



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Graviss Catering Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, and its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements 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 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, attention of the members is drawn to Note 26 to the standalone financial statement, in view of the matter stated therein relating to the losses incurred by the Company during the year and the accumulated losses as at 31st March, 2020, keeping in mind the factors stated in the note, the accompanying financial statements of the company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

We also draw attention to Note 32 to the standalone financial statement, which describe the possible effect of uncertainties relating to COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's financial performance as assessed by the Management.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.





Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Except for the matter described in the Emphasis of matter section, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholders Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 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 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 the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 ability of the Company 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 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". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid remuneration to its directors during the year and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
 - h) 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 which would impact its 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 A.T. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 103886W)

Sushil Jain
Partner

Membership No.: 033809
UDIN : 20033809AAAACW8041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th June, 2020





Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2020

- i.
 - (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Fixed Assets.
 - (b) The Company has a programme of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the company, there are no immovable properties lying in the books of the company.
- ii. Clause (ii) of the Order regarding inventories is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- iv. The company has not granted any loans, guarantees or security and has not made investments to which the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the products of the Company.
- vii.
 - (a) According to the records maintained by the company, the company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, goods and service tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess and other statutory dues where applicable.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were in arrears, as at 31st March, 2020, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company, there are no dues of income tax/ sales tax/ customs duty/ wealth tax/ goods and service tax/ excise duty/ value added tax/cess, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.





- viii. The company has not taken any loan from any financial institution/bank or by way of issue of debentures.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer during the year. The company has not taken any term loans from banks during the year.
- x. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed and representations obtained from the management, we report that no fraud on or by the company, has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.
- xi. Clause (xi) of the Order regarding managerial remuneration is not applicable to the Company.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence clause (xii) of the order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with provisions of section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 with respect to related party transactions entered in to during the year under review and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required under Ind AS 24 – Related Party Disclosures.
- xiv. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on verification of records, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For A.T. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 103886W)

Sushil Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 033809
UDIN : 20033809AAAACW8041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th June, 2020





Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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 GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED as of March 31st, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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





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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on "the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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 A.T. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 103886W)

Sushil Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 033809
UDIN : 20033809AAAACW8041
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30th June, 2020



GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31-03-2020

(Rs in lacs)

| Particulars | Note No. | As at 31-03-2020 | As at 31-03-2019 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Non-current Assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 5 | 4.79 | 5.85 |
| Income Tax assets (Net) | | 10.72 | 13.78 |
| Total Non-current Assets | | 15.51 | 19.63 |
| Current Assets | | | |
| Financial Assets | | | |
| Trade receivables | 6 | 4.35 | 20.11 |
| Loans | 7 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 8 | 1.49 | 4.12 |
| Other current assets | 9 | 0.77 | 0.71 |
| Total current Assets | | 6.86 | 25.19 |
| Total Assets | | 22.37 | 44.83 |
| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | | |
| Equity | | | |
| Equity Share capital | 10 | 7.65 | 7.65 |
| Other Equity | 11 | (322.86) | (322.51) |
| Total Equity | | (315.21) | (314.86) |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Non-current Liabilities | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| Borrowings | 12 | 329.31 | 337.31 |
| Total Non-current liabilities | | 329.31 | 337.31 |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables | | | |
| Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises | | - | - |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises | | 2.77 | 13.54 |
| Other Financial Liabilities | 13 | 5.45 | 8.65 |
| Other current liabilities | 14 | 0.05 | 0.19 |
| Total current liabilities | | 8.27 | 22.38 |
| Total Liabilities | | 337.58 | 359.69 |
| Total Equity and Liabilities | | 22.37 | 44.83 |

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Notes to the financial statements

1 to 34

As per our separate report of even date

For A.T. Jain & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 103886W

Sushil Jain

Partner

Membership No. 033809



Place: Mumbai

Dated: 30-06-2020

Harsh Varma
Director
(DIN:03421941)

F.L. Goyal
Director
(DIN:03400918)

GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31-03-2020


(Rs in lacs)

| Particulars | Note No. | For the Year ended 31-03-2020 | For the Year ended 31-03-2019 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Income | | | |
| Revenue from operations | 15 | 7.11 | 78.73 |
| Other Income | 16 | 1.22 | 7.50 |
| Total Income | | 8.33 | 86.23 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Purchases | 17 | 0.29 | 23.81 |
| Finance costs | 20 | - | 0.80 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 21 | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| Other expenses | 22 | 7.26 | 57.52 |
| Total Expenses | | 8.61 | 83.19 |
| Profit / (loss) before tax | | (0.28) | 3.05 |
| Tax expense : | | | |
| Current tax | | - | (0.80) |
| Short provision of tax of earlier years | | (0.07) | - |
| Profit / (loss) for the period | | (0.35) | 2.25 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | | |
| (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | 23 | - | - |
| (ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | - | - |
| (iii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | | - | - |
| (iv) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss | | - | - |
| Other comprehensive income for the year | | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | (0.35) | 2.25 |
| Earning per equity share- Rs. | | | |
| (a) Basic | 24 | (0.47) | 2.94 |
| (b) Diluted | | (0.47) | 2.94 |

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Notes to the financial statements

1 to 34

As per our separate report of even date:
For A.T. Jain & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 103686W


Sushil Jain
 Partner
 Membership No. 033809

Place: Mumbai
 Dated: 30-06-2020




Harsh Varma
 Director
 (DIN:03421941)


F.L. Goyal
 Director
 (DIN:03400918)

Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31 March, 2020

(Rs in lacs)

| Particulars | As at 31-03-2020 | As at 31-03-2019 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| A. Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Net profit before taxation, and extraordinary item | (0.28) | 3.04 |
| Net profit before Tax After Adjustment in OCI | (0.28) | 3.04 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Non Cash Items | | |
| Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| Finance Cost | - | 0.80 |
| Interest Income | (0.24) | - |
| Dividend Income | - | - |
| (Profit) / loss on sale of fixed assets | - | (7.50) |
| Income Recognized Against Capital Grant | 0.81 | - |
| Operating profit before working capital changes | 0.54 | (2.60) |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 15.76 | (15.27) |
| Inventories | - | 69.00 |
| Loans | - | (0.71) |
| Other current assets | (0.07) | (0.98) |
| Other Financial Liabilities | (3.19) | 0.13 |
| Other Current Liabilities | (0.14) | - |
| Trade and other payables | (10.76) | 11.42 |
| Cash generations from operations | 2.14 | 61.00 |
| Direct taxes paid | 3.00 | (1.61) |
| Net cash flow from Operating Activities | 5.14 | 59.39 |
| B. Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Sale of Fixed Assets | - | 9.00 |
| Interest Income | 0.24 | - |
| Net cash used in Investing Activities | 0.24 | 9.00 |
| C. Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Proceeds from Long-term borrowings | (8.00) | (65.78) |
| Finance Cost | - | (0.80) |
| Net cash used in financing activities (C) | (7.99) | (66.59) |
| Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) | (2.63) | 1.80 |
| Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents | 4.12 | 2.32 |
| Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents | 1.49 | 4.12 |
| | 2.63 | (1.80) |
| Breakup of Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents | | |
| Balances with Banks | | |
| In Current Accounts | 4.01 | 1.30 |
| Cash on Hand | 0.11 | 1.01 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 4.12 | 2.32 |
| Breakup of Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents | | |
| Balances with Banks | | |
| In Current Accounts | 1.48 | 4.01 |
| Cash on Hand | 0.01 | 0.11 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 1.49 | 4.12 |

Disclosure as per Ind AS -7 as below:

| Particulars | 01/04/2019 | Cash Flows | 31-12-2020 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Long Term Borrowings | 337.31 | (8.00) | 329.31 |
| Short Term Borrowings | - | - | - |
| Total Liabilities from financing activities | 337.31 | (8.00) | 329.31 |

As per our separate report of even date

For A.T. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103986W

Sushil Jain
Partner
Membership No. 033809

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 30-06-2020



Harsh Varma
Director
(DIN:03421947)

F.L. Goyal
Director
(DIN:03400918)

| STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 ST MARCH 2020 | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| A Equity Share Capital | | Rs in lacs | | |
| | Opening balance | Changes during the year | Closing balance | |
| As at 31st March 2020 | 7.65 | - | 7.65 | |
| As at 31st March 2019 | 7.65 | - | 7.65 | |
| B Other Equity | | Reserves and Surplus | | Total |
| | Retained Earnings | Other Comprehensive Income | | |
| Balance as at 01st April 2019 | (322.51) | - | (322.51) | |
| Additions during the year | - | - | - | |
| Surplus in the Statement of profit and loss | (0.35) | - | (0.35) | |
| Balance as at 31 March 2020 | (322.86) | - | (322.86) | |
| C. Nature of reserves | | | | |
| Retained Earnings | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Note No. 1

Company Overview

GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED was incorporated in 1978. The Registered Office of the Company is located at Delhi. It is engaged in the hospitality and decor business.

Note No. 2

Basis for preparation:

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) read with Rule 4A of Companies (Accounts) Second Amendment Rules, 2015, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder. The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for derivative financial instruments, certain financial assets and financial liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

The Company's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupees and all values are rounded off to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Financial Statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 30-06-2020.

Note No. 3

Use of Judgement, Assumptions and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make informed judgements, reasonable assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and notes thereto. Uncertainty about these could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the future periods. These assumptions and estimates are reviewed periodically based on the most recently available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In the assessment of the Company, the most significant effects of use of judgments and/or estimates on the amounts recognized in the financial statements relate to the following areas:

- a) Financial instruments
- b) Useful lives of property, plant & equipment
- c) Valuation of inventories
- d) Measurement of recoverable amounts of assets / cash-generating units
- e) Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits
- f) Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; and
- g) Provisions and Contingencies.

Note No. 4

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Property, plant & equipment

- a) The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- b) Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of tax / duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.
- c) The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost (including import duties and non-refundable taxes); any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation (if any) and the applicable borrowing cost till the asset is ready for its intended use.
- d) Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.
- e) An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds if any and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.
- f) Direct expenses incurred during construction period on capital projects are capitalised.

B Depreciation

- a) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight line basis, over the useful lives of assets (after retaining the residual value of up to 5%). The useful lives determined are in line with the useful lives as prescribed in the Schedule II of the Act.

| Asset Description | Useful Life (Years) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Building | 30 |
| Air-conditioning plant, cooking | 15 |
| Furniture & Fixtures including | 8 |



- b) Residual value of building and vehicles is estimated at 5% of the original cost and at nil value for all other assets.
- c) Items of property, plant and equipment costing not more than Rs.5,000 each are depreciated at 100 percent in the year in which they are capitalised.
- d) Expenditure on major repairs and overhauls which qualify for recognition in the item of Property, Plant and Equipment and which result in additional useful life, is depreciated over the extended useful life of the asset as determined by technical evaluation.
- e) Depreciation is charged on additions / deletions on pro-rata monthly basis including the month of addition / deletion.

C Accounting for Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" which replaces Ind AS – 17.

The Company as a Lessee

On Inception of a Contract, the Company (as a lessee) assesses whether a contract contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying assets useful life. The Company applies Ind AS – 36 to determine whether a Right-of-Use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Lease liabilities and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease

D Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Cost of inventories comprises of expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories to their present location, including appropriate overheads apportioned on a reasonable and consistent basis and is determined on the following basis:

- a. Food and Beverages on weighted average basis.
- b. Stores and other operating supplies on weighted average basis.

Obsolete, slow moving, surplus and defective stocks are identified and where necessary, provision is made for such stocks.

Revenue Recognition

Sale of goods: Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the related goods to the customer. The performance obligation is considered to be satisfied when the customer obtains control of the goods.



Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable (after including fair value allocations related to arrangements involving more than one performance obligation), net of returns, taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government and applicable trade discounts or rebates.

Interest income is recognised using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.
Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

F Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (i.e. an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use) are capitalized as a part of the cost of such assets till the month in which the asset is ready for use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss.

G Foreign Currency Transactions

Monetary items:

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

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss.

Non – Monetary items:

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost are recorded at the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions

H Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets

- a) Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expenses relating to a provision are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss net of any reimbursement.
- b) If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are shown at present value of expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation, by discounting using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.
- c) Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or present obligations where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.
- d) Contingent Assets are not recognised but reviewed at each balance sheet date and disclosure is made in the Notes in respect of possible effects that arise from past events and whose existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company and where inflow of economic benefit is probable.

I Fair Value measurement

- a) The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.
- b) Fair value is the price that would be received on selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date.
- c) While measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value using observable market data as far as possible and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Fair values are categorised into 3 levels as follows:
 - Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices for similar item) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
 - Level 3: inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

J Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement:

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories

- Financial Assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial Assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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



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

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

Financial assets which are considered as receivable on demand at any time, are not discounted on initial recognition and on subsequent measurement.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost is classified as at FVTPL.

Equity investments in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in standalone financial statements.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial liabilities which are considered as repayable on demand at any time, are not discounted on initial recognition and on subsequent measurement.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



K Classification of Assets and Liabilities as Current and Non-Current:

All assets and liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be realised / settled within twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets and liabilities are considered as non-current.

L Impairment

Financial Assets

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets. The Company recognises life time expected credit losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

Non-financial Assets

At each Balance Sheet date, an assessment is made of whether there is any indication of impairment. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or Cash-Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

M Taxes on Income

Current Tax

Income-tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the end of reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax (both assets and liabilities) is calculated using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

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

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

Current tax and Deferred Tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in the Statement of Profit & Loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

N Earnings per share

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

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

O Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash, cheques and draft on hand. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature; any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

(Rs in lacs)

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| Description of Assets | Gross Block | | | | At Fair Value as on 31-03-2020 | Depreciation | | | | Net Block | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | At fair value as on 01-04-19 | Additions and other transfers | Adjustments | Sales and other deductions | | Opening Depreciation as on 01-04-19 | For the year | Dep on sold assets | As at 31-03-2020 | As at 31-03-2020 | As at 31-03-2019 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 8.51 | - | - | - | 8.51 | 2.66 | 1.06 | - | 3.72 | 4.79 | 5.85 |
| Total | 8.51 | - | - | - | 8.51 | 2.66 | 1.06 | - | 3.72 | 4.79 | 5.85 |
| Previous year | 17.39 | - | 8.88 | - | 8.51 | 8.98 | 1.08 | 7.38 | 2.66 | 5.85 | |



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

(Rs in lacs)

| | | As at 31-03-2020 | As at 31-03-2019 |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 6 | Trade receivables | | |
| | i Secured, Considered Good | - | - |
| | ii Unsecured, Considered Good | 4.35 | 20.11 |
| | iii Which have significant increase in Credit Risk | - | - |
| | iv Unsecured, Considered Doubtful | - | - |
| | | 4.35 | 20.11 |
| 7 | Long-term loans and advances- Unsecured considered good: | | |
| | Security and other deposits | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | Loans to employees | | |
| | i Secured, Considered Good | - | - |
| | ii Unsecured, Considered Good | - | - |
| | iii Which have significant increase in Credit Risk | - | - |
| | iv Credit Impaired | - | - |
| | | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| 8 | Cash and Cash Equivalents | | |
| | Current accounts | 1.48 | 4.01 |
| | Cash on hand | 0.01 | 0.11 |
| | | 1.49 | 4.12 |
| 9 | Other Current Assets: | | |
| | (Unsecured, considered good) | | |
| | Advances to others: | | |
| | Balances with statutory/government authorities | 0.77 | 0.71 |
| | | 0.77 | 0.71 |



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

(Rs in lacs)

| | | As at 31-03-2020 | As at 31-03-2019 |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 10 | Equity Share Capital | | |
| a | Authorised : | | |
| | 100,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| | | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| b | Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up : | | |
| | 76,502 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each for cash | 7.65 | 7.65 |
| | <u>(76,502)</u> | 7.65 | 7.65 |
| c | Par value per share | | |
| c | Reconciliation of the number of shares | | |
| | Opening | 76,502 | 76,502 |
| | Add: Issued | - | - |
| | Closing | 76,502 | 76,502 |
| d | Shares held by holding company- Graviss Hospitality Limited | | |
| | 76,502 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each for cash | 7.65 | 7.65 |
| 11 | Other Equity | | |
| A | Reserves and Surplus | | |
| | Retained Earnings: | | |
| | Opening balance | (322.51) | (324.76) |
| | Add : Opening balance adjustment due to Ind AS | | |
| | Add : Net profit after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss | (0.35) | 2.25 |
| | Balance in Profit and Loss account | (322.86) | (322.51) |
| | | (322.86) | (322.51) |
| B | Other Comprehensive Income | | |
| | As per last account | - | - |
| | Addition during the year | - | - |
| | Closing balance | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| 12 | Non-current Financial Liabilities | | |
| | Borrowings: | | |
| | From Holding Company (Interest free not re-payable within one year) | 329.31 | 337.31 |
| | | 329.31 | 337.31 |
| 13 | Other Current financial liabilities | | |
| | Expenses payable | 0.45 | 3.65 |
| | Interest free deposits and advance from customers | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | | 5.45 | 8.65 |
| 14 | Other Current liabilities | | |
| | Statutory dues payable - TDS payable | 0.05 | 0.19 |
| | | 0.05 | 0.19 |



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

(Rs in lacs)

| | | For the Year ended 31-03-2020 | For the Year ended 31-03- 2019 |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 15 | Revenue from Operations | | |
| | Sales-Food and Beverages | 7.11 | 78.73 |
| | | 7.11 | 78.73 |
| 16 | Other Income | | |
| | Profit on sale of assets | - | 7.50 |
| | Interest received | 0.24 | - |
| | Credits of earlier years | 0.98 | - |
| | | 1.22 | 7.50 |
| 17 | Purchases | | |
| | Food & Beverages items | 0.29 | 23.81 |
| 18 | Changes in Stock-in-Trade (Food & Beverages items) | | |
| | Opening stock | - | - |
| | Closing stock | - | - |
| | Increase / (Decrease) in stock | - | - |
| 19 | Employee benefits expense | | |
| | Salaries and wages (including bonus and gratuity) | - | - |
| | Contributions to: | | |
| | Provident, Family Pension and other Funds | - | - |
| | Staff welfare expenses | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| 20 | Finance costs | | |
| | Other borrowing costs | - | 0.80 |
| | | - | 0.80 |
| 21 | Depreciation and Amortisation expenses: | | |
| | Depreciation of tangible assets | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| | | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| 22 | Other expenses | | |
| | Operating Expenses: | | |
| | Repairs and Maintenance -others | - | 2.06 |
| | Business Operating expenses | 1.50 | 10.01 |
| | General Expenses: | | |
| | Rates and Taxes | 0.14 | 0.49 |
| | Insurance | - | 0.71 |
| | Hire charges | - | 3.02 |
| | Travelling and Conveyance | 0.08 | 6.04 |
| | Printing and Stationery | 0.04 | 1.44 |
| | Postage and Telephones | - | 0.44 |
| | Other expenses | 2.30 | 25.81 |
| | Payments to Auditors -Audit fees | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| | Legal and Professional charges | 2.70 | 7.00 |
| | | 7.26 | 57.52 |
| 23 | Other Comprehensive Income | | |
| | Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| | Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans | - | - |
| | Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| | Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| 24 | Earnings per Equity share | | |
| | Net profit after Taxation (in Rs.) | (0.36) | 2.25 |
| | Weighted average number of equity shares | 76,502 | 76,502 |
| | Earnings per equity shares (in Rs.) | (0.47) | 2.94 |
| | Nominal value per share (Rs.) | 10.00 | 10.00 |



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

GRAVISS CATERING PRIVATE LIMITED

- 25 Amounts if any due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 could not be disclosed as such parties could not be identified from the records of the Company.
- 26 The Company's accumulated losses are more than the net worth. In the opinion of the management, having regard to the long term interest of the holding Company in the Company and considering that the Company will be able to get regular orders of decoration and earns sufficient margin to meet the fixed costs which will enable the Company to recoup the losses incurred, the going concern assumptions are not affected.
- 27 In the opinion of the management there are no indications that the assets of the company may be impaired as on the balance sheet date.
- 28 In view of carry forward losses under both income tax and books, no provision is made for current tax.
- 29 The Company does not have any asset whose useful life is different from the significant part of that asset.
- 30 **Retirement benefit**
There are no eligible employees as on 31-03-2020 and therefore there are no long term employee benefits which require recognition based on actuarial valuation.
- Information relating to Related Party Disclosures as per Accounting Standard issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, is given below:

A. List of Related Parties (relied on the details provided by the management):

- i Parent Company**
Graviss Hospitality Limited
- ii Fellow Subsidiaries**
Graviss Hotels and Resorts Ltd
Hotel Kankeshwar Pvt Ltd
- iii Directors**
Sunil Pardal
Harsh Varma
F.L. Goyal
- iv Other Related parties:**
Graviss Holdings Pvt Ltd

B. Transactions with Related Parties:

| | <u>2019-20</u> <u>(Rs. in lacs)</u> | <u>2018-19</u> <u>(Rs. in lacs)</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| i Unsecured Loan taken | | |
| Graviss Hospitality Limited | 329 | 337 |
| Graviss Holdings Pvt Ltd, | - | - |
| ii Security deposit given | | |
| Graviss Holdings Pvt Ltd, | - | - |

31 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

The following disclosures are made as required by Ind AS-113 pertaining to Fair value measurement:

(a) Accounting classification and fair values

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

| | Carrying amount at Amortised Cost | Fair value | Fair value measurement hierarchy level |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Financial Liabilities | | | |
| As on 31 Mar 2020 | | | |
| Fixed Rate Borrowings | - | - | - |
| As on 31 Mar 2019 | | | |
| Fixed Rate Borrowings | - | - | - |

Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk arising from financial instruments.



Risk Management Framework: The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Risk Management Committee (RMC), which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits to control / monitor risks and adherence to limit. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables.

Trade receivables: 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 throughout each reporting period.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and measurement of loss allowance using Life time expected credit loss for trade receivables:

| | Rs in lacs | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Up to 6 months | 6mons. to 1 yr. | 1 year to 3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| As on 31 March 2020 | | | | | |
| Gross Carrying Amount | 4.35 | - | - | - | 4.35 |
| Specific Provision | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carrying Amount | 4.35 | - | - | - | 4.35 |
| As on 31 March 2019 | | | | | |
| Gross Carrying Amount | 20.11 | - | - | - | 20.11 |
| Specific Provision | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carrying Amount | 20.11 | - | - | - | 20.11 |

Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs 1.49 lacs as at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019-Rs. 4.12 lacs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with reputed banks.

Liquidity Risk:

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

| | Rs in lacs | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----|
| | Carrying amount | Contractual cash flows | | | |
| Up to 1 year | | 1-2 years | 2-5 years | More than 5 years* | |
| As on 31 Mar. 2020 | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 329 | - | - | - | 329 |
| Trade payables | 3 | 3 | | | 3 |
| As on 31 Mar. 2019 | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 337 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 337 |
| Trade payables | 14 | 14 | | | 14 |

Liquidity Risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices, will affect the Company's income or value of its financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables, long term debt and commodity prices. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates, in cases where the borrowings are measured at fair value through the Statement of profit and loss. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to Interest rate risk:

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing long term financial instruments is as follows:



| Particulars | Rs in lacs | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 31 st March 2020 | 31 st March 2019 |
| Fixed-rate instruments | | |
| Financial liabilities - measured at amortised cost | - | - |
| Variable-rate instruments | | |
| Financial liabilities - measured at amortised cost | | |
| Total | | |

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments: A reasonably possible decrease by 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have positive impact (before tax) by Rs NIL lacs and Rs. NIL lacs for the outstanding balances as on NIL and NIL. Similarly a reasonable possible increase by 100 basis points in interest would have negative impact (before tax) by same amounts.

Currency risk:

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its operating and financing activities. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee.

To the extent the exposures on purchases and borrowings are not economically hedged by the foreign currency denominated receivables, the Company uses derivative instruments, like foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange and principal only swap rates. Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The Company evaluates exchanges rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and the Company follows established risk management policies including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge exposure.

Exposure to currency risk:

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as on 31st March 2020 and 31st March 2019 are as below:

| | Rs in lacs | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----|
| | Total | INR | USD |
| As on 31 Mar. 2020 | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 4 | 4 | - |
| Loans | 0 | 0 | - |
| Other Non-current assets | | - | - |
| Cash and Cash equivalents | 1 | 1 | - |
| Exposure for assets (A) | 6 | 6 | - |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Long term borrowings | 329 | 329 | - |
| Short term borrowings | | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | 3 | 3 | - |
| Other Current financial liabilities | 6 | 6 | - |
| Exposure for liabilities (B) | 338 | 338 | - |
| Net exposure (B-A) | 331 | 331 | - |
| As on 31 Mar. 2019 | | | |
| Financial assets | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 20 | 20 | - |
| Loans | 0 | 0 | - |
| Other Non-current assets | 1 | 1 | - |
| Cash and Cash equivalents | 4 | 4 | - |
| Exposure for assets (A) | 25 | 25 | - |
| Financial liabilities | | | |
| Long term borrowings | 337 | 337 | - |
| Short term borrowings | | - | - |
| Trade and other payables | 14 | 14 | - |
| Other Current financial liabilities | 9 | 9 | - |
| Exposure for liabilities (B) | 360 | 360 | - |
| Net exposure (B-A) | 334 | 334 | - |

Sensitivity analysis:

A reasonably possible strengthening of the Indian Rupees against USD at March, 31 by Rs. NIL would have positive impact (before tax) by Rs NIL and Rs NIL for the net outstanding balance as on 31-03-2020 and 31-03-2019 respectively. Similarly a reasonably possible weakening of the Indian Rupee against USD would have a negative impact (before tax) by same amounts.

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, convertible instruments and reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholder value. The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, if any, required in the light of the current economic environment and other business requirements.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared Covid-19 outbreak as a pandemic. Responding to the potentially serious threat that this pandemic has to public health, the Indian Government has taken a series of measures to contain the outbreak, which included imposing multiple 'lock-downs' across the country, from March 22, 2020, and extended up to June 30, 2020. The lockdowns and restrictions imposed on various activities due to COVID - 19 pandemic have posed challenges to the businesses of company and its holding company.



Lockdown guidelines issued by Central/State governments mandated closure of hotel operations and cessation of air traffic and other forms of public transport. This has resulted in low occupancies / shutdowns of Holding Company's hotel and hospitality business during the lockdown phase as the Company was not part of Government denominated essential services and thereby also impacted the Company's business which is majorly dependent on its holding company. With the lifting of the partial lockdown restrictions, the holding Company is considering the re-opening of its hotel, after establishing thorough and well-rehearsed safety protocols. The Company expects its holding Company's hotel to become operational in a phased manner after the lockdown is lifted and the confidence of travellers is restored. The Company thereby expects the demand for its services to pick up albeit at a slower pace once lockdown is lifted.

The Company has assessed the potential impact of Covid-19 on its capital and financial resources, profitability, liquidity position, ability to service debt and other financing arrangements, supply chain and demand for its services. The Company has also assessed the potential impact of Covid-19 on the carrying value of property, plant & equipment, right of use assets, intangible assets, investments, trade receivables, inventories, and other current assets appearing in the financial statements of the Company. In developing the assumptions and estimates relating to the future uncertainties in the economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company as at the date of approval of these Financial statements has used internal and external sources of information and based on current estimates, expects to recover the carrying amounts of these assets. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

33 Standards Issued but not yet effective


Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

34 Previous year figures:

Previous year's figures have been reclassified / regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification / grouping. Figures in brackets are in respect of the previous year.

Signature to Notes 1 to 34

As per our separate report of even date
For A.T. Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 103886W


Sushil Jain
Partner
Membership No. 033809




Harsh Varma
Director
(DIN:03421941)


F.L. Goyal
Director
(DIN:03400918)

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 30-06-2020