets and liabilities to comply with the requirements of Ind AS. This has no resulting impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 17
Under Indian GAAP, sale of goods was presented as net of excise duty. However, under Ind AS, sale of goods includes excise duty. Excise duty on sale of goods is separately presented on the face of statement of profit and loss. Thus sale of goods under Ind AS has increased by Rs. 38.31 lacs with a corresponding increase in other expense. This has no impact on equity and net profit.

Note : 18
The transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has not made a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SUBSIDIARIES/ASSOCIATE COMPANIES/JOINT VENTURES

FORM AOC-1

(Pursuant to first provisio to sub section (3) of Section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014)

PART "A" : SUBSIDIARIES

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of Subsidiary			
		Apollo Zipper India Limited	Jyoti Limited	Prime Buidwell Pvt. Limited	Prime Cellular Limite
1	Reporting period	1-4-2016 to 31-3-2017	1-4-2016 to 31-3-2017	1-4-2016 to 31-3-2017	1-4-2016 to 31-3-2017
2	Reporting Currency	INR	INR	INR	INR
3	Share Capital	8,087,100	6,300,400	30,100,000	400,000,000
4	Reserves & Surplus	(583,890,023)	(76,826,848)	(84,640,352)	(34,146,836)
5	Total Assets	4,097,149,098	12,201,445	24,628,096	695,379,911
6	Total Liabilities	4,097,149,098	12,201,445	24,628,096	695,379,911
7	Investments	—	—	—	400,000,000
8	Turnover	479,061,423	5,000,000	3,710,132	20,985,554
9	Profit / (Loss) before Taxation	(228,507,231)	(954,645)	(386,834)	(4,575,224)
10	Provision for Taxation	—	1,098,452	—	—
11	Profit / (Loss) after Taxation	(228,507,231)	(2,053,097)	(386,834)	(4,575,224)
12	Proposed Dividend	—	—	—	—
13	% of Shareholding	90%	99.99%	99.99%	99.60%

PART "B": ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

Sl. No	Particulars	Name of Joint Ventures	
		Kujjal BuildersPrivate Limited *	Cavern Hotels & Resorts FZCo. **
1	Latest Audited Balance sheet date	1-4-2016 to 31-3-2017	1-4-2016 to 31-3-2017
2	Shares held by the company on the year end		
	Number	—	—
	Amount of Investment	—	—
	Extent of Holding %		
3	Description of how there is significant influence	JV of Prime Cellular Ltd.	JV of Prima Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.
4	Reason why not consolidated	N.A.	N.A.
5	Net worth attributable to shareholding	(891,250,394)	(133,024,141)
6	Profit / Loss for the year		
	i Considered in Consolidation	(312,227,714)	—
	ii Not Considered in Consolidation	(312,227,714)	(24,863)

* 50.00 % shares held by Prime Cellular Ltd. (subsidiary of the Company)
** 16.67 % shares held by Prima Buildwell Pvt. Ltd.(wholly owned subsidiary of the Company)
In case of Joint Venture i.e. Cavern Hotel & Resorts FZ Co, unaudited financial statements, as certified by the Management, have been considered

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

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

Sd/-
Ms. Divya Suri Singh
Executive Director
(DIN 00004559)

Sd/-
Ms. Deeksha Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005367)

Sd/-
Mr. Keshav Suri
Executive Director
(DIN 00005370)

Sd/-
Madhav Sikka
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sandeep Chandna
Company Secretary
M. No. FCS-6345

Place : New Delhi
Date : 21 July, 2017