

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Daman Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Daman Hospitality Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
4. 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.
5. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these financial statements are free from material misstatement.



Daman Hospitality Private Limited Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 including Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its loss (financial performance 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

9. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
10. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) we have sought, 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
 - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as at 31 March 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as at 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 23 April 2018 as per Annexure B expressed unmodified opinion.;




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Daman Hospitality Private Limited Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

- 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 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company, as detailed in Note 31(i) to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 which are not relevant to these financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

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


per **Nikhilesh Nagar**
Partner
Membership No.: 79597

Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 April 2018

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Daman Hospitality Private Limited Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Daman Hospitality Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the Property, Plant and Equipment is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'Property, plant and equipment') are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 of the Act. Further the Company is exempt from Section 186, accordingly, the provision of clause 3 (iv) of the Order relating to Section 186 is not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, 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.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii)(a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.



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Daman Hospitality Private Limited Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

Annexure A (Contd)

- (b) The dues outstanding in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Statement of Disputed Dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹)	Amount paid under Protest (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Rs.1,086.68 Lakhs (Includes Interest of Rs.260.98 Lakhs)	Nil	FY 2008-2009	ITAT

- (viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or bank or government. The Company has defaulted in repayment of dues to debenture-holders during the year, which is detailed below:

Daman Hospitality Private Limited	Daman Hospitality Private Limited	Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Debentures- Interest on 15% Fully Convertible Debentures- Series A	Rs 1,550.57 Lakhs	From April 2010 Onwards

- (ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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

Nikhilesh Nagar
per **Nikhilesh Nagar**
Partner
Membership No.: 79597

Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 April 2018

**Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements**

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Daman Hospitality Private Limited, on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Daman Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the company of as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the company's business, including adherence to 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by (ICAI) and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR included obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition 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.



Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

Annexure B (Contd)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, 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 over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

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

Nagor
per **Nikhilesh Nagar**
Partner
Membership No.: 79597

Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 April 2018

Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Balance Sheet As At 31st March, 2018

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.1	38,920.56	40,339.24
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress	2.2	187.42	-
(c) Intangible Assets	2.3	7.51	13.90
(d) Intangible Assets under Development	2.4	-	28.48
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	3	0.25	0.25
(ii) Other Financial Assets	4	741.21	694.61
(f) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	2,177.04	2,692.67
(g) Other Non-Current Assets	6	72.73	22.65
Total Non Current Assets		42,106.72	43,791.80
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	7	11.05	81.80
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	8	533.57	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	9	0.71	16.61
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	100.92	133.65
(iv) Other Financial Assets	11	11.70	69.99
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	12	137.56	214.52
(d) Other Current Assets	13	1,521.50	1,550.86
Total Current Assets		2,317.01	2,067.43
TOTAL ASSETS		44,423.73	45,859.23
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	14	3,935.15	3,927.70
(b) Other Equity	15	4,693.09	5,011.15
		8,628.24	8,938.85
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	5.30	7.32
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	223.19	362.43
(b) Provisions	18	5.98	27.75
Total Non Current Liabilities		234.47	397.50
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	33,535.28	20,213.28
(ii) Trade Payables	20	119.73	330.73
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	21	1,885.14	15,655.65
(b) Other Current Liabilities	22	17.74	316.27
(c) Provisions	23	3.13	6.96
Total Current Liabilities		35,561.02	36,522.88
Total Liabilities		35,795.49	36,920.38
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		44,423.73	45,859.23

The accompanying Significant Accounting Policies and notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As Per Our Report of Even Date

For Walker Chandio & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013


Nikhilesh Nagar

Partner

Membership No. 79597



Place : Mumbai

Date : 23rd April 2018

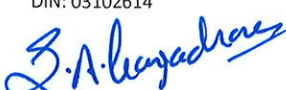
For and on behalf of the Board


Manoj Jain

Director

Director

DIN: 03102614


Saurabh Gangadhare

Company Secretary

ACS No. A49743

Place : Mumbai

Date : 20th April 2018


Sunil Nair

Director

Director

DIN: 00363692


Hardik Dhebar

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Financial Officer



Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss For The Year Ended 31st March, 2018

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31st March, 2018	Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Revenue:			
Revenue from Operations	24	3,536.24	5,305.14
Other Income	25	452.60	101.34
Total Income		3,988.84	5,406.48
Expenses:			
Cost of Material Consumed	26	230.62	451.65
Changes in Inventories of Stock in Trade	27	19.94	(3.78)
Employee Benefits Expense	28	475.97	837.02
Finance Costs	29	585.69	1,837.23
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	2	1,461.15	1,464.06
Other Expenses	30	1,444.93	2,205.17
Total Expenses		4,218.30	6,791.35
Loss Before Exceptional Item and Tax		(229.46)	(1,384.87)
Exceptional item gain (Refer Note 45)	45	(416.57)	-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		187.11	(1,384.87)
Tax Expense:			
- Current Tax	5	-	-
- Deferred Tax		(513.18)	(409.48)
Total Tax Expenses		(513.18)	(409.48)
Loss After Tax		(326.07)	(975.39)
Other comprehensive Profit /(Loss)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of Profit and Loss			
Remeasurement benefits of defined benefit plans	32 (III)	7.95	(0.01)
Income tax relating to above items	41	(2.45)	-
Total Other Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the year		5.50	(0.01)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year		(320.57)	(975.40)
Earnings per equity share (Nominal value of Rs.10/- Each)			
- Basic & Diluted	34	(0.85)	(2.54)

The accompanying Significant Accounting Policies and notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As Per Our Report of Even Date

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Nikhilesh Nagar

Nikhilesh Nagar

Partner

Membership No. 79597



Place : Mumbai

Date : 23rd April 2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Manoj Jain

Manoj Jain

Director

DIN: 03102614

Saurabh Gangadhare

Saurabh Gangadhare

Company Secretary

ACS No. A49743

Place : Mumbai

Date : 20th April 2018

Sunil Nair

Sunil Nair

Director

DIN: 00363692

Hardik Dhebar

Hardik Dhebar

Chief Financial Officer



Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31st March, 2018

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2018	Year Ended 31st March, 2017
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax	187.11	(1,384.87)
Adjustments For:		
Finance Costs	1,461.15	1,464.06
Interest Income	585.68	1,837.23
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment / CWIP	(51.78)	(48.69)
Exceptional Item	(2.61)	13.23
Bad Debts W/off	(416.57)	-
Rent income arising on fair valuation of security deposits received	1.05	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	(231.78)	(51.01)
	-	(0.01)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	1,532.26	1,829.94
Adjustments For :		
Trade Receivables	15.91	54.06
Inventories	70.75	98.31
Other Financial Assets	58.29	91.56
Other Current Assets	29.36	(1,393.06)
Loans and Advances & Other Assets	48.88	(0.85)
Other Financial Liabilities	(362.59)	79.26
Other Current Liabilities	(219.85)	91.02
Provisions	(17.67)	0.71
Trade Payables & Other Liabilities	(211.00)	65.83
Cash Generated from Operations	944.34	916.78
Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	76.97	(41.21)
Net Cash Flow Generated From Operating Activities (A)	1,021.31	875.57
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	(226.29)	(45.68)
Proceed from sale of Property Plant and Equipment	5.40	1.48
Investments in Long Term Fixed Deposit	-	(0.20)
Investment in Mutual Funds	(533.57)	-
Interest Received	5.18	5.05
Net Cash Flow Used In Investing Activities (B)	(749.28)	(39.35)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	-	10.50
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	(13,301.83)	(1,191.40)
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	19,332.00	2,903.00
Repayment of Short Term Borrowings	(6,010.00)	(827.00)
Finance Costs	(324.93)	(1,724.38)
Net Cash Flow Used In Financing Activities (C)	(304.76)	(829.28)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents(A + B + C)	(32.73)	6.94
Cash & Cash Equivalents As At Beginning of the Year	133.65	126.71
Cash & Cash Equivalents As At End of the Year	100.92	133.65

Cash and Cash Equivalent (Refer Note 10)

Notes :

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS- 7 on statement of Cash Flow issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- Figures in bracket indicate Cash Outflow

As Per Our Report of Even Date
For Walker Chandio & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Reg. No. 001076N/N500013


Nikhilesh Nagar
Partner
Membership No. 79597



Place : Mumbai
Date : 23rd April 2018

For and on behalf of the Board


Manoj Jain
Director
DIN: 03102614


Sunil Nair
Director
DIN: 00363692


Saurabh Gangadhare
Company Secretary
ACS No. A49743
Place : Mumbai


Harsh Dhebar
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 20th April 2018



Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31st March, 2018

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs) Amount
Balance as on 1st April, 2016	3,927.70
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-
As at 31st March, 2017	3,927.70
Balance as on 1st April, 2017	3,927.70
Changes in Equity Share Capital	7.45
As at 31st March, 2018	3,935.15

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus					Other Comprehensive Profit/(Loss)	Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Capital Contribution			
Balance as on 1st April, 2016	12,403.43	(7,141.29)	528.32	127.14		(1.05)	5,916.55
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) On Defined Employee Benefits, net of tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	(0.01)
Guarantee Charges	-	-	-	70.00	-	-	70.00
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	-	(975.39)	-	-	-	-	(975.39)
Balance as on 31st March, 2017	12,403.43	(8,116.68)	528.32	197.14		(1.06)	5,011.15
Balance as on 1st April, 2017	12,403.43	(8,116.68)	528.32	197.14		(1.06)	5,011.15
Changes in Other equity for the year ended 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) On Defined Employee Benefits, net of tax effect	-	-	-	-	-	5.50	5.50
Issue of Shares - Conversion of Fully Convertible Debentures	327.94	-	(335.40)	-	-	-	(7.46)
Guarantee Charges	-	-	-	9.98	-	-	9.98
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	-	(326.07)	-	-	-	-	(326.07)
Balance as on 31st March, 2018	12,731.37	(8,442.75)	192.92	207.12		4.44	4,693.10

As Per Our Report of Even Date

For Walker Chandiook & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Reg. No. 001076N/N5000013

Nikhil

Nikhilish Negar

Partner

Membership No. 79597

Place : Mumbai

Date : 23rd April 2018



For and on behalf of the Board

Manoj Jain
Manoj Jain
Director
DIN: 03102614

Saurabh Gangadhare
Saurabh Gangadhare
Company Secretary
ACS No. A49743
Place : Mumbai
Date : 20th April 2018

Sunil Nair
Sunil Nair
Director
DIN: 90363692

Haridk Dhebar
Haridk Dhebar
Chief Financial Officer



1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES COMPANY OVERVIEW

Daman Hospitality Pvt. Ltd., incorporated in the year 2007 under the provision of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is in the business of hotels, resorts, recreation centers, banquets halls, conference hall, convention halls, business centers, restaurants, beauty parlor.

a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

i) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements ("financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereafter referred to as the "Ind AS") as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the Financial Statements.

ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values.

iii) Rounding of Amounts

All the amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are presented in Indian Rupees have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise states. The amount '0' denotes amount less than ₹ one thousand.

iv) Current and Non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act

b) Property, plant and equipment (including Capital work-in- progress)

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price and expenditures directly attributable to bringing them into working condition for its intended use. Freehold land and capital work in progress are carried at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided under the straight line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 ("Act"), and management believes that useful life of assets are same as those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the Original cost of the asset. The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gain or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible Assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are stated at acquisition cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebate less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price and any expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight- line basis from date they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on number of factors including the effect of obsolesce, demand, competition and other economic factors and level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets.

Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight- line basis from date they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on number of factors including the effect of obsolesce, demand, competition and other economic factors and level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. Intangible asset under work in progress represents software under development.



d) **Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease, transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

As a Lessee

Leases in which significant portion of the risk and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payment made under operating lease are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on straight-line-basis over the period of the lease unless the payment are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increase.

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.

As a Lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature

e) **Inventories**

Consumables, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost computed on weighted average basis or net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. The cost of inventories comprises cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is estimated selling price in ordinary course of business less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

f) **Borrowings**

Borrowing is initially recognized at net of transaction costs incurred and measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Effective Interest Methods

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest expenses over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payment (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

g) **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.

i. **Revenue from Sale Service**

Revenue from sale of services is recognized as and when the services agreed are rendered, net of discount to the customers and amount collected on behalf of third parties such as service tax, gst, luxury tax.

ii. **Revenue from Sale of goods**

Revenue from sales of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Sale comprise sale of food and beverages relating to hospitality operations.

iii. **Dividend and interest income**

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the amortized cost and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

h) **Employee Benefits:**

Short-term employee benefits

The amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-employment benefits

Defined benefit plan

The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);

Net interest expenses ; and
Remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Defined Contribution Plan

Payments to defined contribution benefit plans are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which employee renders related service.

i) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions and balances

i. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end are restated at the closing rate of exchange prevailing on the reporting date.

ii. Any exchange difference arising on account of settlement of foreign currency transactions and restatement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

j) Income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date. The tax liabilities are presented as net of advance tax for that particular assessment year.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities used in the computation of taxable profit and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are off set where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

k) Earning Per Share

Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the Financial Year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share are the net profit for the period.

Diluted earnings per share

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 is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

l) Financial Instruments

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

i) Financial Assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized using trade date accounting.



B. Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

C. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies the expected credit loss model for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The twelve- months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible with twelve months after the reporting date); or
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 months ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

ii) **Financial Liabilities**

Initial Recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at FVTPL :

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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. Amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.

Financial Liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Where the terms of a financial liability is re-negotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss; measured as a difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of equity instrument issued.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

m) **Significant management judgments in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty**

The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/ materialized.



The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing on the reporting date.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date to evaluate whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using 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.

Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

Recoverability of trade receivables

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counter party, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

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

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one, or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Defined benefit obligation

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.



Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Note No. 2.1 - Property, Plant and Equipments

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)										
	Freehold Land	Building	Electrical Equipments	Plant and Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Feeder Boat	Computer & Accessories	Total		
GROSS BLOCK											
Cost as at 1st April, 2016	625.26	35,028.69	4,974.15	1,144.94	2,555.89	60.08	46.24	197.19	44,632.44		
Additions	-	-	44.50	149.07	54.73	13.61	-	2.06	263.98		
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	(6.36)	(1.13)	(16.65)	-	-	-	(24.14)		
As At 31st March, 2017	625.26	35,028.69	5,012.30	1,292.88	2,593.97	73.69	46.24	199.25	44,872.28		
As At 1st April, 2017	625.26	35,028.69	5,012.30	1,292.88	2,593.97	73.69	46.24	199.25	44,872.28		
Additions	-	-	-	28.33	6.27	-	-	4.27	38.87		
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(34.45)	-	-	(34.45)		
As At 31st March, 2018	625.26	35,028.69	5,012.30	1,321.21	2,600.24	39.24	46.24	203.52	44,876.70		
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION											
as at 1st April, 2016	-	1,086.08	973.05	170.52	618.05	43.57	31.47	166.28	3,089.02		
Reverse Charge For The Year	-	569.06	472.61	76.71	301.27	7.47	4.39	21.94	1,453.45		
Reverse Charge on Disposal	-	-	(1.81)	(0.30)	(7.32)	-	-	-	(9.43)		
As at 31st March, 2017	-	1,655.14	1,443.85	246.93	912.00	51.04	35.86	188.22	4,533.04		
As At 1st April, 2017	-	1,655.14	1,443.85	246.93	912.00	51.04	35.86	188.22	4,533.04		
Reverse Charge For The Year	-	569.06	475.70	91.31	306.06	5.80	4.39	2.44	1,454.76		
Reverse Charge on Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	(31.66)	-	-	(31.66)		
As at 31st March, 2018	-	2,224.20	1,919.55	338.24	1,218.06	25.18	40.25	190.66	5,956.14		
NET BLOCK											
As At 31st March, 2018	625.26	32,804.49	3,092.75	982.97	1,382.18	14.06	5.99	12.86	38,920.56		
As At 31st March, 2017	625.26	33,373.55	3,568.45	1,045.95	1,681.97	22.65	10.38	11.03	40,339.24		

Note: Refer Note 16 for assets pledged as security against borrowing

Note No. 2.2 - CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at 31st March, 2017		
Additions	-	-
As at 31st March, 2018	187.42	187.42
Capital Work in Progress		
As At 31st March 2018		187.42



Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

Note No. 2.3 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Software	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at 1st April, 2016	60.72	60.72
Additions	4.83	4.83
Disposals	-	-
As at 31st March, 2017	65.55	65.55
As at 1st April, 2017	65.55	65.55
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31st March, 2018	65.55	65.55
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
As at 1st April, 2016	41.04	41.04
Amortisation For The Year	10.61	10.61
Reverse Charge on Disposal	-	-
As at 31st March, 2017	51.65	51.65
As at 1st April, 2017	51.65	51.65
Amortisation For The Year	6.39	6.39
Reverse Charge on Disposal	-	-
As at 31st March, 2018	58.04	58.04
NET BLOCK		
As at 31st March, 2018	7.51	7.51
As at 31st March, 2017	13.90	13.90

Note No. 2.4 - INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Software	Total
GROSS BLOCK		
As at 1st April, 2017	28.48	28.48
Additions	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	(28.48)	(28.48)
As at 31st March, 2018	-	-
Capital Work in Progress		
As at 31st March, 2018	-	-
As at 31st March, 2017	28.48	28.48



3 Investments - Non Current

Particulars	Nos		As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17	31.03.18	31.03.17
Investment Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income				
Unquoted fully paid Equity Shares				
The Saraswat Co-op. Bank Limited of Rs. 10/- each	2,500	2,500	0.25	0.25
Total	2,500	2,500	0.25	0.25

Particulars	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Aggregate Amount of Unquoted Investments	0.25	0.25

4 Other Financials Assets - Non Current

Particulars	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
a) Fixed Deposit **	460.47	460.47
b) Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	280.74	234.14
Total	741.21	694.61

** Represent Fixed Deposit given against Bank Guarantee given by the Company to Customs (favouring the president of India) for import of hotel equipments & furniture under Export Promotion Guarantee Scheme amounting to Rs. 380.02 lakhs. The company expects that the amount of revenue required to waive these liability would be achieved.

5 Deferred Tax

Particulars	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Deferred Tax Liability:		
Property Plant and Equipments (A)	(3,873.59)	(3,365.88)
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Accrued Compensation to Employee	2.81	10.74
Carryforward Losses (B)	6,047.82	6,047.81
Net Deferred Tax (Liability)/Assets (A-B)	2,177.04	2,692.67

Particulars	For the Year Ended	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
(Credit)/ charge in statement of Profit and Loss	(513.18)	(409.48)
(Credit)/ charge in statement of Other Comprehensive Income	(2.45)	(0.00)
Total Deferred Tax	(515.63)	(409.48)

Refer Note : 41 for detail Disclosure

Note: The Company has recognized deferred tax assets on carried forward losses based on the reasonable certainty of future taxable profit which sufficient to offset the carried forward losses on which deferred tax assets has been created.

6 Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
(a) Capital Advances		
Unsecured Considered good	231.98	178.39
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(168.78)	(168.78)
(b) Prepaid Expenses	63.20	9.61
(c) Others Loans & Advances	3.78	7.28
	5.75	5.76
Total	72.73	22.65

7 Inventories

Particulars	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Traded Goods	-	19.94
Stores and Spares	11.05	61.86
Total	11.05	81.80



8 Investments - Current

Particulars			Face Value per Unit (in Rs.)	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Current Year	Previous Year		As at	
	Nos.	Nos.		31.03.18	31.03.17
<u>Investments Measured At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss</u>					
Investments in Mutual Fund					
Reliance Medium Term Fund Liquid	21,582.50	-	10.00	533.57	-
Total				533.57	

9 Trade Receivables

Particulars			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at	
			31.03.18	As at 31.03.17
Unsecured considered good				
Trade Receivables			0.71	16.61
Total			0.71	16.61

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at	
			31.03.18	As at 31.03.17
(i) Balances with Banks in Current Accounts			100.28	131.02
(ii) Cash on Hand			0.64	2.31
(iii) Cheques on Hand			-	0.32
Total			100.92	133.65

11 Other Financial Assets - Current

Particulars			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at	
			31.03.18	As at 31.03.17
<u>(Unsecured, Considered Good Unless Otherwise Stated)</u>				
Unbilled Revenue			-	57.75
Security deposit			11.70	12.24
Total			11.70	69.99

12 Current Tax (Net)

Particulars			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at	
			31.03.18	As at 31.03.17
Income Tax Receivable			137.56	214.52
Total			137.56	214.52

13 Other Current Assets

Particulars			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at	
			31.03.18	As at 31.03.17
Balances with Statutory Authorities*			1,448.30	1,466.50
Prepaid Expenses			29.23	40.58
Advance to Creditors			43.97	43.48
Other Advances			-	0.30
Total			1,521.50	1,550.86

*Includes Rs. 1448.30 Lakhs deposited with Bombay High Court as a security for petition filed by the Debentures holders of the company.



14 Equity Share Capital

Equity Share Capital	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	Number	Rs. in Lakhs	Number	Rs. in Lakhs
Authorised				
Voting class of Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	58,499,995	5,850.00	58,499,995	5,850.00
Non Voting Class A Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	1,500,000	150.00	1,500,000	150.00
50 Non Voting Class B Equity Shares of Rs 1 each	50	0.00	50	0.00
Total	60,000,045	6,000.00	60,000,045	6,000.00
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up shares				
Voting class of Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	38,401,918	3,840.19	38,401,918	3,840.19
Non Voting Class A Equity Shares of Rs 10 each	949,620	94.96	875,088	87.51
Non Voting Class B Equity Shares of Rs 1 each	28	0.00	28	0.00
Total	39,351,566	3,935.15	39,277,034	3,927.70

a Reconciliation of the shares at the Beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	No.	Rs. in Lakhs	No.	Rs. in Lakhs
Equity Shares				
At the Beginning of the Year	39,277,034	3,927.70	39,277,034	3,927.70
Issued During the Year	74,532	7.45	-	-
Bought Back During the Year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the End of the Year	39,351,566	3,935.16	39,277,034	3,927.70

b Terms/Rights Attached to Equity Shares

The Company has three classes of equity shares:

A) Voting Equity Shares:

Each voting equity share has a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. Shares are transferable for one holder to another with the consent of rest of the shareholders. Dividends will be proposed and distributed equally among all the shareholders. The voting equity shares have a right to equal allocation in the distribution of surplus asset of the Company on its liquidation.

B) Non Voting Class A Equity Shares (NVCAE Shares):

Each Non Voting Class A Equity Shares has a par value of Rs 10 each. These are non voting and non participating shares. They are entitled to 20% of dividends of the Company, and if holders thereof own less than 15,00,000 NVCAE shares, then those shares will be entitled to their pro-rata portion of that 20% of the dividends of the Company.

C) Non Voting Class B Equity Shares (NVCBE Shares):

Each Non Voting Class B Equity Shares has a par value of Re 1 each. These are non voting and non participating shares. The holder of NVCBE shares shall only claim to receive prorata with other NVCBE shares an aggregate amount of distribution equal to Rs. 4.90 Lakhs which shall be allocable between all NVCBE shares.

c Details of Shareholders Holding More Than 5% Shares In The Company

Equity Shares	As at 31st March, 2018		As at 31st March, 2017	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Delta Corp Ltd - Holding Company	33,609,679	85.41%	33,471,667	85.22%
Manvage Holdings Ltd	2,587,920	6.58%	2,570,778	6.55%



Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018
15 Other Equity



Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31.03.2018	31.03.2017
a) Securities Premium Reserve		
Opening Balance	12,403.43	12,403.43
(+) : Addition during the year	327.94	-
Closing Balance	12,731.37	12,403.43
b) Capital Contribution		
Opening Balance	197.14	127.14
(+) : Addition during the year	9.98	70.00
Closing Balance	207.12	197.14
c) Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments		
Opening Balance	528.32	528.32
Addition/ (Deletion) during the year	(335.40)	-
Closing Balance	192.92	528.32
d) Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	(1.06)	(1.05)
(+) : Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	5.50	(0.01)
Closing Balance	4.44	(1.06)
e) Retained Earning		
Opening Balance	(8,116.68)	(7,141.29)
(+) : Net Profit / (Loss) For the Current Year	(326.07)	(975.39)
Closing Balance	(8,442.76)	(8,116.68)
Total	4,693.09	5,011.15



16 Borrowings

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Secured Borrowings		
Term Loans		
Vehicle Loan (Refer Note A)	5.30	7.32
Total	5.30	7.32

Note : A		
Vehicle Loans are :		
1) From Bank - Terms of Loan Repayment		
Outstanding balance as at balance sheet date carry Interest @ 9.50% p.a. no repayments in varying monthly installments after 12 months.		
First pari pasu charge by way of hypothecation to and charges in favour of Bank by way first and exclusive charge the vehicle for the due payment and repayment of the loan	5.30	7.32

17 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Security Deposit from Related Party	223.19	362.43
Total	223.19	362.43

18 Provision

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Gratuity (Refer Note 32)	5.98	27.75
Total	5.98	27.75



19 Borrowing - Current

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
<u>Unsecured Loan</u>		
From a Related Party		
- Repayable on demand and interest free	33,535.28	20,213.28
Total	33,535.28	20,213.28

20 Trade Payables

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
a) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises*	1.07	10.41
b) Related Party Payable	25.94	-
c) Others	92.72	320.32
Total	119.73	330.73

Details of due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
The Principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	0.41	9.95
The Interest amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	0.66	0.46
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the 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 the MSMED Act, 2006	0.20	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	0.66	0.46
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 MSMED Act 2006	-	-

Due to micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been indentified on the basis of information available with the Company.

21 Other Financials Liabilities - Current

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt (Refer Note 16)	2.02	13,202.87
Interest Accrued and Due on Borrowings	1,550.57	1,967.13
Employee Benefits	20.02	91.06
Unamortised portion of security deposit received	75.07	216.81
Others Payable**	35.20	40.50
Payable Against Capital Assets	1.00	4.94
Provision for Expenses	201.26	132.34
Total	1,885.14	15,655.65

** include retention payable of Rs. 15.63 Lakhs (Previous year 31.36 lakhs) and security deposit of Rs. 19.56 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 9.12 Lakhs)

22 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Duties and Taxes	12.84	23.32
Advances from Customers	4.90	292.95
Total	17.74	316.27

23 Provisions - Current

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Leave Encashment (Refer Note 32)	3.13	6.96
Total	3.13	6.96

24 Revenue From Operations

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year Ended	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Sale of Product	731.66	1,370.81
Sale of Service	3,182.04	3,934.33
Less: Goods & Service Tax (GST)	(377.46)	-
Total	3,536.24	5,305.14

25 Other Income

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year Ended	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
<u>Interest Income on Amortised Cost :</u>		
- Fixed Deposit with Bank	51.78	48.69
<u>Other Non Operating Income:</u>		
Rent Income	231.77	51.01
Interest Income on Tax Refund	12.54	-
Foreign Exchange Fluctuations Gains	-	0.01
Gain on Investment	106.01	-
Insurance Claim Received	40.00	-
Profit on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	2.61	-
Miscellaneous Income	7.89	1.63
Total	452.60	101.34



26 Cost of Material Consumed

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Cost of Food and Beverages	39.10	77.96
Raw, Material, Stores and Spares Consumed	191.52	373.69
Total	230.62	451.65

27 Changes in Inventories of Stock in Trade

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Opening Stock	19.94	16.16
Less: Closing Stock	-	19.94
Total	19.94	(3.78)

28 Employee Benefit Expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Salaries and Incentives	381.70	681.55
Contribution to Provident fund (Refer Note 32)	24.43	43.65
Gratuity (Refer Note 32)	12.11	-
Leave encashment	0.85	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	56.88	111.82
Total	475.97	837.02

29 Finance Cost

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Interest Expenses on Term Loan	323.90	1,692.73
Interest Other than Term Loan	0.79	33.80
Other Finance Charges	261.00	110.70
Total	585.69	1,837.23

30 Other Expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31.03.18	31.03.17
Payment to Auditors (Refer Note 44)	8.80	9.44
Advertisement Expenses	123.13	278.84
Legal and Professional Fees	141.03	314.89
Loss on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	0.00	13.23
Water Charges	33.66	60.56
Power and Fuel	222.48	453.08
Insurance	16.24	14.38
Property Maintenance	46.02	71.56
Postage and Communication	6.66	13.34
Provision for Doubtful Debts	3.14	-
Repair and Maintenance		
- Buildings	371.47	303.52
- Machinery	90.04	85.75
- Others	89.15	99.14
Rent (Refer Note 43)	2.39	9.55
Guest Supplies & Amenities	40.09	63.43
Equipment Hire Charges	10.46	16.97
Rates and taxes	12.65	13.82
Travelling Expenses	8.12	18.16
Commssion to Travel Agent	68.68	29.27
Linen and Other Supplies	13.05	108.41
Bank Charges	11.12	14.23
Security Expenses	15.06	37.28
Printing & Stationery	9.97	21.53
Outsource Manpower Services	88.96	135.73
Bad Debts W/off	1.05	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	11.51	19.07
Total	1,444.93	2,205.17



31 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
(i) Contingent liabilities		
(a) Claims against the Company's Disputed Liabilities not Acknowledged as Debts		
- Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts -Custom liability (Refer Note 1)	380.02	380.02
- The CIT (Appeals) has ruled in favour of the Company, against which Income Tax Department has filed an appeal with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and the Company has filed a memorandum of cross objection, Pertaining to financial year 2008-09 (Refer Note 2)	1,086.68	1,086.68
- Outstanding Liability of Tax Deducted at Source as per Traces Website	11.87	11.62
	1,478.57	1,478.32
<p>Note 1 Represent Bank Guarantee given by the Company to Customs (favouring the President of India) for import of hotel equipments & furniture under Export Promotion Guarantee Scheme amounting to Rs.3,80,01,600/-. The Company expects that the amount of revenue required to waive these liability would be achieved.</p> <p>Note 2 Represents Income Tax Demand pertaining to financial year 2008-09. The Company had preferred an appeal against the said assessment order in front of CIT(Appeals). The CIT (Appeals) has ruled in favour of the Company, against which Income Tax Department has filed an appeal with Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) and the Company has filed a memorandum of cross objection.</p>		
(ii) Capital Commitments		
- Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of Advances)	5.79	2.26
- Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on goods other than capital account and not provided	148.55	51.37
- Other money for which the Company is contingently liable (Refer Note Below)	1,162.19	1,299.32
	1,316.53	1,352.95
<p>Being the additional interest (Connected with compulsorily convertible debentures) unrecognised on account of dispute has been shown as contingent liability. The Matter is disputed before court. The Company has been legally advised that consequent upon the action of the investors, including winding up petition of the Company, they are no longer entitled for such interest.</p>		



32 Employee Benefits :

Brief description of the Plans:

The Company has various schemes for employee benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity and Leave Encashment. The Company's defined contribution plans are Provident Fund (in case of certain employees). The Company has no further obligation beyond making the contributions to such plans.

A. Defined Benefit Plans

The Company's defined benefit plans include Gratuity (unfunded). The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 under which an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

I. Principal actuarial assumptions used:

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	As at	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.50%	6.81%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	15.00%	15.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	Indian Assured Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate
Expected Rate of return on Plan Assets (per annum)	NA	NA

II. Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particular	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current Service Cost	10.22	8.52
Net interest	1.89	1.42
Total Expenses / (Income) recognised in the Statement of Profit And Loss*	12.11	9.94

*The current service cost and the net interest expenses for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expenses' line item in the statement of profit & loss account.

III. Expenses Recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Gratuity (Unfunded)	
	2017-18	2016-17
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Year - Due to changes in financial assumptions	(0.25)	1.70
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Year - Due to experience adjustment	(7.70)	(1.69)
Net (Income)/Expense For the Period Recognized in OCI	(7.95)	0.01

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

iv. Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particular	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	2017-18	2016-17
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	27.75	18.12
Current Service Cost	10.22	8.52
Net interest Cost	1.89	1.42
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Year - Due to changes in financial assumptions	(0.25)	1.70
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Year - Due to experience adjustment	(7.70)	(1.69)
Net (Liability)/Asset Transfer Out	(25.93)	-
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	-	(0.32)
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	5.98	27.75



v. Cash flow projection: From the Employer

Particular	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	2017-18	2016-17
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
1st Following Year	0.14	2.02
2nd Following Year	0.93	1.87
3rd Following Year	0.88	2.93
4th Following Year	0.80	3.64
5th Following Year	0.74	3.61
Sum of Years 6 To 10	2.79	13.74
Sum of Years 11 and above	3.91	-

The Plan typically to expose the Company to actuarial risk such as Interest Risk, Longevity Risk and Salary Risk

a) Interest Risk : A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability

b) Longevity Risk : The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

c) Salary Risk : The present value of the defined plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan's participants will increase the plan's liability.

vi. Sensitivity Analysis

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	2017-18	2016-17
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	5.98	27.75
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(0.32)	(1.65)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	0.36	1.86
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.36	1.83
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(0.33)	(1.67)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.05)	(0.45)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.05	0.46

The above sensitivity analyses are based on change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

B. Defined contribution plans

The Company also has certain defined contribution plans. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plans are as follows:

Charge to the Statement of Profit and Loss based on contributions:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	2017-18	2016-17
Employer's contribution to Regional Provident Fund Office	24.43	43.65

C. Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave.

The amount of the provision of Rs 3.12 lakhs (31st March, 2017 Rs 6.96 lakhs) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Leave Encashment	
	2017-18	2016-17
Current Service Cost	(2.98)	(5.26)
Total Expenses / (Income) recognised in the Statement of Profit And Loss	(2.98)	(5.26)



33 Information in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard 24 on Related Party Disclosures.

(i) **Holding Company**

Delta Corp Limited (DCL)

(ii) **Companies that are directly/indirectly under Common Control**

- Delta Plesure Cruise Company Private Limited (DPCCPL)
- Highstreet Cruises and Entertainment Private Limited (HCEPL)

(iii) **Key Management Personnels (KMP):**

- Mr Sunil Krishnan Nair - Director (w.e.f 1st March, 2018)
- Mr. Manoj Jain - Director (w.e.f 1st March, 2018)
- Mr. Pragnesh Shah - Director (Resigned w.e.f 1st March, 2018)
- Mrs. Farzana Mojgani - Director (Resigned w.e.f 1st March, 2018)
- Mr. Darius Khambatta - Director (Resigned w.e.f 1st March, 2018)
- Mr. Vrajesh Udhani - Director (Resigned w.e.f 1st March, 2018)
- Mrs. Deepika Pandey - Company Secretary (till 31st March, 2017)
- Mr. Hardik Dhebar (HD) - Group CFO
- Mr. Saurabh Amar Gangadhare -Company Secretary (w.e.f 1st April, 2017)
- Mr. Jaydev Mody (JM) - Chairman

(iv) **Relatives of Key Managerial Personnels**

Mrs. Zia Mody (ZM) - Wife of Chairman

(v) **Enterprise ,over which Key Managerial Personnel or Relative of KMP exercise significant influence.**

AZB & Partners (AZB)



Details of transactions carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business								
Nature of Transactions	Holding Company		Other Related Parties Where Common Control Exists		Individual / Enterprises Over which such Individuals/KMPs or their Relatives Exercises Significant Influence or Control		Total	
	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17
Rent Received								
DCL	600.36	1,200.73	-	-	-	-	600.36	1,200.73
Total :	600.36	1,200.73	-	-	-	-	600.36	1,200.73
Revenue share income								
DCL	901.29	-	-	-	-	-	901.29	-
Total :	901.29	-	-	-	-	-	901.29	-
Room Nights Charged								
DCL	270.90	579.60	-	-	-	-	270.90	579.60
Total :	270.90	579.60	-	-	-	-	270.90	579.60
Sale of Inventory/ Property, plant & Equipment								
DCL	41.75	0.67	-	-	-	-	41.75	0.67
HCEPL	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	-	0.52
DPCCPL	-	-	-	0.47	-	-	-	0.47
Total :	41.75	0.67	-	0.99	-	-	41.75	1.66
Loan Taken								
DCL	19,332.00	2,903.00	-	-	-	-	19,332.00	2,903.00
Total :	19,332.00	2,903.00	-	-	-	-	19,332.00	2,903.00
Loan Repaid								
DCL	6,010.00	827.00	-	-	-	-	6,010.00	827.00
Total :	6,010.00	827.00	-	-	-	-	6,010.00	827.00
Security Deposit Received								
DCL	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	-
Total :	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	-
Security Deposit Refunded								
DCL	600.00	-	-	-	-	-	600.00	-
Total :	600.00	-	-	-	-	-	600.00	-
Reimbursement of Expenses								
HCEPL	-	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
AZB & Partners	-	-	-	-	46.88	113.55	46.88	113.55
DCL	43.03	139.72	-	-	-	-	43.03	139.72
Total :	43.03	139.72	-	0.11	46.88	113.55	89.91	253.39
Liabilities Taken Over by DCL								
DCL	25.94	-	-	-	-	-	25.94	-
Total :	25.94	-	-	-	-	-	25.94	-



Daman Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2018

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Nature of Transactions	Details of transactions carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business						Total	
	Holding Company		Other Related Parties Where Common Control Exists		Individual / Enterprises Over which such Individuals/KMPs or their Relatives Exercises Significant Influence or Control		2018	2017
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017		
Outstanding as on 31st March								
Loan Payable								
DCL	33,535.28	20,213.28	-	-	-	-	33,535.28	20,213.28
Total :	33,535.28	20,213.28					33,535.28	20,213.28
Fully Compulsory Convertible Debenture- C								
DCL	-	171.05					-	171.05
Total :	-	171.05					-	171.05
Trade Payables								
DCL	25.94	-	-	-	-	-	25.94	-
Total :	25.94	-					25.94	-
Other Payable								
AZB & Partners	-	-	-	-	3.07	-	-	3.07
Total :	-	-			3.07		3.07	-
Other Receivables								
AZB & Partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.27
Total :	-	-			-		-	2.27
Guarantee/Security Given and (Taken)								
DCL (Corporate Guarantee Given by Holding Company for Term Loan)*	-	5,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	5,500.00
DCL (Corporate Guarantee and Security Given by Holding Company for Term Loan)**	-	8,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	8,500.00
Total :	-	14,000.00					-	14,000.00

* During current financial year guarantee released.

** Transaction are of non monetary nature.



34 Earning Per Shares (EPS)

Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Numbers used for calculating basic and diluted earnings per equity share are as stated below:

(Rs. In Lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017
Loss after tax	(326.07)	(975.39)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares used as Denominator for Calculating Basic Earnings per share (nos.)	384.02	384.02
Earnings Per Share - Basic and Diluted Earning per Share (in Rs.)	(0.85)	(2.54)
Face value per share	10.00	10.00

Refer Note 14

The Company has a net loss in the books of accounts thus, the effect of weighted average potential equity shares would be anti-dilutive.



35 Unhedged Foreign Currency (FC) exposure

The Company does not have significant exposure to the risk of change in foreign currency as the Company is not having any receivable and payable in foreign currency.

36 Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counter parties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of default occurring on asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forward-looking information such as:

- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
- Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables and loan from individual customers based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Based on the historical data, loss on collection of receivable is not material hence no additional provision considered.

Trade Receivables:

The ageing of trade receivables and expected credit loss analysis on these trade receivables is given in below table:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)				Total
	0-60 days	61-180 days	181-365 days	above 365 days	
As at 31st March, 2018	0.71	-	-	-	0.71
As at 31st March, 2017	16.46	0.15	-	-	16.61

The expected credit loss analysis on these trade receivables is given in below table:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Amount	
As at 01st April, 2016	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Bad debts	-	-
As at 31st March, 2017	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	3.14	-
Bad debts	-	-
As at 31st March, 2018	3.14	-



37 Capital Risk Management

a) The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 16, 19 and 21 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual as well as long term operating plans and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through long-term and short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

The capital components of the Company are as given below:

Particular	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Total Equity	8,628.24	8,938.85
Short Term Borrowings	33,535.28	20,213.28
Long Term Borrowings	5.30	7.32
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings	2.02	13,202.87
Total Debt	33,542.60	33,423.47
Cash and Bank Balances	100.92	133.65
Net Debt	33,441.68	33,289.82
Debt Equity ratio	3.88	3.72

38 Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities	Rs. in Lakhs		
	March 31, 2018		
	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years & above
Borrowings	33,537.30	5.30	-
Trade Payables	119.73	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	1,883.12	300.00	-
	35,540.15	305.30	-

Maturities of Financial Liabilities	Rs. in Lakhs		
	March 31, 2017		
	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years & above
Borrowings	33,515.12	7.32	-
Trade Payables	335.67	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,098.69	600.00	-
	35,949.48	607.32	-



39 Interest Rate Risk & Sensitivity Analysis

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Group's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate assets and liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year and the rates are reset as per the applicable reset dates. The basis risk between various benchmarks used to reset the floating rate assets and liabilities has been considered to be insignificant.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's

- Profit for the year would decrease/increase by amount as stated below. This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to borrowings at floating interest rates.

Particulars	Financial Liabilities (In Lakhs)	Change in Interest rate	Rs. in Lakhs	
			Impact on Profit or Loss before tax for the year (In Lakhs) Increase by 1%	Impact on Profit or Loss before tax for the year (In Lakhs) decrease by 1%
As at 31 March 2018	2.02	1%	0.02	(0.02)
As at 31 March 2017	13,202.87	1%	132.03	(132.03)

40 Other price risks

The Company is exposed to price risks arising from mutual fund investments.

Price sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to mutual fund price risks at the end of the reporting period.

Particulars	Investment Amount measured at FVTPL (In Lakhs)	Change in Equity Price	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			Impact on Profit before tax for the year Increase by 5%	Impact on Profit before tax for the year decrease by 5%
As at 31 March 2018	533.57	5%	26.68	(26.68)
As at 31 March 2017	-	5%	-	-



41 Tax expenses

<i>a) Amount Recognised in profit and loss</i> (Rs.in Lakhs)		
Particular	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of prior years	-	-
b) Deferred tax		
<i>In respect of the current year</i>	513.18	409.48
	513.18	409.48
Total income tax expense /(credit) recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	513.18	409.48

<i>b) Amount Recognised in other comprehensive Income</i> (Rs.in Lakhs)		
Particular	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Deferred tax		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	2.45	-
Total income tax/(Credit) recognised in other comprehensive income	2.45	-

<i>c) Deferred Tax Balances</i> (Rs.in Lakhs)		
Particular	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Deferred tax assets (net)	6,050.64	6,058.55
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(3,873.60)	(3,365.88)
Net Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	2,177.04	2,692.67

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended 31 March 2018 (Rs.in Lakhs)

Particular	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Depreciation	(3,365.89)	(507.71)	-	(3,873.60)
Carry forwards Losses	6,047.81	0.01	-	6,047.82
Provision for Post Retirement Benefit	10.75	(7.93)	0.00	2.82
Total	2,692.67	(515.63)	0.00	2,177.04

Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended 31 March 2017 Rs.in Lakhs

Particular	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Depreciation	(2,760.37)	(605.52)	-	(3,365.89)
Carry forwards Losses	5,033.04	1,014.77	-	6,047.81
Provision for Post Retirement Benefit	10.52	0.23	(0.00)	10.75
Total	2,283.19	409.48	(0.00)	2,692.67



42 Fair Value Disclosures

a) Categories of Financial Instruments:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particular	March 31, 2018			March 31, 2017		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Investments	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.25
Investments in Mutual Funds	533.57	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in Fixed Deposit	-	-	460.47	-	-	460.47
Accrued interest thereon	-	-	280.74	-	-	234.14
Cash & Bank Balances	-	-	100.92	-	-	133.65
Trade Receivables	-	-	0.71	-	-	16.61
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	57.75
Security Deposit	-	-	11.70	-	-	12.24
	533.57	-	854.79	-	-	915.11
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	33,542.60	-	-	33,423.47
Trade Payables	-	-	119.73	-	-	330.73
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	2,106.31	-	-	2,682.88
	-	-	35,768.64	-	-	36,437.08

b) Fair Value Hierarchy and Method of Valuation

Except as detailed in the following table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts of financial instruments recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Input other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e.as prices) or indirectly (i.e.derived from prices)

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data(unobservable inputs)

The following table presents fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as of March 31, 2018

Rs. in Lakhs

Financial Assets	March 31, 2018			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Measured at FVTOCI				
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	March 31, 2017			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Measured at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-

43 Operating Lease Expenses

The Company's significant operating lease arrangement are mainly in respect of Employee premises. The aggregate lease rentals payable on these lease arrangements are charges as rent under "Employee Compensation Expenses".

These Non Cancellable lease arrangement are for a period not exceeding 3 years and are renewable by the mutual consent, on mutually agreed terms.

Future minimum lease rentals payable in respect of non- cancellable operatin leases have been mentioned below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particular	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Non Cancellable Operating Lease Commitment		
Not Later than one year	-	3.36
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-
later than five years	-	-



44 Payment to Auditors

Other Expenditure in Note 30 includes Auditor's Remuneration in respect of

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particular	Year ended	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Audit Fees	8.00	9.25
Reimbursement of Out of Pocket Expenses	0.80	0.18
Service Tax on Above	-	0.01
Total	8.80	9.44

45 Exceptional Items

An exceptional item included in financial statement is on account of gain of Rs. 416.57 Lakhs (Previous Year: Nil Lakhs) arising as a result of amount of interest payable to Innovation Hospitality Pvt Ltd (FCD A Holder) is no longer payable pursuant to conversion of FCD A into non voting class A Equity shares as per high court order.

46 Details about default in payment of FCD Interest

There is a default in payment of Interest to FCD-A holders

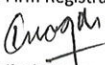
since April 2010. FCD-A is secured against Immovable Property at Daman. Details of default are as under:

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31st March, 2018	31st March, 2017
-15% Series "A" Debentures	1,550.57	1,550.57
-19% Series "A" Debentures	-	416.56

For Walker Chandio & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013


Nikhilesh Nagar

Partner

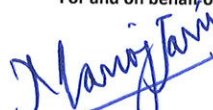
Membership No. 79597

Place : Mumbai

Date : 23rd April 2018



For and on behalf of the Board


Manoj Jain

Director

DIN: 03102614



Saurabh Gangadhare

Company Secretary

ACS No. A49743

Place : Mumbai

Date : 20th April 2018



Sunil Nair

Director

DIN: 00363692



Hardik Dhebar

Chief Financial Officer

