

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To,
The Members,
Patel Hospitality Private Limited,

Your Directors present the **4th Annual Report** of the business and operations of your Company, together with the Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended March 31, 2019.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHT

The Company's financial performance on standalone basis, for the year ended March 31, 2019 is summarised below:

PARTICULARS	2018-19	2017-18
		Rs. In Lakhs.
Total Income	1.26	-
Total Expenditure	0.08	3.61
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	1.18	(3.61)
Tax Expense:		
(i) Current Tax	0.23	-
(ii) Deferred Tax	(0.23)	-
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	1.18	(3.61)
Other Comprehensive Income/Loss (Net of Taxes)	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period	1.18	(3.61)

During this financial year, the Company did not undertake any operations and has not made any Business transaction during the financial year 2018-19. Although, during the year, company has noted Other Income Rs. 1.26 Lakh, Rs. 0.08 Lakhs as other expenses (Which was Rs. 3.61 Lakhs in Previous Year) and profit before tax for the year is Rs. 1.18 Lakhs.

STATE OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

The Company is established for the business of the business of hotels of every kind and sort. As the company was incorporated for establishment of hotel business, at present management is in the process of identifying viable project related to object of the company. Further your Directors ensure the new startup in the line of business with the main object of the Memorandum of the company in upcoming years.

HOLDING, SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES, and ASSOCIATES

Your Company is wholly own subsidiary Company of Patel Infrastructure Limited. The Company does not have any Subsidiary, Joint Venture or Associate Company. Hence, AOC-1 is not applicable.

PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF EACH OF THE SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Company has no Subsidiary as on date, thus there is no requirement to disclose performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies included in the consolidated financial statement.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

The extract of Annual Return required under Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, in Form MGT-9, for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2019 is annexed, and forms part of the Directors Report and available on the Company's Website <https://www.patelinfra.com>.

PARTICULARS OF BOARD MEETING

Sr. No.	Type of Meeting/ Postal ballot / Circular Resolution, etc.	Number of meeting / circular resolution passed, etc.	Dates of Meetings held during Financial year 2018-19
1.	Board Meetings	4(four)	16.04.2018, 20.07.2018, 03.09.2018, 31.12.2018

The Prescribed quorum was present for all the Meetings. Further, the Board confirms compliance with the requirements of the Secretarial Standards as issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In accordance with the provisions of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, the director state:

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

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

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

(d) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

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

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

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONS

There is no change among Directors and Key Managerial Person and none of the Directors are liable to retire by rotation in terms of provision of the Articles of Association. During the year, no Director has resigned.

AUDITORS

The Board in their meeting held on 03.09.2018 recommended M/s. Surana Maloo & Co, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Registration No.: 112171W), Ahmedabad, to hold the office from the conclusion of ensuring 3rd Annual General Meeting to till the conclusion of 8th Annual General Meeting to be held in 2023, and said approval has been approved by member at Annual General Meeting held on September 29, 2018.

Pursuant to Section 40 of Companies Amendment Act, 2017 notified on May 7, 2018, there is no need to place the matter relating to ratification of appointment by members at every Annual General meeting. Hence ratification of appointment by members shall not be place in the upcoming AGM and onwards.

Hence ratification of appointment by members shall not be place in the upcoming AGM and onwards. M/s. Surana Maloo & Co. has also confirmed that they hold a valid peer review certificate issued by the peer review board of ICAI, New Delhi and eligible to act as auditors.

The Notes to Accounts forming part of the financial statements are self-explanatory and need no further explanation. There is no qualification or adverse remarks in the Auditor's Report which require any explanation from the Board of Directors. Further, There is no frauds reported by auditor under section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

During the financial year no such business transaction were made. Further, during the year company has not made any acquisition of securities.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACT OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

As there were no such transactions made during the financial year 2018-19 and thus AOC-2 is not required to be attached.

DIVIDEND

No dividend recommended for the year financial year ended on March 2019.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENT IF ANY AFFECTIG THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There are no material changes and commitment affecting the financial position of the Company occurred between the end of the financial year to which this financial statements relate and the date of the report.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO

A. Energy conservation measures taken:

A company is new startup and company is in the process of identifying suitable project, no specific measures have been initiated by the Company for the conservation of energy.

B. Technology Absorption:

Not applicable

C. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

A company is newly incorporated, no such expenditure has occurred.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has established Enterprise Risk Management process to manage risks with the objective of maximizing shareholders value.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposit or loans falling under purview of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the said rules.

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY

There are no material changes in the nature of business during the year under review.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

There was no such requirement for Internal Financial Control as of now as per the relevant section of Companies Act, 2013

DISCLOSURES AS PER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

In order to provide women employees a safe working environment at workplace and also in compliance with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder, the Company has formulated a well-defined policy on prevention, prohibition and redressal of complaints relating to sexual harassment of women at the workplace. No complaints pertaining to sexual harassment of women employees from any of the Company's locations were received during the year ended March 31, 2019.

VIGIL MECHANISM

At present Vigil Mechanism is not applicable to our Company.

INSURANCE

All properties and insurable interests of the Company to the extent required have been adequately insured.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

There are no employees who are in receipt of salary in excess of the limits prescribed under Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

1. transfer any amount to reserves, pursuant to proviso of section 133(3) (j) of Companies Act, 2013
2. The provision of Section 135 of the Act with respect to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is not applicable to the Company, hence, there is no need to develop policy on CSR and take initiative thereon.
3. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
4. Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme save and except ESOS referred to in this Report.
5. significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.
6. Independent Director:
Your Company is not covered under class of Company as prescribed under Section 149(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 4 of Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, hence, no disclosures required under sections 134(3)(d), Section 149(6) and 149(10) of the Companies Act, 2013.
7. Formal Evaluation by Board of Its own Performance:
Being an unlisted Company or having paid up capital of less than Rs. 25 Crores, the Statement in respect of Formal Evaluation by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors are not applicable to the Company.
8. Analysis of remuneration:
The Company is not listed on any recognized stock exchange; hence disclosure regarding the ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median employee's remuneration and other details are not applicable to the Company.
9. Policy on director's appointment & remuneration:
Requirement of Nomination and Remuneration Committee is not applicable to the Company; however, the Company's remuneration policy is directed towards rewarding performance based on review of achievements periodically. The remuneration policy is in consonance with the existing industry practice.
10. Corporate Governance:
Your Company is an unlisted entity; hence the requirement of Corporate Governance is not applicable to your Company during the financial year under review.

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors place on record their sincere thanks to bankers, business associates, consultants, and various Government Authorities for their continued support extended to your Companies activities during the year under review. Your Directors also acknowledges gratefully the shareholders for their support and confidence reposed on your Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For and on behalf of Board

For Patel Hospitality Private Limited

Place: Vadodara
Date: 11.09.2019

Arvind Vithalbhai Patel- 00009089
Chairman & Director

Attachment:

MGT- 9: Extract of Annual Return

FORM NO. MGT 9

Pursuant to Section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Company (Management & Administration) Rules, 2014.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As on the financial year ended on 31/03/2019

I	REGISTRATION & OTHER DETAILS:	
i	CIN	U55101GJ2015PTC082840
ii	Registration Date	09-April-2015
iii	Name of the Company	PATEL HOSPITALITY PRIVATE LIMITED
iv	Category of the Company	Private Company
v	Address of the Registered office & contact details	
	Address :	"PATEL HOUSE", BESIDE PRAKRUTI RESORT, CHHANI ROAD, CHHANI,
	Town / City :	VADODARA-391 740
	State :	GUJARAT
	Country Name :	INDIA
	Telephone (with STD Code) :	(0265) 277 6678
	Fax Number :	(0265) 277 7878
	Email Address :	ho@patelinfra.com
	Website, if any:	--
vi	Whether listed company	No
vii	Name and Address of Registrar & Transfer Agents (RTA):-	
	Name of RTA:	NA
	Address :	NA
	Town / City :	NA
	State :	NA
	Pin Code:	NA
	Telephone :	NA
	Fax Number :	NA
	Email Address :	NA

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



II.	PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY			1	
All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated: -					
Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / service		% to total turnover of the company	
1	Food and Beverage Service Activities (Section I)	56		100%	
III.	PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES -				
No. of Companies for which information is being filled			1		
Sr. No.	Name and Address of Company	CIN/GLN	Holding /Subsidiary /Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Patel infrastructure limited, Address: "Patel House", Beside Prakruti Resort, Chhani Road, Chhani. Vadodara-391740, Guj, In.	U45201GJ2004PLC043955	Holding	100.00%	2(87)

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)									
i. Category-wise Share Holding									
Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoter s									
(1) Indian									
a) Individual/ HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corp.	-	10,000	10,000	100	-	10,000	10,000	100	-
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Foreign									
a) NRI - Individual/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other - Individual/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoter (A)	-	10,000	10,000	100	-	10,000	10,000	100	100

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.									
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(2):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	10,000	10,000	100	-	10,000	10,000	100	-

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



ii Shareholding of Promoters								
Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	Patel Infrastructure Limited	9,999	99.99	0%	9,999	99.99	0%	0%
2	Shri Arvind Vithalbhay Patel (BO of Patel Infrastructure Limited)	01	0.01	0%	01	0.01	0%	0%
	TOTAL	10,000	100.00%	-	10,000	100.00%	-	100%

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



iii Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)					
	Name of shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	Patel Infrastructure Limited				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	Changes During the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
2.	Arvind Vithalbhai Patel				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	Changes During the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Note: There is no change in Promoter Shareholding Pattern during the Year.					

iv Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):					
	Name of shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



v.	Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel: For each of the Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1.	Arvind Vithalbhai Patel – Director				
	At the beginning of the year	1	0.01	1	0.01
	Changes During the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year	1	0.01	1	0.01
2.	Krunal Arvind Patel – Director	-	-	-	-
	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	Changes During the year	-	-	-	-
	At the end of the year	-	-	-	-

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



V Indebtedness (Rs. In Lakhs)				
Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment				
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
i) Principal Amount	-	133.25	-	133.25
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	133.25	-	133.25
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
* Addition	-	34.12	-	34.12
* Reduction	-	20.61	-	20.61
Net Change	-	13.51	-	13.51
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
i) Principal Amount	-	146.76	-	146.76
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	146.76	-	146.76

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN: U55101GJ2015PTC082840



VI.	REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL					
A.	<i>Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:</i> Not Applicable as Company has not appointed any Managing Director, Whole Time Directors and /or Manager.					
B.	<i>Remuneration to other directors:</i> Not Applicable as Company has not appointed any Independent and not paid any remuneration to Non-Executive Directors					
Overall Ceiling as per the Act - Not Applicable as company is Private Limited Company.						
C.	REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD					
			Key Managerial Personnel (In Lakhs)			
	Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	CEO	Company Secretary	CFO	Total
	1	Gross salary	-	-	-	-
		(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
		(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
		(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
	3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
	4	Commission	-	-	-	-
		- as % of profit	-	-	-	-
		- others, specify...	-	-	-	-
	5	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	-	-

VII.

PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES: During the year under review, no penalty or other punishment was imposed on Company, directors or any officers of the Company for any alleged offence under the Companies Act, 2013 or rules framed there under. During the year the Company or any officer of the Company has not made any application to any authority for compounding of offence under the said Act.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For and on behalf of Board

Place: Vadodara
Date: 11.09.2019

Arvind Vithalbhai Patel-00009089
Chairman & Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
THE MEMBERS
Patel Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Patel Hospitality Private Limited** ("the Company") (**CIN- U55101GJ2015PTC082840**), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('The Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and Profit, Changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibility of Management for Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended time to time.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations having impact on it’s Financial Position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For, Surana Maloo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112171W

Per, S.D. Patel
Partner
Membership No: 037671
UDIN: 19037671AAAAFQ7900

Date: September 11, 2019
Place: Vadodara

Annexure - "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 of Patel Hospitality Private Limited for the year ended on 31st March, 2019.

- i) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Therefore, the provisions of the Clause 3(i)(a)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and accordingly, reporting with respect to title deeds is not applicable.
- ii) The company did not have inventories during the year and accordingly reporting with respect to physical verification and dealing with discrepancies thereof in the books of accounts is not applicable.
- iii) The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act, therefore the further reporting requirement of paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv) The Company has not given loans or made investments or provided guarantees or security, attracting the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Hence, reporting requirements of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- v) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act, and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the reporting requirements of paragraph 3 (v) of the Order, is not applicable to the Company.
- vi) The company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting with the respect to maintenance of cost is not applicable.
- vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. There are no statutory dues outstanding as of March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months.
 - b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax or cess, goods & service tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

- viii) Based on our audit procedure and the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company does not have any borrowings from the bank or any Financial Institution and the Company has not obtained any funds by way of debentures. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and Term loans from the banks or any Financial institution. Therefore, the provisions of the clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the Management, we report that no material fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi) In our opinion, the company being a private limited company, the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the Act with respect to managerial remuneration are not applicable.
- xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a chit fund or a Nidhi/ Mutual benefit fund/ society. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and also the details which have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements are in accordance with the applicable Accounting Standard.
- xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year, therefore the reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order, are not applicable to the Company.
- xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi) According to the information given and as explained to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For, Surana Maloo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112171W

Date: September 11, 2019
Place: Vadodara

Per, S.D. Patel
Partner
Membership No: 037671
UDIN: 19037671AAAAFQ7900

Annexure 'B'

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of Patel Hospitality Private Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Patel Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31st, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31st, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For, Surana Maloo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 112171W

Per, S.D. Patel
Partner
Membership No: 037671
UDIN: 19037671AAAAFQ7900

Date: September 11, 2019
Place: Vadodara

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
CIN -U55101GJ2015PTC082840
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
I. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Capital work in progress	5	143.96	131.44
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	0.23	-
Total Non-current Assets		144.19	131.44
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1.09	0.12
(b) Other current assets	8	0.18	-
Total Current assets		1.27	0.12
Total Assets		145.46	131.57
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	10	(2.75)	(3.92)
Total Equity		(1.75)	(2.92)
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Short term borrowings	11	146.78	133.25
(ii) Trade payables	12	0.20	1.24
(b) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	0.23	-
(c) Other Current Liabilities	14	-	-
Total Current liabilities		147.21	134.49
Total Liabilities		147.21	134.49
Total Equity and Liabilities		145.46	131.57

As per our report of even date

For Surana Maloo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112171W

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors
Patel Hospitality Private Limited
CIN -U55101GJ2015PTC082840

Per, S. D. Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 037671

Arvind V. Patel
Director
DIN: 00009089

Krunal A. Patel
Director
DIN: 07066567

Place : Vadodara
Date : September 11, 2019

Place : Vadodara
Date : September 11, 2019

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
CIN -U55101GJ2015PTC082840
Profit and loss statement for the year ended on March 31, 2019

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars		Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I	Revenue			
	Other Income	15	1.26	-
	Total Income		1.26	-
II	Expenses			
	Other Expenses	16	0.08	3.61
	Total Expenses		0.08	3.61
III	Profit Before Tax (I - II)		1.18	(3.61)
IV	Tax expense:			
	- Current Tax	21	0.23	-
	- Deferred Tax	21	(0.23)	-
V	Profit/(Loss) After Tax (III - IV)		1.18	(3.61)
VI	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VII	Profit/(Loss) for the Period (V - VI)		1.18	(3.61)
VIII	Earnings per equity share (EPS)			
	Profit attributable to equity shareholders		1.18	(3.61)
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Refer Note 19)		10,000	10,000
	Nominal value of equity share		10.00	10.00
	Basic and Diluted Earning per Share (EPS)	19	11.75	(36.07)

As per our report of even date

For Surana Maloo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112171W

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors
Patel Hospitality Private Limited
CIN -U55101GJ2015PTC082840

Per, S. D. Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 037671

Place : Vadodara
Date : September 11, 2019

Arvind V. Patel
Director
DIN: 00009089

Place : Vadodara
Date : September 11, 2019

Krunal A. Patel
Director
DIN: 07066567

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Profit before tax	1.18	(3.61)
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	1.18	(3.61)
	Adjustment For Working Capital Changes:		
	Changes in Financial Assets and Other receivables	(0.18)	
	Changes in Financial Liabilities and Other Payables	12.72	20.23
	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	13.72	16.62
	Direct Taxes paid (Net)	(0.23)	-
	NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13.49	16.62
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
	Increase in Capital work-in-progress	(12.52)	(24.18)
	NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(12.52)	(24.18)
C	NET CASH GENERATED FROM/ (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-
	NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	0.97	(7.55)
	OPENING BALANCE- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	0.12	7.68
	CLOSING BALANCE- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	1.09	0.12

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

1. The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

2. Cash and cash equivalent comprises of:

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Balances with banks:		
- Current Accounts	1.06	0.09
Cash on hand	0.03	0.03
Cash and cash equivalents in Restated Standalone Statement of cash flow	1.09	0.12

As per our report of even date

For Surana Maloo & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 112171W

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN -U55101GJ2015PTC082840

Per, S. D. Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 037671

Arvind V. Patel

Director

DIN: 00009089

Krunal A. Patel

Director

DIN: 07066567

Place : Vadodara

Date : September 11, 2019

Place : Vadodara

Date : September 11, 2019

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
CIN -U55101GJ2015PTC082840
Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2017	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2017-18		
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	10,000	1.00
Balance as at April 1, 2018	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19		
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	10,000	1.00

B. Other Equity

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2017	(0.32)	(0.32)
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	(3.61)	(3.61)
Balance at the end of the year March 31, 2018	(3.92)	(3.92)
Balance as at April 1, 2018	(3.92)	(3.92)
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	1.18	1.18
Balance at the end of the year March 31, 2019	(2.75)	(2.75)

As per our report of even date

For Surana Maloo & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 112171W

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors

Patel Hospitality Private Limited

CIN -U55101GJ2015PTC082840

Per, S. D. Patel

Partner

Membership No.: 037671

Place : Vadodara

Date : September 11, 2019

Arvind V. Patel

Director

DIN: 00009089

Place : Vadodara

Date : September 11, 2019

Krunal A. Patel

Director

DIN: 07066567

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Patel Hospitality Private Limited ('the Company'), incorporated in 2015 under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, is a company domiciled in India with its registered office situated at Patel House, besides Prakruti Resort, Chhani road, Chhani, Vadodara, Gujarat – 391740. The company is engaged in business of Infrastructure Development, and Construction activities for Government, Semi-government and private projects.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a. Basis of Accounting:

Standalone Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared as per Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on September 11, 2019.

Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period in accordance with Ind AS.

b. Functional and Presentation Currency

These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the also the functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, except per share data, face value of equity shares and expressly stated otherwise.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The application of the Company's accounting policies in the preparation of the Standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, accompanying disclosures and disclosures of contingent liabilities. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any revisions thereto are recognized prospectively. Actual results may differ from these estimates which could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a. Current / Non-Current Classification:

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- i. the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii. the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- iii. the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- iv. the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- v. In the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

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

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

b. Key Sources of estimation uncertainties

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described in the below mentioned notes:

- **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

In estimating the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, the Company uses market observable data to the extent available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company establishes appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

- **Current / Deferred Tax Expense**

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of current taxes, deferred taxes and tax credits that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Capital Work-in-Progress

Property, Plant and Equipment not ready for its intended use on the reporting date is disclosed as Capital Work-in-Progress and carried at cost.

b. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company assesses promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price as specified in the contract with the customer. It excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent.

All other income is accounted on accrual basis when no significant uncertainty exist regarding the amount that will be received.

c. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of such asset. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All others borrowing cost are recognized in the profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

d. Income Tax

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognized in the profit and loss statement, except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

• **Current Tax**

Current tax comprises of the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) eligible for set-off in subsequent years (as per tax laws), is recognised as an asset by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss only if there is convincing evidence of its realisation. At each Balance Sheet date, the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement receivable is reviewed to reassure realization.

• **Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit. Deferred Tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences to the extent that it is probable those taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Any tax credit available is recognised as deferred tax to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax credit can be utilized. The said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of Profit and loss and shown under the head of deferred tax.

e. Provisions Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated at the reporting date.

Provision are recognized base on the best estimate of the management with respect to the amount required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows when the effect of the time value of money is material.

Disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

A contingent asset is not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements where and inflow of economic benefits is probable.

f. Financial instruments

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

- **Financial assets**

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

- **Financial assets at amortized cost:**

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:**

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as at FVTPL.

(iii) De-recognition of financial assets

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

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

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

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

- **Financial Liabilities**

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if the Company currently has 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.

g. Fair Value Measurement

The company measures financial instrument such as Investment in Mutual Fund at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments

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

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

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

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

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)

h. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash on hand, bank balance in current and cash credit accounts and short term highly liquid instruments.

i. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

j. Standard issued not yet effective

The amendment to standards that are issued, but not yet effective. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (India Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following Standard:

Ind AS 116 – Leases

Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize right-of-use assets for granted rights of use and corresponding lease liabilities. However, Ind AS 116 contains the option of exercising exemptions for the recognition of short-term leases and those pertaining to low-value assets. The Company will adopt Ind AS 116 effective from April 1, 2019; the Company will apply the standard to its leases, retrospectively, without restating the comparative figures. On the date of transition, the Company will be using the practical expedient provided by the standard and therefore, will not reassess whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application. On the date of initial application, the Company will recognize a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, using the incremental borrowing rate as of that date and right-of-use asset will be measured at the amount equal to lease liability adjusted for accrual and prepayment. Initial direct costs will not be taken into account in the measurement of the right-of-use asset as of the date of first-time application. In accordance with the standard, the Company will elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of Ind AS 116.

Ind AS 12 – Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following:

- (1) the entity has to use judgement, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty
- (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount
- (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

Patel Hospitality Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortized cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

Gross block	Capital Work in progress
Balance as at April 1, 2017	107.26
Additions	31.18
Disposals	7.00
Balance as at March 31, 2018	131.44
Balance as at April 1, 2018	131.44
Additions	12.52
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	143.96

Carrying Amount (Net)	Capital Work in progress
As at March 31, 2018	131.44
As at March 31, 2019	143.96

(a) The Company has neither given nor taken any assets on finance lease.

Note 6 : Deferred tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
MAT credit entitlement	0.23	-
Total	0.23	-

Note 7 : Cash and Bank Balance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(A) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
a) Balance with banks		
- In Current Accounts	1.06	0.09
b) Cash on hand	0.03	0.03
Total	1.09	0.12

Note 8 : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Advance to Suppliers	0.18	-
Total	0.18	-

Note 9 : Share capital

a) Authorized, Issued, Subscribed & Paid up Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised:		
10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each	1.00	1.00
Issued, Subscribed & fully Paid up :		
10,000 equity share capital of Rs.10 Each fully paid up	1.00	1.00
Total	1.00	1.00

b) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	10,000	10,000

c) Rights of Shareholders

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled for one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution to all preferential amounts if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the Number of Equity shares held by the share holders.

d) Details of Shareholders

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Shares held by Patel Infrastructure Limited -100% shares held by holding company including nominee shareholder	10,000	10,000
Equity Shares at the end of the year	10,000	10,000

Note 10 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3.92)	(0.32)
Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of the Company	1.18	(3.61)
Balance at the end of the year	(2.75)	(3.92)

Note 11 : Short term borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Unsecured Loan from Holding Company	0.01	-
Unsecured Loan from bank	146.77	133.25
Total	146.78	133.25

Note 11.1 Refer Note 18 for Related party transactions and outstanding balances.

Note 12 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) To Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Refer Note 12.2)	-	-
(b) Others	0.20	1.24
Total	0.20	1.24

Note 12.1 : Trade Payable are payable on account of goods purchased and services availed in the normal course of business.

Note 12.2 : Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the Management, there are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues (including interest on outstanding dues) which are outstanding as at balance sheet date.

Note 13 : Current Tax Liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current tax Liabilities	0.23	-
Total	0.23	-

Note 14 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 15 : Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Other Income	1.26	-
Total	1.26	-

Note 16 : Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Audit Fees	-	0.05
Bank Charges	0.01	0.05
Office Expenses	0.00	0.00
Professional Fees	0.06	0.12
Duties and Taxes	0.01	3.39
Total	0.08	3.61

A Categories of Financial Instruments

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount as at March 31, 2019			
	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets				
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1.09	1.09
Total	-	-	1.09	1.09
Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	-	-	0.20	0.20
(ii) Borrowings	-	-	146.78	146.78
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	-	-	0.23	0.23
Total	-	-	147.21	147.21

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount as at March 31, 2018			
	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.12	0.12
Total	-	-	0.12	0.12
Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	-	-	1.24	1.24
(ii) Borrowings	-	-	133.25	133.25
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	134.49	134.49

B Capital Management

- i) For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company strives to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that they can maximise returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stake holders. The Company aims to maintain an optimal capital structure through combination of debt and equity in a manner so as to minimise the cost of capital.

Note 17 - Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

- ii) Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors its capital using Gearing Ratio, Net Debt (Short Term and Long Term Borrowings including Current maturities) divided by Total Equity (Capital plus Net Debt).

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	146.78	133.25
Less: Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.09	0.12
Net Debt	145.69	133.12
Total equity	(1.75)	(2.92)
Total Capital	(1.75)	(2.92)
Gearing Ratio	-8340%	-4555%

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

C Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and commodity risk.

2 Interest Rate risk

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

Note 17 - Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

3 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is having majority of the receivables from Government Authorities and hence they are secured from credit losses in the future.

4 Liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by estimating the future cash flows. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, cash credit facilities and bank loans. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding.

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

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Within 1 Year	2 to 5 Year	More than 5 Year	Carrying Amount
As at March 31, 2019				
Borrowings	146.78	-	-	146.78
Trade Payables	0.20	-	-	0.20
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018				
Borrowings	133.25	-	-	133.25
Trade Payables	1.24	-	-	1.24
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-

Related parties, Transactions with related parties for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Holding Company	Patel Infrastructure Limited	Patel Infrastructure Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Patel Bridge Nirman Private Limited	Patel Bridge Nirman Private Limited
	Patel Highway Management Private Limited	Patel Highway Management Private Limited
	Patel Shethiyahopu Cholopuram Highway Private Limited	Patel Shethiyahopu Cholopuram Highway Private Limited
	Patel Cholopuram-Thanjavur Highway Private Limited	Patel Cholopuram-Thanjavur Highway Private Limited
	Patel Darah Jhalawar Highway Private Limited	Patel Darah Jhalawar Highway Private Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Arvindbhai Patel (Director)	Arvindbhai Patel (Director)
	Krunalbhai Patel (Director)	Krunalbhai Patel (Director)
Enterprises over which KMP are able to exercise significant Influence	Late V G Patel Foundation	Late V G Patel Foundation
	Patel Structural Private Limited	Patel Structural Private Limited
	The Trilium	The Trilium
	Swan Medicot LLP (January 16, 2019)	-
	Patel Taxcot Pvt Ltd (September 21, 2018)	-

Related Party Transactions : Holding Company

(₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Loan received during the year		
Patel Infrastructure Limited	0.01	-
Loan repaid during the year		
Patel Infrastructure Limited	-	114.02
Closing balance of loan		
Patel Infrastructure Limited	0.01	-

Note 19 : Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Earnings per equity share		
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders (₹ In Lakhs)	1.18	(3.61)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	10,000	10,000
Nominal value of equity per share	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹ Per Share)	11.75	(36.07)

Note 20 - Payment to Auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
For Audit	-	0.05
Total	-	0.05

(₹ in Lakhs)

A. Amount Recognised in Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	0.23	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.23)	-
Total	-	-

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Accounting profit before tax	1.18	(3.61)
Applicable Income tax rate	19.24%	0.00%
Computed expected tax expense	0.23	-
Deferred Tax expenses accounted in books	(0.23)	-
Effect of expense not allowed for tax purpose	-	-
Effect of expense allowed for tax purpose	-	-
Effect of Deductions Claimed for tax purpose	-	-
(Excess) / Short provision of earlier periods	-	-
Ind AS Adjustments	-	-
Others	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

C. Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Recognized in profit or loss during 2018-19	Balance as at March 31, 2019
MAT credit entitlement	-	0.23	0.23
Total	-	0.23	0.23

Note 22 :

Previous year's figures have been reclassified and regrouped wherever considered appropriate.

As per our report of even date

For Surana Maloo & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112171W

For and Behalf of the Board of Directors
Patel Hospitality Private Limited
CIN -U55101GJ2015PTC082840

Per, S. D. Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 037671

Arvind V. Patel
Director
DIN: 00009089

Krunal A. Patel
Director
DIN: 07066567

Place : Vadodara
Date : September 11, 2019

Place : Vadodara
Date : September 11, 2019