Chartered Accountants Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19 46, Palace Road, High Grounds Bengaluru – 560 001 Karnataka, India

Tel: +91 80 6188 6000 Fax: +91 80 6188 6011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT To The Members of BARBEQUE-NATION HOSPITALITY LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of BARBEQUE-NATION HOSPITALITY LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 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 loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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 made 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Emphasis of Matters

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

(i) We draw attention to Note 2.2 to the standalone financial statements, which describes the impact of COVID 19 pandemic on the Company's operations. Further, the current liabilities, exceeded its current assets by Rs. 1,787.13 Million as of March 31, 2020.

As stated in the aforesaid note, the board of directors have approved management's detailed business plan (including cash flows) for the Company which interalia envisages (i) cost savings and continuing revenue growth through various initiatives, (ii) extension of moratorium for repayment of loan and interest by its lenders (iii) raising



adequate funding through incremental debt and fresh equity infusion and after duly considering the aforesaid business plan and the continued financial support expected to be received from the Promoters of the Company as stated in Note 2.2, have approved the preparation of the standalone financial statements on a going concern basis.

(ii) We also draw attention to Note 34 to the standalone financial statements which describes significant management estimates and assumptions involved in assessing the financial impact of COVID 19 pandemic. Based on such assessment, the Management has concluded that the Company will recover the carrying amount of its assets as on March 31, 2020. However, given the uncertainty regarding the duration, extent and eventual outcome of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company cannot estimate with any precision the impact on its prospective financial performance and the eventual outcome of the impact could be different than that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matters stated in (i) and (ii) above.

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

Our opinion on the standalone 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 including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 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.



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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 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 Responsibility 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 standalone 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 control relevant to the audit in order to
 design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section
 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the
 Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 the 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 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.



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• 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Cash flows and the 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 financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.



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- 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 remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- 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, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in note 35 of its standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, on long-term contracts;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- 2. 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 B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Sathya P. Koushik

Partner

(Membership No. 206920) UDIN:20206920AAAAKX7146

BENGALURU

November 03, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 BARBEQUE-NATION HOSPITALITY LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 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.

Auditor's 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. 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.

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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 explanations 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 **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Sathya P. Koushik

Partner

(Membership No. 206920) UDIN:20206920AAAAKX7146

BENGALURU November 03, 2020

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) Some of the fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified by the Management at reasonable intervals during the year and post year end on account of the lockdown and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities, except for the month of February and March 2020 for which the Company has not yet deposited its dues.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Customs Duty, Goods and Services Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) Details of dues of Income-tax and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2020 on account of disputes are given below:

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Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Forum where the dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount involved (Rs. in Million)	Amount unpaid (Rs. in Million)
Punjab Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	Commercial Tax Officer, Chandigarh	2011-2014	1.90	1.25
Maharashtra Value Added Tax, 2002	Value Added Tax	Commercial Tax Officer, Maharashtra	2011-2014	1.08	0.91
Gujarat Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	Commercial Tax Officer, Gujarat	January 2013 to December 2016	4.17	2.67
Gujarat Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	Commercial Tax Officer, Gujarat	2014-16	2.03	1.53
Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value Added Tax	Commercial Tax Officer, Delhi	2014-16	2.67	2.48
Rajasthan Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Value Added Tax	Commercial Tax Officer, Rajasthan	2014-16	0.63	Ξ.
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	Director General of Anti-Profiteering (GST)	November 2017 to March 2019	325.89	325.89
Tamilnadu Value Added Tax Act, 2006	Value Added Tax	Commercial Tax Officer, Tamilnadu	2016-17	155.41	155.41
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	2011-12	26.76	26.76
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	2012-13	25.64	20.51
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, Indore	2013-14	1.42	1.42
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	2013-14	27.87	22.29
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	2014-15	13.25	10.60
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	2015-16	8.88	7.11
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	2016-17	47.63	38.11



Income Tax Act,	Income tax	Commissioner	of	2017-18	2.84	2.28
1961		Income	Tax			
		(Appeals)				
Income Tax Act,	Income tax	Commissioner	of	2016-17	266.07	266.07*
1961		Income	Tax			
		(Appeals)				

^{*}Represents the disputed due relating to subsidiary disposed off during the FY 2018-19.

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions or from government. The Company also has not issued any debentures.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its subsidiary company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.



(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 008072S

Sathya P. Koushik

Partner

(Membership No. 206920) UDIN:20206920AAAAKX7146

BENGALURU

November 03, 2020

Barbeque-Nation Hospitality Limited Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020 (Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data

Particulars	Note		Asat		
		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18	
ASSETS			(Restated)*	(Restated)*	
Non-current assets	1 1				
Property, plant and equipment	4(a)	2,817.93	2,579,11	2,020,94	
Lease right of use assets	5	3,581.91	3,146,41	2,363.39	
Capital work-in-progress	"	97.33	90.13	119.67	
Goodwill	6	189.66	189 66	189.66	
Other Intangible assets	4(b)	65.00	54.44	44.37	
Financial Assets	1(0)	05.00	37,77	71,57	
Investments	7	406.33	279.04	275.66	
Loans	8	234.99	193.49	166.49	
Other financial assets	9	21.59	15.04	11.39	
Deferred tax assets (net)	35	277.90	304.53	262.23	
Other non-current assets	10	57.24	27.06		
Total Non-current assets [A]	10	7,749.88	6,878.91	21.25 5,475.05	
Current assets	+	7,749.00	0,070,91	5,475,05	
Inventories	11	129.82	182,63	175.01	
Financial assets	111	129.02	102,03	1/3_01	
Investments				0.01	
Trade receivables	12	25.24	56.21	0.01	
Cash and cash equivalents	12	25,24	56,31	65,41	
Loans	13	125 24	67.68	355_83	
Other financial assets		57.00	27.00	149.10	
	14	57.38	37.38	52.10	
Other current assets	15	271.99	183.07	159.04	
Total current assets [B] Total assets [A+B]	-	609.67 8,359.55	527,07 7,405,98	956,50 6,431,55	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity	1 1	- 1			
Equity Share capital	16	139.96	139.92	138,00	
Other equity	17	617.85	1,569.89	1,671.63	
Equity attributable to owners of the Company [C]		757.81	1,709.81	1,809,63	
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities		- 1			
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	18	1,249,55	611.11	469.32	
Lease Liability	19	3,880.15	3,383.89	2,623.18	
Provisions	20	75.24	103.45	76.98	
Other non-current liabilities				1_71	
Total Non-current liabilities [D]		5,204.94	4,098,45	3,171,19	
Current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	21	405.92	157-10	185.12	
Lease Liability	19	404.60	338.68	247.88	
Trade payables	22				
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		8.67	1.03	-	
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		973.67	670.19	628,13	
Other financial liabilities	23	428.15	277.54	239.01	
Other current liabilities	24	108.99	79.94	65.25	
Provisions	25	56.19	33.54	32.20	
Current tax liabilities (Net)	26	10.61	39.70	53.14	
Total current liabilities [E]	20	2,396,80	1,597,72	1,450,73	
Fotal liabilities [F= [D+E]]		7,601.74	5,696.17	4,621.92	
Fotal equity and liabilities [F+C]		8,359.55	7,405.98	6,431.55	

| Total equity and liabilities [F+C]
| See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
| Restated pursuant to retrospective adoption of Ind AS 116, Leases (Refer note 44)

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

Sathya P Koushik

Partner

HASKINS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BENGALUR

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kayum Dhanani Managing Director

Din No:- 00987597

Rahul Agrawal

Chief Executive Officer

Amit V Betala

Chief Financial Officer

Nagamani C Y Company Secretary

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Din No:- 00079237

T.N Unni

Director

Bengaluru, November 3rd, 2020

Bengaluru, November 3rd, 2020



Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the y	ear ended
		March 31,	March 31,
		2020	2019
			(Restated)*
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	27	7,870.52	7,034.55
Other income	271	33.06	41.74
Total (A)		7,903.58	7,076.29
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	23	2,752.97	2,366.30
Employee benefits expenses	29	1,778.63	1,451.52
Other operating expenses	30	1,776.51	1,605.18
Total (B)		6,308.11	5,423.00
Earnings before exceptional items, finance costs, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) (C) = (A-B)		1,595.47	1,653.29
Finance costs (D)	31	631.61	472.91
Depreciation and amortisation expense (E)	32	1,045.73	773.84
Profit before tax and exceptional items (F) = (C-D-E)		(81.87)	406.54
Exceptional items (G)	33	766.86	687.75
Profit before tax (H) = (F-G)		(848.73)	(281.21)
Tax expense / (benefit):	35		
Current tax		49,35	129,50
Deferred tax		(56,63)	(40.56)
Deferred tax impact due to change in tax rate		85.20	II-
Net tax expense / (benefit) (I)		77.92	88.94
Net Profit for the year (J) = (H-I)		(926.65)	(370.15)
Other Comprehensive Income / (Losses) (K)	37		
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of profit and loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(7.70)	(4.99)
Income tax on the above		1.94	1.74
Total comprehensive income / (Losses) for the year (J + K)		(932.41)	(373.40)
Earnings per share	40		
Basic (in Rs.) (Face value of Rs.5 each)		(33.11)	(13.96)
Diluted (in Rs.) (Face value of Rs.5 each)		(33.11)	(13.96)

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

*Restated pursuant to retrospective adoption of Ind AS 116, Leases (Refer note 44)

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

Sathya P Koushik

Partner

CHARTERED CCOUNTANTS For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Thottappully

Kayum Dhanani T.N Unni Managing Director Director Din No:-,00987597 Din No:- 00079237

Rahul Agrawal

Amit V Betala Chief Executive Officer Chief Financial Officer

Nagamani C Y Company Secretary

Bengaluru, November 3rd, 2020

Bengaluru, November 3rd, 2020



Barbeque-Nation Hospitality Limited Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity share capital						
Particulars	As at					
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19				
Opening balance	139.92	138,00				
Changes in equity share capital during the year	1					
Issue of the equity share during the year	0.04	1.92				
Closing balance	139.96	139.92				

(b) Other equity

Other equity				
Particulars	Re	serves and Surp	olus	Total
	Securities	Share options	Retained	other
	premium	outstanding	earnings	equity
		account	8	
Balance as at April 01, 2018	1,330.43	28,58	735.31	2,094.32
Restatement pursuant to retrospective adoption of Ind AS 116 (net of deferred tax)			(422.69)	(422.69)
Balance as at April 01, 2018 *	1,330.43	28.58	312.62	1,671.63
Profit /(loss) for the year			(370.15)	(370.15)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of tax)	¥	546	(3.25)	(3.25)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	+:	(,*.)	(373.40)	(373.40)
Premium received on shares issued	318.39			318.39
Share issue expenses	(20.40)	127	2	(20.40)
Share based compensation to employees		7.40		7.40
Dividend and tax thereon	2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(33.73)	(33.73)
Balance as at March 31, 2019 *	1,628.42	35.98	(94.51)	1,569.89
Profit /(loss) for the year		180	(926.65)	(926.65)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans (net of tax)		- S	(5.76)	(5.76)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	-	387	(932.41)	(932.41)
Transfer on exercise of options		(1.61)	-	(1.61)
Transfer on forfeiture of options	_	(0,18)	0.18	(=)
Premium received on shares issued	2.59	190	36	2.59
Share based compensation to employees	15	13,12	1.65	13.12
Dividend and tax there on	-	F20	(33.73)	(33.73)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1,631.01	47.31	(1,060.47)	617.85

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

*Restated pursuant to retrospective adoption of Ind AS 116, Leases (Refer note 44)

In terms of our report attached. For Deloitte Haskins & Sells Chartered Accountants

ASKIN

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Bengaluru, November 3rd, 2020

Jam 1

Partner

10 m

Kayum Dhanani Managing Director

Din No:- 00987597

irector Director 987597 Din No:- 00079237

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rahul Agrawal
Chief Executive Officer

Amit V Betala Chief Financial Officer Nagamani C Y Company Secretary

Thottappully Narayanan Unni

T.N Unni

umni Date: 2020.11.03 15:41:11 +05'30'

Bengaluru, November 3rd, 2020



Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020 (Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

	Year	Year
Particulars for the year	2019-20	y ear 2018-19
a inculars to: the year	2019-20	(Restated)*
A. Cash flow from operating activities		(Acstateu)*
Profit / (loss) before tax	(848.73)	(281.21)
Adjustments for:	(0.0.70)	(201121)
Depreciation and amortisation	1,045.73	773.84
Interest expense on borrowings	133,27	63.31
Interest on lease liabilities	433,96	347.53
Interest expenses on provision for asset retirement obligations	3.56	3.15
Interest income	(24.06)	(33.85)
Income from government grant	(= ::)	(4.71)
Expense on employee stock option scheme	13.12	7.40
Provision no longer required	(9.00)	
Net loss on disposal of investments in subsidiary (Refer note 33)	-	413.60
Provision for impairment of loans and interest receivable from subsidary (Refer note 33)	117,90	274.86
Provision for impairment of invesments (Refer note 33)	584.09	
Recognition of credit loss in respect of financial guarantee given towards loan taken by subsidiary (Refer note 33)	71.20	-
Net loss relating to restaurant units closed / relocated	(6.33)	(0.71)
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	5.00	12.16
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,519.71	1,575.37
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	52,81	(7.62)
Trade receivables	31.07	(3.06)
Other assets (financial & non financial)	(88.19)	(49.76)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:	`	,
Trade payables	311.12	43.11
Other liabilities	29.05	17.69
Non-current provisions	(26.91)	10.43
Current provisions	19.09	1.34
Cash generated from operations	1,847.75	1,587.50
Net income tax (paid) / refunds	(78.44)	(142.94)
Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities (A)	1,769.31	1,444.56
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, including Right-of-use assets, CWIP and capital advances	(795.40)	(952.27)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.68	1.03
Investment in subsidiary	(711.38)	(260.43)
Proceeds from sale of investment in subsidiary	`	0.50
Loan given to subsidiary	(111.95)	(199.26)
Deposits placed for margin money	(36.44)	(9.86)
Interest received	0.00	23.69
Sale of investment in mutual fund	2	0.01
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(1,654.49)	(1,396.59)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		1
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	1.02	320,31
Share issue expenses / Expenses towards offer for sale of shares	(61.10)	(22.70)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	899.03	614.30
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(216.03)	(497.08)
Net increase / (decrease) in working capital borrowings	248.82	(28.02)
Dividend paid (including dividend tax)	(33.73)	(33.73)
Payments of interest portion of lease liabilities	(433.96)	(347.53)
Payments of principal portion of lease liabilities	(332.69)	(275.77)
Interest paid	(128.62)	(65.91)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	(57.26)	(336.13)





Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Particulars for the year	Year 2019-20	Year 2018-19 (Restated)*
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	57.56	(288.16)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	67.68	355.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	125.24	67.68

See accompanying notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

*Restated pursuant to retrospective adoption of Ind AS 116, Leases (Refer note 44)

In terms of our report attached For Deloitte Haskins & Sells

HASKINS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ENGALUS

Bengaluru, November 3rd, 2020

Chartered Accountants

Sathya P Koushik

Partner

Chief Executive Officer

Amit V Betala

Nagamani C Y Chief Financial Officer

Company Secretary

Bengaluru, November 3rd, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Thottappully Narayanan Unni Baus

T.N Unni

Director Din No:- 00079237

Kayum Dhanani

Managing Director

Din No:- 00987597



1. Corporate information

Barbeque-Nation Hospitality Limited (the 'Company') is primarily engaged in the business of operating casual dining restaurant chain in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at Survey No. 62, Site No. 13, 6th cross, NS Palya, Stage 2, BTM Layout, Bengaluru - 560 076, Karnataka, India.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the 'Indian Accounting Standards' ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter, as applicable to the Company, and other relevant provisions of the Act. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those followed in the previous year except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. Refer note 42 in respect of change in accounting policy due to adoption of 1nd AS 116.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Pair 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 mased on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- (a) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- (b) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- (c) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset of liability.





The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures put in place to control the spread of virus by the jurisdictional regulatory authorities, have triggered disruptions to the Company's operations at the balance sheet date. Further, its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs.1,787.13 Million as of March 31, 2020.

Due to the restrictions placed by the jurisdictional regulatory authorities, the Company's restaurant outlets were closed temporarily commencing from latter part of March 2020 and pursuant to the reduced level of operations, the Company has incurred operating losses during the period of closure and in the period subsequent to March 31, 2020. The Company has resumed its operations in a phased manner depending on easing of lockdown restrictions and its evaluation of operating scenarios at respective store locations. As on date of approval of these financial statements, the Company had opened substantially all of its outlets and commenced operations.

In order to address the matter of having adequate liquidity in the Company to ensure that the Company can meet all its obligations in the normal course of business, the management of the Company has taken various measures which include the following:

- A number of cash conservation measures, including a (i) significant reduction in the level of capital expenditure in the short term, (ii) limiting the outflows to only outlets which the Company intends to operationalise, compliance and health and safety related spend, (iii) pausing all non-essential discretionary and variable spending, (iv) payroll cost reductions through store manpower rationalisation and salary cuts, and (v) extended credit with suppliers and lessors, reduction in lease rentals etc.
- Continuing focus on outdoor catering and sourcing of customers from third party platforms, its various initiatives to comply with sanitization and social distancing protocols, minimal contact experience through non-touch alternatives and strict adherence to hygiene norms along with gradual easing of regulatory restrictions are expected to help the Company to achieve its pre-COVID level of operations and profitability by April 2021.
- The Company has approached its lenders requesting for moratorium for payment of interest across all the loan facilities till March 31, 2021 and repayment of principal for all its loans till August 31, 2022.
- Raising adequate funding through incremental debt from banks with 1 year moratorium for repayment of principal and interest and fresh equity infusion.

The Promoters of the Company have committed to the Company, financial support, if any required to ensure that the Company shall be able to meet all its obligations in the normal course of business for a period of not less than one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The Board of directors of the Company have approved the aforesaid business plan and in their assessment, based on due consideration of the business plan and the Promoters' undertaking referred above, the Company will be able to meet all its obligations in the normal course of business. Accordingly, the Board of directors have approved the preparation of the standalone financial statements on a going concern basis.

The standalone financial statements do not therefore incorporate adjustments. if any, that may be required in respect of recoverability and classification of asset carrying amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities, should the Company not continue as a going concern

2.3 Revenue recognition





Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer.

Revenue from sale of food and beverages is recognized at the time of underlying sale to the customer. Revenue is presented net of discounts given to the customers and any taxes collected from customers for remittance to the government. In case of discount to customers in the form of gift voucher, the value of such discount is determined based on the percentage of redemption in the past. Customer purchases of gift cards are recognized as sales upon redemption of gift card or upon expiry.

Revenue from displays and sponsorships are recognized in the period in which the products or the sponsor's advertisements are promoted/displayed.

Royalty arrangements based on sales are recognised at the time the underlying sales occur-

Government incentives are accrued for based on fulfilment of eligibility criteria for availing the incentives and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same. These incentives include estimated realisable values/benefits from special import licenses and benefits under Serve From India Scheme.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.5 Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange of control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in Statement of profit and loss as incurred. At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor is transferred to capital reserve.

2.6 Geodwill

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Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Company's cash-generating units.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss.

2.7 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of asset less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on tangible assets have been provided on the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The useful life of assets is given below:

Leasehold improvements

Amortised over the period of the lease

Furniture and fittings

10 Years

Plant & machinery

15 Years

Service equipments

10 Years

Computer equipments

3-6 Years

Vehicles

8 Years

2.8 Intangible assets

Acquired Intangible Assets - Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Liquor licenses with perpetual term purchased for restaurant chain business: Amortised over the lease term of the respective restaurants

Software and other licenses

3 Years

Indefinite useful life





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

2.9 Investments in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs of inventories are determined on a first-in-first-out basis. Cost of inventories include all costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

2.11 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent measurement:

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

Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income: Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.





Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

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

Equity Instrument

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognised by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet, whether a financial asset or a Company of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured though a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly, since initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in Statement of profit and loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in Statement of profit and loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

2.12 Share issue expense

The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction.



2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.14 Foreign Currency transactions and translations

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (Rs.).

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for:

(a) exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

2.15 Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company's contribution to provident fund, superannuation fund and employee state insurance scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined Benefit Plan

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses is recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:

- (a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur-





Long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date less the fair value of the plan assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled. Long Service Awards are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date.

2.16 Share based payment transaction

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of profit and loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

2.17 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include:

- (a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method,
- (b) finance charges in respect of finance leases, and
- (c) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.18 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. 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. 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.



For arrangements entered into prior to the date of transition to Ind AS, i.e., April 1, 2018, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

Further, in respect of lease contracts of its outlet premises, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

Measurement of the right-of use asset:

At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost and comprises:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, to which is added, if applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- where relevant, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee for the conclusion of the contract. These are incremental costs which would not have been incurred if the contract had not been concluded;
- estimated costs for restoration and dismantling of the leased asset according to the terms of the contract, through a return obligation liability or provision determined as a discounted amount of the restoration and dismantling costs.

Following the initial recognition, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

Measurement of the lease liability

At the commencement date, the lease liability is recognized for an amount equal to the present value of the lease payments over the lease term.

Amounts involved in the measurement of the lease liability are:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments; meaning that even if they are variable in form, they are in-substance unavoidable);
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or the rate in force at the lease commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is subsequently measured based on a process similar to the amortized cost method using the discount rate:

• the liability is increased by the accrued interests resulting from the discounting of the lease liability, at the beginning of the lease period;





less payments made. The interest cost for the period as well as variable payments, not taken into account in the initial measurement of the lease liability and incurred over the relevant period are recognized as costs.

In addition, the lease liability may be remeasured in the following situations:

- change in the lease term,
- modification related to the assessment of the reasonably certain nature (or not) of the exercise of an option,
- remeasurement linked to the residual value guarantees,
- adjustment to the rates and indices according to which the rents are calculated when rent adjustments occur.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.19 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

- Current tax: The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Standalone statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax: Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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 realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively 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 the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.





2.20 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration 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). These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

2.21 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units. or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

2.22 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing statement of profit and loss attributable to equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

2.23 Operating Cycle

MASKING

CHARTERED

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

3 Use of estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Impairment of goodwill

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the actual future cash flows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

Impairment of investments made and loans given to subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments made and loans given to subsidiaries at cost, annually, or more frequently when there is an indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Provision for site restoration obligations:

HASKING

CHARTERED

The Company has recognised provision for site restoration obligation associated with the stores opened. In determining the value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in respect of the expected cost to dismantle and remove the furniure/fixtures from the stores and the expected timing of those costs.

Uncertain tax positions

The Company's current tax provision relates to management's assessment of the amount of tax payable on open tax positions where the liabilities remain to be agreed with relevant tax authorities. Uncertain tax items for which a provision is made relate principally to the interpretation of tax legislation applicable to arrangements entered into by the Company. Due to the uncertainty associated with such tax items, it is possible that, on conclusion of open tax matters at a future date, the final outcome may differ significantly.





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*

4	Property, plant and equipme	nt and meang	inic assets							
	Particulars			Cost		Accu	mulated deprecia	tion/amortisa	ition	Net Block
		Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance	Balance	Depreciation /	Eliminated	Balance	Balance
		as at			as at	as at	amortisation	on	as at	as at
		01-Apr-19			31-Mar-2020	01-Apr-19	expense for the	disposat of	31-Mar-2020	31-Mar-2020
							year	assets		
										1
4(a)	Property, plant and equipme	nt (owned)								
	Lease hold improvements	1,090,90	234.82	0.51	1,325.21	297.77	166.36	0.49	463.64	861.57
	Furniture and fixtures	947.73	176.02	0.51	1,123,24	231,73	131,78	0.29	363.22	760.02
	Plant & machinery	696_63	166.35	4.44	858.54	103.28	62,37	2.59	163.06	695.48
	Service equipments	651.83	133,06	0.79	784.10	250,75	118.93	0.48	369.20	414.90
	Computer equipments	126.26	47.64	1.40	172,50	54,20	40.87	1.38	93.69	78.81
	Vehicles	4.97	4.60	0.32	9.25	1,48	0.83	0.21	2.10	7.15
	Total	3,518.32	762.49	7.97	4,272.84	939.21	521.14	5,44	1,454.91	2,817.93
4(b)	Intangible assets (others)									
	Liquor licenses	7_63	0.60	3,50	8,23	5.84	0.16	Sec	6.00	2.23
	Software and licenses	36,70	19.62	740	56.32	13,53	9.50	(%)	23.03	33.29
	Brand name	29 48		393	29.48	-	-	241	-	29.48
	Total	73.81	20.22		94.03	19.37	9.66	::e:	29.03	65.00
	Grand Total	3,592.13	782.71	7.97	4,366.87	958.58	530.80	5.44	1,483.94	2,882.93

Particulars			Cost		Accu	mulated deprecia	tion/amortisa	tion	Net Block
	Balance as at 01-Apr-18	Additions	Deletions	Balance as at 31-Mar-19	Balance as at 01-Apr-18	Depreciation / amortisation expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	Balance as at 31-Mar-19	Balance as at 31-Mar-19
4(a) Property, plant and equipmo	ent (owned)								
Lease hold improvements	796.63	295.26	0.99	1,090.90	176.62	121.58	0,43	297_77	793.13
Furniture and fixtures	718,18	229.96	0.41	947.73	140.34	91,59	0.20	231.73	716.00
Plant & machinery	519,36	180.13	2,86	696,63	58,78	45.54	1,04	103.28	593,35
Service equipments	506.77	148.68	3.62	651.83	180.58	72.28	2.11	250.75	401.08
Computer equipments	63,51	62.75	32	126.26	30.93	23,27		54.20	72.06
Vehicles	4.53	0.44		4.97	0.79	0.69	540	1.48	3.49
Total	2,608.98	917.22	7.88	3,518.32	588.04	354.95	3.78	939.21	2,579,11
4(b) Intangible assets (others)									
Liquor licenses	7.63	-		7.63	4.62	1.22	(#)	5:84	1.79
Software and licenses	19.39	17.31	€ 1	36.70	7.51	6.02	180	13.53	23.17
Brand name	29.48		9	29.48	<u> </u>	100	340	=======================================	29.48
Total	56.50	17.31	8	73.81	12.13	7.24	: 40	19.37	54.44
Grand Total	2,665.48	934.53	7.88	3,592.13	600.17	362,19	3.78	958.58	2,633.55

^{*}Restated pursuant to retrospective adoption of Ind AS 116, Leases (Refer note 44)





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No. 5 Right-of-use asset*

Gross carrying value

Particulars	Rs.
 As at April 1, 2018	3,852.46
Additions	1,202.30
Deletions	(21.45)
As at March 31, 2019	5,033.31
Additions	1,037.68
Deletions	(128.93)
As at March 31, 2020	5,942.06

Accumulated depreciation

Particulars	Rs.
As at April 1, 2018	1,489.07
Depreciation charge for the year	411.65
Deletions	(13.82)
As at March 31, 2019	1,886.90
Depreciation charge for the year	514.93
Deletions	(41.68)
As at March 31, 2020	2,360.15

Net carrying value

As at March 31, 2020	3,581.91
As at March 31, 2019	3,146.41
As at April 1, 2018	2,363,39

^{*}Restated pursuant to retrospective adoption of Ind AS 116, Leases (Refer note 44)





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

6 Goodwill

Particulars Particulars Particulars Particulars	As	at
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Goodwill allocated to the business of operating restaurant outlets	189 66	189 66

The carrying value of and brand referred under note 4 amounting Rs 37.57 and the goodwill referred above have been allocated to the business of operating restaurant outlets, which is considered cash generating unit by the Company for the purpose of impairment assessment. The recoverable amount of the above cash generating unit has been determined based on 'Value in use' model, wherein, the value of cash generating unit is determined as a sum of the net present value of the projected post tax cash flows for a period of 4 to 5 years and terminal value. The terminal value of each cash generating unit is arrived at by extrapolating cash flows of latest forecasted year to perpetuity using a constant long term growth rate. The Directors and the Management have assessed and concluded that the reasonably possible change in the key assumptions would not result in carrying amount of brand and goodwill to exceed the aggregate of their recoverable amounts

Investments

(Classified under non-current assets)

Particulars	As	at
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Unquoted Investments in equity instruments of subsidiary (carried at cost):		
Barbeque Nation Mena Holding Limited (formerly known as Barbeque Nation Holdings Limited) (159,425 (31 March 2019: 140,525) equity shares of AED 100 each)	313.09	276 26
Less:- Allowance for impairment (Refer note 33)	(313 09)	ĝ.
Barbeque Nation Holdings Pvt Ltd	1,39	1,39
(19,980 (31 March 2019: 19,980) equity shares of USD 1 each)		
Barbeque Holdings Pvt Ltd	1 39	1.39
(19,980 (31 March 2019: 19,980) equity shares of USD 1 each)		
Less: Impairment pursuant to wind up (Refer note below)	(1_39)	1.4
Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited	674 87	12
(3,232 (31 March 2019: Nil) equity shares of Rs 100 each) (Refer note below)		
Less:- Allowance for impairment (Refer note 33)	(271,00)	-
Share application money:		
Barbeque Nation Holdings Pvt Ltd	1.07	24
Total	406,33	279.04
Aggregate amount of un-quoted investments	406.33	279.04

Note 1

(a) The Company subscribed for 13,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Prime Gournnet Private Limited (PGPL) at face value on August 29, 2016. Pursuant to this investment of Rs. 130, the Company acquired 78.64% stake in PGPL. Subsequently, the Company acquired remaining stake in PGPL for Rs. 47,73 during November 2016, Further, the Company made additional investments in PGPL of Rs. 28,97 during the previous year and Rs. 50 35 during the year ended 31 March 2018.

During the previous year ended March 31, 2019, the management terminated the franchisee with Johnny Rockets and also disposed of its investments in PGPL for the net consideration of Rs. 0.5 million.

- (b) Barbeque Holdings Pvt, Ltd has been wound up pursuant to the notice/ order, dated August 10, 2020, issued by the Registrar of Companies, Port Louis, Mauritius towards the application made on September 27, 2019.
- (c) The Company acquired securities of Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited ("Red Apple") representing 61,35% stake on a fully diluted basis and additional acquisition rights in Red Apple, for a total consideration of Rs. 674,87 towards 2,964 equity shares of face value of Rs. 100 each of Red Apple from Samar Retail Private Limited, a related party which is controlled by the Managing Director of the Company. This acquisition was approved by the Board of Directors and shareholders in their meeting dated December 30, 2019 and November 29, 2019, respectively

Loans

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Unsecured,		
Security deposits (Towards the lease of restaurant outlets)		
- Unsecured, considered good	234,99	193,49
- Doubtful	11,69	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits pursuant to closure of outlets (Refer note below)	(11.69)	
Loans to related parties		
considered good		*
credit impaired	386.81	274.86
Less: Allowance for impairment (Refer note 33)	(386.81)	(274.86
Total	234,99	193,49

Allowance for bad and doubtful deposits pursuant to closure of outlets is included in the Net loss relating to restaurant units closed / relocated disclosed under Note 33.





Barbeque-Nation Hospitality Limited Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

Other financial assets

Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Balances held as margin money or security	21.59	15.04	
Total	21,59	15.04	

10 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Unsecured, considered good:			
Amounts paid to statutory authorities under protest	29.77	10.62	
Other security deposits	27.47	16 44	
Total	57,24	27.06	

11 Inventories

Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
(At lower of cost and net realisable value)			
Food & beverages	117.34	134.14	
Stores & consumables	12 48	48.49	
Total	129.82	182.63	

12 Trade receivables

Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Trade receivables (unsecured) consist of following			
Considered good	25 24	56.31	
Considered doubtful	1.65	14.68	
	26 89	70.99	
Allowance for doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance)	(1.65)	(14.68)	
Total	25.24	56,31	

The Company business is predominantly retail in nature on 'cash and carry' basis which is largely through cash and credit card collections. The credit risk on such credit card collections is minimal, since they are primarily owned by card issuing banks. The Company also has certain receivables from corporates on credit terms ranging upto 60 days.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Movement in allowance for doubtful debts is as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening balance	14.68	2.52
Movement in expected credit loss (ECL) allowance on trade receivables at lifetime ECL		12.16
Written-off during the year	(13.03)	
Closing balance	1.65	14.68





Barbeque-Nation Hospitality Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

13 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Balances with banks			
In current accounts	123_43	49_87	
In deposit accounts	120	<u> </u>	
Cash on hand	1,81	17.81	
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	125.24	67.68	

14 Other financial assets

(Classified under current assets)

Particulars	As	at
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Balances held as margin money or security	36.10	6.21
Interest accrued on		~
fixed deposits	5.79	3.87
loans given to related parties	5,95	
Less, Allowance for impairment (Refer note 33)	(5.95)	
Other receivables from subsidiaries	15,49	27.30
Total	57,38	37.38

15 Other current assets

Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Advance to employees	27.43	5 69	
Prepaid expenses	48.59	65.90	
Advances paid for supply of materials / rendering of services			
Unsecured, considered good	57.25	31.65	
Douhtful	8.98	9.96	
	66.23	41,61	
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful advances	(8.98)	(9.96)	
	57.25	31,65	
Balance with Government authorities	2.54	4.75	
Unamortised share issue expenses (Refer note below)	136.18	75.08	
Total	271.99	183.07	

Note: The Company has incurred certain expenses towards proposed Initial Public Offering of its equity shares. The Company expects to recover certain amounts from the shareholders and the balance amount would be charged-off to securities premium account in accordance with Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013 upon the shares being issued.

Particulars	As	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19		
Opening balance	9,96	9 96		
Additional provision during the year	5,00			
Written-off during the year	(5.98)	28		
Closing balance	8.98	9,96		





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

16 Equity Share capital

Particulars	A	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Authorised			
60,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 5/- each	300.00	300.00	
(as at 31-Mar-19 60,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 5/- each)		~ 1	
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital			
27,991,788 equity shares of Rs. 5/- each	139.96	139,92	
(as at 31-Mar-19 27,984,014 equity shares of Rs. 5/- each)			
Total	139.96	139.92	

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding as

		As at		
Particulars	31-Mar-20 31-Mar-19		r-19	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each:				
Opening balance	2,79,84,014	139.92	2,75,99,014	138.00
Add: Issued during the year #	7,774	0.04	3,85,000	1.93
Closing balance	2,79,91,788	139.96	2,79,84,014	139.92

#

- (i) 7,774 equity shares of Rs 5 each were issued to employees pursuant to Employee stock options scheme
- (ii) 385,000 equity shares of Rs,5 each were issued to Partner Reinsurance Europe SE at a premium of Rs,827 per share on April 11, 2018.

(b) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

	As at			
Particulars	31-03-2020		31-03-2019	
	No. of	0/0	No. of	%
	Shares	holding	Shares	holding
Sayaji Housekceping Services Limited	1,26,21,116	45.09%	1,26,21,116	45.10%
Tamara Private Limited	60,78,402	21_71%	60,78,402	21-72%
Pace Private Limited	31,82,964	11.37%	31,82,964	11.37%
Kayum Razak Dhanani	12,98,684	4.64%	13,98,684	5.00%

(c) Number of equity shares reserved for issuance

	As	As at	
Name of shareholders	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Equity shares of Rs. 5/- each			
to eligible employees under Employee Stock Option Scheme	9,30,830	5,32,480	

(d) The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs.5/- each. Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount. However, as on date no such preferential amount exists. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

7 Other equit

Other equity			
Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Securities premium	1,631,01	1,628.42	
Share based payment reserve	47.31	35.98	
Retained earnings	(1,060.47)	(94.51)	
Total	617.85	1,569.89	

Particulars	As	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19		
Securities premium account				
Opening balance	1,628,42	1,330,43		
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year [Refer Note 16 (a)]	2.59	318.39		
Less: Share issue expenses		(20_40		
Closing balance	1,631.01	1,628,42		
Share based payment reserve				
Opening balance	35,98	28.58		
Add: Charge for year	13.12	7.40		
Less: Transfer to securities premium on account of exercise	(1,61)	3.2		
Less: Transfer to retained earnings on account of forfeiture	(0.18)	/5		
Closing balance	47.31	35.98		
Retained earnings				
Opening balance	(94.51)	312.62		
Add: Transfer on forfeiture of options	0.18	100		
Add: Profit /(loss) for the year	(926 65)	(370 15		
Less: Remeasurement loss recognised in Other comprehensive Income (net of tax)	(5.76)	(3.25		
Less: Dividend on equity shares (refer note below)	(27.98)	(27.98		
Less: Dividend distribution tax (refer note below)	(5.75)	(5.75		
Closing balance	(1,060,47)	(94.51		

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
The amount of dividends proposed before the financial statements were approved for issue but not recognised as a	-	27,98
distribution to owners during the year		
Tax on dividend above		5.75

Nature and purpose of reserves

Securities premium: Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Share based payment reserve: The fair value of the equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees is recognised in statement of profit and loss with corresponding credit to employee stock options outstanding account. The amount of cost recognised is transferred to share premium on exercise of the related stock options.

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits / loss that the Company has earned / incurred till date, less any transfers to other reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to its equity shareholders.

18 Borrowings

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Secured at amortised cost:		
(For details of terms and security, refer notes)		
Term loans		
(i) from banks	866.36	611.11
(ii) from non-banking financial institutions	382.14	-
Vehicle loans	1.05	¥:
Total	1,249.55	611.11





Barbeque-Nation Hospitality Limited Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

	As	at
Terms of repayment and security	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Term loans from banks		
(i) Term loan 1:		
Non -Current portion	291.73	154.92
Current maturities of long-term debt	45.77	60.00
Repayment terms: Repayable in 60 monthly instalments after a moratium of 6 months and carries an interest rate of 1 Year MCLR + 0.40% p.a		
Security: !)First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation on entire fixed assets of the Company (including leasehold improvements excluding vehicles) both present and future, 2)First paripassu charge on entire current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future, 3)First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation over the Brand of the Company		
(ii) Term loan 2:		
Non -Current portion	11:77	23.35
Current maturities of long-term debt	13.69	21.53
Repayment terms: USD loan - Repayable in 60 defined monthly instalments and carries an interest rate of 6 months LIBOR + 450 base points		
Security: 1) First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation on entire fixed assets of the Company (including leasehold improvements excluding vehicles) both present and future. 2) First paripassu charge on entire current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future. 3) First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation over the Brand of the Company		
(iii) Term loan 3:		
Non -Current portion		
Current maturities of long-term debt	207.24	2
Repayment terms:	39.41	
Repayable in 54 defined installments and carries an interest rate of 1 year MCLR plus 0.85% p.a.		
Security:		
1)First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation on entire fixed assets of the Company (including leasehold improvements excluding vehicles) both present and future.		
2)First paripassu charge on entire current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future. 3)First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation over the Brand of the Company		
(iv) Term loan 4:		
Non -Current portion	1	
Current maturities of long-term debt	52,51	63.00
Repayment terms:	10.51	18.00
Repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments and carries an interest rate of 12 month MCLR plus 1% p.a	÷.	
Security:		
1) First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation on entire fixed assets of the Company (including leasehold		
improvements excluding vehicles) both present and future		
2)First paripassu charge on entire current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future, 3)First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation over the Brand of the Company		





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

18 Notes: Details of security and terms of repayment for the long-term borrowings:

ferms of repayment and security	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
v) Term loan 5:	31-14141-20	31-(141-17
Non -Current portion	11,56	20.00
Current maturities of long-term debt	8.26	14,40
Repayment terms: Repayable in 42 defined monthly instalments and carries an interest rate of 12 month MCLR plus 1% p _a a	200	*
Security: 1) First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation on entire fixed assets of the Company (including leasehold improvements and discontinuous backless). Let be account and fixed assets of the Company (including leasehold improvements and backless).		
improvements excluding vehicles) both present and future. 2)First paripassu charge on entire current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future. 3)First paripassu charge by way of hypothecation over the Brand of the Company		
vi) Term loan 6:		
Non -Current portion	254.96	297.8
Current maturities of long-term debt	48.38	82.50
Repayment terms: Repayable in 60 monthly instalments and carries interest rate at 1 year MCLR plus 0.60% p.a		
Security: 1) First paripassu charge on the entire fixed assets, current assets and security deposits of the Company, both		
present and future 2) First paripassu charge over the Brand of the Company		
ii) Term loan 7:		
Non -Current portion	17.92	22.2
Current maturities of long-term debt	4.79	10.0
Repayment terms:	4.79	10.0
Repayable in 20 copial quarterly instalments and carries an interest at 1 year MCLR + 155 base points p.a.		
Security: 1) First paripassu charge on the entire fixed assets, current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future		
2)First paripassu charge over the Brand of the Company		
(viii) Term loan 8:	40.5	
Non - Current portion	18.67	29.7
Current maturities of long-term debt Repayment terms:	5,08	10.5
Repayable in 19 equal quarterly instalments and carries an interest at 1 year MCLR + 155 base points p.a.		
Security:		
1)First paripassu charge on the entire fixed assets, current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future		
2)First paripassu charge over the Brand of the Company		
(ix) Term loan 9:		
Non -Current portion	-	7.60
Current maturities of long-term debt	~	6.97
Repayment terms:		
Repayable in 9 quarterly instalments and carries an interest at 1 year MCLR + 155 base points p.a later, rate to be reset annually.		
Security:		
Differst paripassu charge on the entire fixed assets, current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future	,	
2)First paripassu charge over the Brand of the Company		





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

18 Notes: Details of security and terms of repayment for the long-term berrowings:

	As	at
erms of repayment and security	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(x) Term loan 10:		
Non -Current portion	187.00	
Current maturities of long-term debt	39.20	9
Repayment terms: Repayable in 36 defined monthly installments and carries an interest rate of 14% p.a		
Security: 1) Second ranking pari-passu charge over all current and moveable fixed assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future.		
2) Exclusive pledge over the shares of Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited,		
(xi) Term loan 11:		
Non -Current portion	195.14	
Current maturities of long-term debt	51.26	
Repayment terms: Repayable in 33 defined monthly installments and carries an interest rate of 14% p.a		
Security: 1)Second paripassu charge over all current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future		
2) Exclusive pledge over 35% of the aggregate share capital of Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited (on a fully diluted basis) acquired by the Company.		
(xi) Vehicle loan:		
Non -Current portion	1.05	i
Current maturities of long-term debt	2,20	
Repayment terms: Repayable in 36 equated monthly installments and carries an interest rate of 8.5% p.a		
Security:		
Hypothecation of underlying vehicle in favor of lender		
al	1,518.10	835,
n-current portion	1,249.55	611.
rent maturities of long-term debt	268.55	223





Barbeque-Nation Hospitality Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No. 19

Lease liabilities

	As	As at	
Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Opening balance	3,722.57	2,871.06	
Addition	992.33	1,138.70	
Accreation of interest	433,96	347,53	
Payments	(766.65)	(623.30	
Deletions	(97.46)	(11.42	
Closing balance	4,284.75	3,722.57	
Current	404.60	338.68	
Non-Current	3,880.15	3,383,89	
Maturity Analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows			
Less than one year	838.15	753,30	
One to five years	3,575.93	2,978.25	
More than five years	2,335,57	3,308.32	
Total Undiscounted Lease Liability as at	6,749,65	7,039,87	





Barbeque-Nation Hospitality Limited Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

No.

20

Particulars	Ι Δ	As at	
i articulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Provision for employee benefits:			
Compensated absences	7.48	20_95	
Gratuity	29.04	31.95	
Frovision for asset retirement obligations	38_72	50,55	
Total	75.24	103.45	

21

Particulars		As at	
Antonio	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Secured loans repayable on demand from banks:			
(i) Working capital loan	50,00	19.00	
The rate of interest is 1 month MCLR plus 65 bps			
Security			
Paripassu first charge by way of hypothecation along with other term lenders on			
1) Entire fixed assets of the Company (including leasehold improvements excluding vehicles) both present			
and future			
2) Entire current assets and security deposits of the Company both present and future			
3) Brand of the Company	0.		
(ii) Overdraft facility	99.42	31.06	
The rate of interst is 6 month MCLR plus 25 bps	1.00		
Security			
Paripassu first charge by way of hypothecation along with other term lenders on			
Entire fixed assets of the Company (including leasehold improvements excluding vehicles) both present and future			
2) Entire current assets and security deposits of the Company, both present and future			
3) Brand of the Company			
Unsecured			
(i) Overdraft facility	150.00	85.01	
Repayable on demand and carries and interest rate of 1 month MCLR	150.00	85,01	
(ii) CC - A Treds	71,80	22,03	
Repayable on demand and the rate of financing depends on the bidding by various banks on the platform.			
(iii) Axis bank credit card	34.70		
Repayable in fifty two days credit period			
Total	405,92	157.10	

22 Trade payables

Particulars Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Other than Acceptances			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8,67	1,03	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises	973.67	670.19	
Total	982.34	671,22	

Disclosure required under section 22 of the micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

Particulars	As	at
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	8.67	1 03
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	. ₹0	*
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	× ×
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	:=:	8
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	21	2
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	5.0	=





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

23 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Current maturities of long-term borrowings		
from banks	178.09	223,99
from non-banking financial institutions	90.46	
Recognition of credit loss in respect of financial guarantee given towards loan taken by subsidiary (Refer note 33)	71.20	9
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	8.04	3,39
Payables on purchase of property, plant and equipment	80,36	50.16
Total	428.15	277,54

24 Other current liabilities

Particulars		As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Payable towards statutory remittances	75.04	60.26	
Contract liability			
Gift card liability (Refer note below)	33.95	19 68	
Total	108.99	79.94	

Note:

The Company recognised revenue from contractual liability in the statement of profit and loss in the following year.

25 Provisions

Particulars Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Provision for employee benefits			
Compensated absences	16.00	15.73	
Gratuity	33 93	14.81	
Provision for asset retirement obligations	6.26	3.00	
Total	56,19	33,54	

26 Current tax liabilities (Net)

Particulars Particulars	As	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Provision - Others:			
Income Tax (net of advance income tax)	10,61	39 70	
Total	10.61	39,70	





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

27 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the y	For the year ended	
1 ATTICULATS		March 31, 2019	
Sale of food & beverages	7,840.17	6,995.03	
Other operating revenues (net of expenses directly attributable to such income) (Refer note (i) below)	30.35	39.52	
Total	7,870.52	7,034.55	

(i) Other operating revenue

Particulars -	For the	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
Revenue from displays and sponsorships	2.43	6.56	
Share of profits and income from royalty	15.25	23_42	
Sale of scrap	2.23	3.07	
Other receipts from outdoor catering	1.96	5	
Guarantee commission	4_04		
Others	4.43	2.49	
Total	30.39	39.52	

27 (I) Other income

Particulars	For the y	For the year ended	
1 at ficulars		March 31, 2019	
Interest income on			
financial assets at amortised cost	16.08	14.81	
fixed deposits and loans	7.98	19.04	
Income from government grant	*	4.71	
Foreign exchange gain	(32)	1.77	
Income from sublease of premises	(a)	1,41	
Provision no longer required	9.00	*	
Total	33.06	41.74	

28 Cost of food and beverages consumed

102	Particulars –	For the	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
Opening stock		134.14	138.17	
Add: Purchases		2,736.17	2,362.27	
		2,870.31	2,500.44	
Less Closing stock		(117.34	(134-14)	
Total		2,752.97	2,366.30	

29 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended	
A at iterials		March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	1,275.76	1,032.85
Contributions to provident and other funds	74.73	49.75
Gratuity expenses	16.19	9.48
Expense on employee stock option scheme	13,12	7.40
Staff welfare expenses	398.83	352.04
Total	1,778.63	1,451.52





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No. 30

Other operating expenses

Particulars		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2019	
Consumption of stores & operating supplies	172.89	126.10	
Power and fuel	617.56	545.59	
Rent including lease rentals	152.57	145,66	
Repairs and maintenance:	n	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Buildings	3.78	7.57	
Machinery	31,31	29.50	
Others	28.11	34.30	
House keeping services	131.68	166.99	
Water charges	41.30	36.34	
Insurance	11.15	10.57	
Rates and taxes	88.48	69.74	
Communication	38.89	39.78	
Travelling and conveyance	30.96	30.61	
Printing and stationery	39,38	34.08	
Laundry expenses	16.74	15.02	
Security service charges	19.36	23.87	
Recruitment expenses	2,35	4.05	
Business promotion	160,40	143.90	
Vehicle hiring charges	11.31	10.86	
Legal and professional	42.24	44.95	
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	5.81	4_48	
Parking Charges	7.20	8.03	
Expenses on Corporate social responsibility	0.20	5.60	
Loss on sale of fixed assets	1.85		
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	5.00	12,16	
Miscellaneous expenses	115.99	55.43	
Total	1,776.51	1,605.18	
Note:			
Payment to auditors			
(Excluding Rs. 8.85 (Rs. 2.60 for the year ended March 31, 2019) which are considered as unamortised share issue expenses under			
other current assets)			
For statutory audit and quarterly reviews	4.50	3,50	
Other services (including reimbursement of expenses)	0.50	0.30	
Taxes thereon	0.81	0.68	
Total	5.81	4.48	

31 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended	
1 articulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest expense on:		
Borrowings	133,27	63,31
Provision for asset retirement obligations	3.56	3,15
Interest on lease liabilities	433.96	347.53
Others	0.33	0.82
Receivable discounting charges	46,46	48,13
Other bank charges	14.03	9.97
Total	631.61	472.91

32 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	For the year ended		
Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment (Refer note 4(a))	521.14	354.95	
Depreciation on Lease right of use assets (Refer note 5)	514.93	411.65	
Amortisation on Intangible assets (Refer note 4(b))	9.66	7.24	
Total	1,045.73	773.84	





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

33 Exceptional items

Particulars	For th year ended	
1 arrenais	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Net loss on disposal of investments in PGPL (Refer note (i) below)	*	413 60
Provision for impairment of invesments in (Refer note (ii) below)		
Barbeque Nation Mena Holdings Limited	313 09	193
Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited	271_00	197
Provision for impairment of loans given to Barbeque-Nation Mena Holdings Limited (Refer note (ii) below)	117 90	274 86
Recognition of credit loss in respect of financial guarantee given towards loan taken by subsidiary (Refer note (ii) below)	71,20	(AV
Net loss relating to restaurant units closed / relocated	(6.33)	(0,71)
Total	766,86	687,75

Notes:

(i) Loss on disposal of investments in PGPL

PGPL was operating Johnny Rockets Restaurants pursuant to the terms of International Master Development Agreement (IMDA) with Johnny Rockets Licensing LLC, During the year ended 31 March 2019, the parties terminated the IMDA and the Company also disposed off its investments in PGPL. The following consequential losses pursuant to the above have been recognised under exceptional items.

Particulars	Year 2019-20
Carrying value of investments and loans and advances	330,55
Less: Consideration received	0,50
Net loss	330,05
Liability towards bank loan taken by PGPL assumed by the Company pursuant to the guarentee given	83.55
Net loss on disposal of investments	413,60

(ii) Impairment assessment of investments made and loans and advances given to subsidiaries: Following is the exposure towards subsidiaries:

Particulars	Red Apple Barbeque-Nation Mena Holding Li		na Holding Limited
	As at		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Prior to impairment			
Investments	674_87	313.09	276.26
Loans and advances	*	117,90	295.51
Bank guarantee given towards loans taken by Barbeque-Nation Mena Holding Limited	₽	524.75	583,92
Total	674.87	955.74	1,155.69
Less: Provision for impairment	(271.00)	(502.19)	(274.86)
Exposure post impairment	403.87	453,55	880.83

The Directors of the Company performed impairment assessment of the above exposure by determining the "value in use" of these subsidiaries as an aggregate of present value of cash flow projections covering a five year period and the terminal value. Determination of value in use involves significant estimates and assumptions that affect the expected future cash flows. These estimates and assumptions, primarily include, but are not limited to, the revenue growth and profitability during the forecast period, the discount rate and the terminal growth rate.

For its impairment assessment as at March 31, 2020, the management has assessed the impact of the Covid 19 on the operations and forecasted cash flows. The following inputs have been used for arriving the said recoverable amount.

Particulars	As	at
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Input considered		
Discount rate	18 00%	15.00%
Growth rate	2.00%	2 00%

Pursuant to the above impairment assessment, the Company recognised provision for impairment of investments and loans and advances of Rs. 773.19 (for the year ended March 31. 2019 - Rs. 274.86) under exceptional items.

As explained in Note 2.2, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures put in place to control the spread of virus, have triggered significant disruptions to the Company's operations. The management has considered external and internal information in assessing the impact of COVID - 19 pandemic on its financial statements, including recoverability of its assets as at the Balance Sheet date. Given the uncertainty regarding the duration, extent and eventual outcome of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company cannot estimate with any precision, the impact on its prospective financial performance and accordingly the eventual outcome of the impact may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Repees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

35 Tax expense / (benefit):

Tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the y	For the year ended		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019		
Current tax	49.35	129.50		
Deferred tax	(56 63)	(40.56)		
Deferred tax impact due to reduction in tax rate	85.20			
Total	77.92	88,94		

The reconciliation between the income tax expense and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	For the ye	For the year ended		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019		
Profit before tax	(848.73)	(281,21)		
Enacted income tax rate in India	25,17%	34.94%		
Computed expected tax expense	(213.61)	(98.27)		
Tax impact on:				
Tax impact on account of change in effective tax rate (Refer note below)	85,20	*		
Tax impact on account of change in WDV	6,12			
Deduction u/s 80JJAA of Income tax Act, 1961	(12.42)	6		
Loss on disposal of investments in subsidiaries	*	89,65		
Impairment of investments and loans in subsidiaries	194,60	96.05		
Expenses relating to closed outlets	8,95			
Effect on account of non-deductible expenses under income tax	4.87	5,27		
Others	4.21	-3.76		
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss	77.92	88.94		

Note:

The Government of India vide ordinance No 15 of 2019 dated September 20, 2019 amended the income tax provision by inserting section 115BAA. As per amended provisions, the Company has opted to pay tax at rate of 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess subject to the condition mentioned under the amendment provisions and recognised the effect of change by revising the annual effective income tax rate. Due to the reduced tax rate, the Company has re-measured its Net Deferred Tax Assets as at April 01, 2019 and the impact of this change has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020 under."Tax Expense".

Movement in deferred tax balances

MOVEMENT IN OCCUPACIONAL DAIANCES		For the year en	ded March 31	, 2020	
Particulars	Opening balance	Impact due to change in tax rate	Recognised in profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehens ive Income	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities Property, Plant and Equipment Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets	(32,37)	9.06	27.25	-	3.94
Right-of-use and lease liabilities (net) Provision towards asset retirement obligations	262.96 19.75	(73.57) (5.53)		R E	210.60 11.32
Employee Benefits and other provisions Others	46.13 8.06	(12 91)	` ' '	1.94	35.60 16.44
Net deferred tax asset / (liabilities)	304.53	(85,20)	56.63	1.94	277.90

	For the year ended March 31, 2019				
Particulars	Opening balance	Impact of Ind AS 116 adjusted in retained earnings	in	Recognised in Other Comprehens ive Income	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Property, Plant and Equipment	(20.44)	. ₽:	(11.93)	146	(32.37)
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Right-of-use and lease liabilities (net)		223.70	39.26	(€)	262.96
Provision towards asset retirement obligations	14.72	§ 1	5.03	- 18	19.75
Employee Benefits and other provisions	37.85	*	6.54	1:74	46.13
Others	6.40	\$	1.66	(/ <u>a</u> :	8.06
Net deferred tax asset / (liabilities)	38.53	223,70	40.56	1.74	304.53





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

		at
Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
A. Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
on account of indirect tax matters (Sales tax, VAT and GST)	493.78	18,50
on account of direct tax matters	420_36	1:42
Customs duties saved against imports under EPCG scheme	-	0.65
Stand-by Letter of Credit given to bank and corporate guarentee on borrowings by subsidiary (to the extent of loans outstanding)	513.28	583,92
3.Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for tangible assets	102.60	75.9

Employee benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

	As	at
Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Contribution to Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme	101.25	49.75

Defined benefit plans

The Company offers gratuity, a defined employee benefit scheme to its employees. The said plan typically exposes the company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk

The fand has invested 100% of the funds in 'Schemes of insurance - conventional products' which are risk averse as whole of the risk is borne by the Insurance company,

The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase,

Longevity risk

This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee,

Salary risk

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

Gratuity: The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

		A	s at
	Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Discount rate		5,00%	6.80
Salary escalation		5.00%	8.00
Attrition rate		53.00%	6 40.009
Retirement age		58 years	58 years
Mortality		As per IALM	As per IALM
		(2012-14) ultimate	(2006-08) ultima

	As a	As at		
Particulars Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19		
Service cost:				
Current service cost	12,96	7.16		
Net interest expense	3.23	2.32		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	16,19	9,48		
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:				
Return on plan assets [excluding amounts included in net interest expense] (excess) / Short return	(0.02)	(0.02)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(2.62)	549		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(2.45)	0.22		
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	12.79	4.79		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	7.70	4.99		
Total	23.89	14.47		

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

	As a	nt
Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	65.21	48.83
Fan value of plan assets	(2.25)	(2.09
Funded status	62.96	46.74
Restrictions on asset recognised		
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	62.96	46.74
Current	33.93	14.81
Non-current	29 03	31,93

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

	As	at
Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Opening defined benefit obligation	48.83	37.78
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	12.96	7.10
Interest cost	3,23	2.4
Remeasurement (gains)/losses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(2.62)	163
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(2.45)	0.2
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	12.79	4.7
Benefits paid	(7.53)	(3.5
Closing defined benefit obligation	65.21	48.8

	As a	As at		
Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19		
Opening fair value of the asset	2,09	1.94		
Interest income on plan assets	0.14	0.13		
Return of plan assets greater / (lesser) than discount rate	0.02	0.02		
Benefits paid				
Closing fair value of assets	2.25	2,09		

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

		As at		
Discount Rate	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19		
1 Effect on defined benefit obligation due to 100 bps increase in Discount Rate	63.99	47.78		
2 Effect on defined benefit obligation due to 100 bps decrease in Discount Rate	66,47	49,93		

	As at	
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Salary escalation rate		
1 Effect on defined benefit obligation due to 100 bps increase in salary escalation rate	66,46	49.92
2 Effect on defined benefit obligation due to 100 bps decrease in salary escalation rate	63,98	47.78

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years. There has been no change in the process used by the Company to manage its risks from prior periods.

Expected future cash outflows (undiscounted) towards the plan are as follows:

	A	s at
Financial year	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
1 year	33.93	17,45
2 to 5 year	35_50	49,57
6 to 10 year	2.56	25,13

38 Employee Stock Option Scheme

In the annual general meeting held on August 26, 2015, the shareholders of the Company had approved the issue of not more than 266,240 options (underlying equity share of face value of Rs. 10/each per option) under the Scheme titled "Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOP 2015). The ESOP 2015 allows the issue of options to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. Pursuant to the sub-division of equity share of Rs. 10 each into 2 equity shares of Rs. 5 each during the year ended March 31, 2017, the scheme comprise of 532,480 options (underlying equity share of face value of Rs. 5 each per option). Further, in the annual general meeting held on July 23, 2019 the shareholders of the Company has approved the increase of options to be offered to the employees to 932,480.

As per the Scheme, the Remuneration committee grants the options to the employees deemed eligible. The exercise price of each option shall be at a price not less than the face value per share. Vesting period of the option is from one to three years from the date of grant and all the vested options can be exercised by the option grantee within twenty four months from the vesting date or at the time of liquidity event, as approved by the Board, whichever is later. However, in respect of resigned employees, vested options shall stand forfeited unless such options are exercised by the employees during his/her notice period before the last working day and in respect of terminated employees, vested options shall be exercised within one month from the notice of termination.

On April 1, 2016, July 10, 2017, August 5, 2017, October 1, 2019 and January 14, 2020, the Company granted options under said scheme for eligible personnel. The fair market value of the option has been determined using Black Scholes Option Pricing Model. The Company has amortised the fair value of option after applying an estimated forfeiture rate over the vesting period.

Date of grant	01-Apr-16	01-Арт-16	01-Apr-16	01-Apr-16	01-Apr-16	01-Apr-16	01-Apr-1
Fair market value of option at grant date (Rs.)	232,44	207.98	184.64	162,87	142.94	108.96	94.82
Fair market value of shares per option at grant date (Rs.)	310,00	310.00	310.00	310,00	310.00	310.00	310.00
Vesting period	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Exercise price (Rs.)	93.00	124.00	155_00	186.00	217.00	279.00	310.00
Date of grant	05-Aug-17	10-Jul-17	05-Aug-17	05-Aug-17	05-Aug-17	05-Aug-17	05-Aug-1
Fair market value of option at grant date (Rs.)	375,54	357.15	294.11	253_39	212.67	131.23	90.52
Fair market value of shares per option at grant date (Rs.)	500,00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Vesting period	3 years	1.75 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Exercise price (Rs.)	150,00	155,00	250.00	300.00	350.00	450.00	500,00
Date of grant	05-Aug-17	05-Aug-17	05-Aug-17				
Fair market value of option at grant date (Rs.)	21.45	51,40	79.65				
Fair market value of shares per option at grant date (Rs.)	500.00	500.00	500.00				
Vesting period	1 уеаг	2 years	3 years				
Exercise price (Rs.)	500,00	500,00	500.00				
Date of grant	01-Oct-19	01-Oct-19	01-Oct-19	01-Oct-19	01-Oct-19	01-Oct-19	
Fair market value of option at grant date (Rs.)	350,89	294.40	241.47	201.39	179.26	163.80	
Fair market value of shares per option at grant date (Rs.)	635,00	635.00	635.00	635.00	635.00	635.00	
Vesting period	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	
Exercise price (Rs.)	350,00	420,00	490.00	560.00	630.00	700.00	
Date of grant	14-Jan-20	14-Jan-20	14-Jan-20	14-Jan-20			
Fair market value of ontion at grant date (Rs.)	350.89	2/11/17	170-26	163.80			

Date of grant	14-Jan-20	14-Jan-20	14-Jan-20	14-Jan-20
Fair market value of option at grant date (Rs.)	350.89	241.47	179.26	163.80
Fair market value of shares per option at grant date (Rs.)	635,00	635,00	635.00	635.00
Vesting period	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Exercise price (Rs.)	350.00	490.00	630.00	700.00

Employee stock options details as on the Balance Sheet date (considering the effect of sub-division of shares) are as follows:





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

Particulars	Options (Numbers)	Weighted average exercise price per option (Rs.)
Options outstanding at the beginning of 01 April 2018	4,30,235	339,98
Granted during the year		
Lapsed during the year	86,524	254.84
Options outstanding at the end of 31 March 2019	3,43,711	361,41
Options available for grant as at 31 March 2019	1,88,769	
Options outstanding at the beginning of 01 April 2019	3,43,711	361.41
Granted during the year	2,32,807	575,00
Excetised during the year	7,774	132.48
Lapsed/forfeited during the year	40.789	472,43
Options outstanding at the end of 31 March 2020	5,27,955	450.34
Options available for grant as at 31 March 2020	4,02,875	

The fair value of the options has been determined under the Black-Scholes model. The assumptions used in this model for calculating fair value are as below 01-Apr-16 10-Jul-17 05-Aug-17 05-Aug-17 01-Oct-19 14-Jan-20 05-Aug-17 Risk Free Interest Rate 6,60% 6.68% 6.68% 6.68% 6.68% 6,76% 6.76% Expected Life 3.5 years 1.75 years 1 year 2 years 3 years 3 years 3 years Expected Annual Volatility of Shares 33,33% 3.02% 3.02% 3.02% 3.02% 31,30% 31,30% Expected Dividend Yield 0,24% 0.15% 0_15% 0_15% 0.15% 0.20% 0.20%

Disclosures in respect of leases

Company as a lessee: The Company has lease contracts for operational stores and corporate office, with lease period varing between 3 to 15 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets,

Amount recognised in Special Purpose Restated Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the	year ended
	March 31, 202	March 31, 2019
Depreciation: on Right-of-use assets	514,9	411,65
Finance cost: Interest on lease liabilities	433.9	347,53
Short term and variable lease payments (Refer Note below)	152.5	145,66

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of certain premises taken on lease (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option) and lease arrangements having variable lease payments based on tumover of respetive outlets at permises taken on lease,

Amount recognised in Standalone Statement of Cash flows

Particulars	For the y	ear ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Cash outflows for leases		
Interest portion of lease liabilities	(433,96)	(347,53)
Principal portion of lease liabilities	(332.69)	(275.77)
Additional information:		
Non-cash additions to lease liabilities	894.87	1,127.28

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Particulars Particulars	For the ye	ear ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)		
Basic Earnings Per Share (Basic EPS)		
Net profit/(loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(926,65)	(370,15)
Less: Share issue expenses debited to securities premium		(20,40
	(926,65)	(390.55)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding	2,79,86,203	2,79,73,466
Basic EPS in Rs.	(33,11)	(13.96)
Face value in Rs.	5.00	5.00
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Diluted EPS)		
Net profit/(loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(926.65)	(370,15)
Less: Share issue expenses debited to securities premium		(20.40)
	(926,65)	(390.55)
Weighted average number of Shares used for calculating Basic EPS	2,79,86,203	2,79,73,466
Add: Effect of ESOPs and share warrants which are dilutive*	a = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	320
Weighted average number of shares considered for calculating Diluted EPS	2,79,86,203	2,79,73,466
Diluted EPS in Rs.	(33.11)	(13.96
Face value in Rs.	5.00	5,00

^{*}The effect of ESOPs outstanding is anti-dilutive for the year ended March 31, 2020 and year ended March 31, 2019 and hence ignored for the purpose of computing Diluted EPS.

41 Segment reporting

The Company operates in only one segment, viz , setting up and managing restaurant business. The Company's operations are in India and therefore there are no secondary geographical segment.





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

42 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories

Particulars	Carrying	value	Fair value As at	
	As a	t		
	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Financial assets				
Amortised cost				
Loans	234,99	193,49	234,99	193.49
Trade receivables	25.24	56,31	25.24	56,31
Cash and cash equivalents	125.24	67.68	125,24	67.68
Other financial assets	78.97	52.42	78,97	52,42
Total assets	464.44	369,90	464.44	369.90
Financial liabilities				
Amortised cost				
Loans and borrowings	1,924.02	381.09	1,924.02	381,09
Lease Liabilites	4,284.75	3,722.57	4,284.75	3,722.57
Trade payables	982_34	671,22	982,34	671,22
Other financial liabilities	159.60	53.55	159,60	53,55
Total liabilities	7,350.71	4,828,43	7,350.71	4,828.43

The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and trade payables, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank deposits, other financial assets, and other financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented.

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

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

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and price risks which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The focus of risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

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. The company is exposed to the credit risk from its trade receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company's liquidity risk has increased as its operations have been significantly affected due to COVID pandemic. Refer Note 2.2 for details of measures taken by the management of the Company to address liquidity issues so as to ensure that the Company can meet all its obligations in the normal course of business.

The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management, In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The working capital position of the Company is given below:

	As at		
Particulars Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Cash and cash equivalents	125.24	67.68	
Total	125.24	67.68	





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

42 Financial instruments

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31-03-2020				
	< I year	1-3 years	> 3 years	Total	Carrying
					value
Borrowings	674.47	1,151.69	97.86	1,924.02	1,924.02
Trade payables	982,34	8	9	982.34	982_34
Other financial liabilities	159.60	×	7-6	159_60	159.60
Total	1,816.41	1,151.69	97.86	3,065.96	3,065.96

Particulars		As at 31-03-2019					
	< I year	1-3 years	> 3 years	Total	Carrying value		
Borrowings	381.09	443_32	174.11	998.52	381.09		
Trade payables	671.22	•	2	671.22	671.22		
Other financial liabilities	53,55	= 1	=	53,55	53.55		
Total	1,105.86	443.32	174.11	1,723.29	1,105.86		

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exchange risk arises mainly from its foreign currency borrowings. As a result, depreciation of Indian rupee relative to these foreign currencies will have impact on the financial performance of the Company. The exchange rate between the Indian rupee and these foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future.

The following table presents unhedged foreign currency risk from financial instruments

		As	at
	Particulars Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Borrowings in USD		25.46	44.88

Foreign currency rate sensitivity analysis

Particulars		After tax impact of profit after tax			
	For the ye	ar ended			
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019			
Depreciation of USD by 5%					
Increase in profit	0.95	1,46			
Appreciation of USD by 5%					
Decrease in profit	(0.95)	(1.46)			

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 debt obligations with floating interest rates, Such risks are overseen by the Company's corporate treasury department as well as senior management.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

If interest rates had been 1% higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's profit for the year ended would have impacted in the following manner.





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

42 Financial instruments

Particulars	After tax impact of profit after tax				
	For the year ended				
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019			
Decrease in interest rate by 1%					
Increase in profit	14.40	2.48			
Increase in interest rate by 1%					
Decrease in profit	(14.40)	(2.48)			

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The capital structure is as follows:

	As	s at	
Particulars Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	
Equity attributable to the equity share holders of the company	757.81	1,709.81	
Equity as a percentage of total capital	62%	65%	
Current borrowings	584.01	381.09	
Non-current borrowings	345	617.43	
Total borrowings	584.01	998.52	
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	125.24	67.68	
Net borrowings	458.77	930.84	
Net borrowings as a percentage of total capital	38%	35%	
Total capital (borrowings and equity)	1,216.58	2,640.65	





Barbeque-Nation Hospitality LimitedNotes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Note

No. 43

Related party transactions	
Description transactions	Names of related parties
Subsidiaries	Prime Gourmet Private Limited (from 29 August, 2016 to 5 December 2018)
	Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited (formerly known as Barbeque Nation Holdings Limited)
	Barbeque Nation Restaurant LLC Barbeque Nation Holdings Pvt Ltd Barbeque Holdings Pvt Ltd
	Barbeque Nation (Malaysia) SDN, BHD Barbeque Nation International LLC Barbeque Nation Kitchen LLC
	Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited (from December 31, 2019)
Investing party for which the Company is an	Sayaji Hotels Limited
Associate	Sayaji Housekeeping Services Limited
	Tamara Private Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Kayum Dhanani (Managing Director)
	Amit V Betala (Chief Financial Officer - from January 14, 2020)
	Rahul Agrawal (Chief Financial Officer - from May 21, 2018 to January 13, 2020)
	Rahul Agrawal (Chief Executive Officer - from January 14, 2020)
	Mohan Kumar Ramamurthy (Chief Financial Officer, w.e.f June 15, 2017 till 01 May 2018)
	Sameer Bhasin (Chief Executive Officer till 22 May 2018)
	Nagamani CY (Company Secretary)
	Non-Executive Directors
	T Narayanan Unni
	Raoof Razak Dhanani
	Suchitra Dhanani
	Tarun Khanna
	Abhay Chintaman Chaudhary
Relatives of KMP	Gulshanbanu Memon
	Sanya Dhanani
Entities in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence	Sara Soule Private Limited
	Sana Reality Private Limited
	Samar Lifestyle Private Limited
	Samar Retail Private Limited





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

43 Standalone Statement of Transactions and Balances with Related Parties

Particulars	For the y	ear ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Transactions with related parties		
Sale of materials		
Subsidiary company:		
Prime Gourmet Private Limited	5	0.13
Income from sub-lease		
Subsidiary company:		
Prime Gourmet Private Limited	-	1.41
Services rendered		
Investing party for which the Company is an Associate:		
Sayaji Hotels Limited	11.95	17.47
Entity in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence		
Samar Lifestyle Private Limited	= =	0.60
Royalty income		
Subsidiary company:		
Barbeque Nation Restaurant LLC	7.90	6,96
Barbeque Nation (Malaysia) SDN, BHD,	0.69	0.36
Barbeque Nation International LLC	1,05	¥
Guarentee commission		
Subsidiary company:		
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	4.04	3.98
Services received		
Investing party for which the Company is an Associate:		
Sayaji Hotels Limited	0.08	1,85
Entity in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence		
Sara Soule Private Limited	1.57	720
Samar Lifestyle Private Limited	0.26	0.50
Reimbursement of expenses paid		
Subsidiaries:		_
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	5.26	33.60
Barbeque Nation Restaurant LLC	0.01	
Barbeque Nation (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	0.82	3.81
Barbeque Nation International LLC	0.29	540
Barbeque Nation Holdings Pvt Ltd		0.29
Barbeque Holdings Pvt Ltd	19	0.28
Purchase of consumables		
Entity in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence		
Sara Soule Private Limited	0.08	6.00





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

No.

43 Standalone Statement of Transactions and Balances with Related Parties

Durchase of property, plant and equipment	1	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment Subsidiaries		
Prime Gournet Private Limited	*	9.15
Rent and maintenance charges		
Entity in which KMP / Relatives of KMP can exercise significant influence		
Sara Soule Private Limited	0.56	*
Sana Reality Private Limited Samar Retail Private Limited	14.99	10.30
Investing party for which the Company is an Associate	5,66	÷
Sayaji Hotels Limited	0.57	0 89
Relatives of KMP	0,57	0 87
Gulshanbanu Memon	4,56	5.04
Remuneration		
Relatives of KMP		
Sanya Dhanani	0.74	0.52
Security deposit paid		
Entities in which KMP / relatives of KMP have significant influence:	2.12	
Sara Soule Private Limited Samar Retail Private Limited	3.13	
Samai Retail Private Limited	2.50	-
Relatives of KMP		
Gulshanbanu Memon	0.51	5.00
Investment made during the year in		
Subsidiaries*		
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	36.82	257.65
Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited	674.87	*
Loan granted to subsidiaries		
Subsidiaries:	7621	50.00
Prime Gourmet Private Limited Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	111.95	50.20 149.06
Receipt towards interest on loan granted to subsidiary		
Subsidiaries:		
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	18	1.00
Write off of loan receivable		
Subsidiaries:		
Prime Gourmet Private Limited	98	73.50
Provision for impairment of investment and loan/interest receivable		
Subsidiaries:	420.00	251.06
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited Barbeque Holdings Private Limited	430.99	274.86
Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited	1.39	-
Red Apple Kitchert Consultancy Tivate Ellinted	271,00	
Recognition of credit loss in respect of financial guarantee given towards loan taken by subsidiary Subsidiaries:		
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	71.20	-
		9
interest income on loan granted		
interest income on loan granted Subsidiaries:		





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount in Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note No.

43 Standalone Statement of Transactions and Balances with Related Parties

Balances outstanding with related parties

	As	
Particulars	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Trade receivables		
Subsidiaries:		
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	4 04	3.9
Barbeque Nation Restaurant LLC	7.91	6.9
Barbeque Nation (Malaysia) SDN. BHD.	0.69	0.3
Barbeque Nation International LLC (Oman)	1.05	-
Loans receivable		• 111
Subsidiaries:		
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	386_81	274_8
Less: Allowance for impairment	-386.81	-274 80
Security deposits (refundable) with		
Entities in which KMP / relatives of KMP have significant influence:		
Sara Soule Private Limited	3.13	0_2
Samar Retail Private Limited	2.50	
Sana Reality Private Limited	3.00	3.00
Red Apple Kitchen Consultancy Private Limited	2.50	
Relatives of KMP		
Gulshanbanu Memon	7.46	6.9
Properting party for which the Company is an Associate	'^	
Sayaji Hotels Limited	5.10	5.10
Trade Payables		
Entities in which KMP / relatives of KMP have significant influence:		
Sara Soule Private Limited	0.69	0.2
Samar Lifestyle Private Limited	0.04	₹.
Investing party for which the Company is an Associate		
Sayaji Hotels Limited	2.61	4.54
Other current assets		
Advances paid for supply of materials / rendering of services		
Samar Lifestyle Private Limited	*	0.1
Other receivables		
Subsidiaries		
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	7,68	20.6.
Barbeque Nation Holdings Private Limited, Mauritius	0.84	0_8
Barbeque Holdings Private Limited, Mauritius	=	0.83
Barbeque Nation (Malaysia) SDN, BHD,	5.76	4.8
Barbeque Nation International LLC (Oman)	0.38	009
Interest accrued on loan (before impairment)		
Subsidiaries:		
Barbeque Nation MENA Holding Limited	5 95	2

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year is as follows:

Particulars	For the	year ended
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Short-term benefits	17.33	17.61
Share-based payments	4,69	5.08
Total	22.02	22.69

The above compensation excludes gratuity and compensated absences which cannot be separately identified from the composite amount advised by actuary.





Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(Amount ii. Rupees Millions except for share data or as otherwise stated)

Note

44 Adoption of Ind As 116 - Leases

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 - "Leases", which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires. Lessees to account for leases in a manner similar to accounting for finance leases under erstwhile Ind AS 17. The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the full retrospective method. Accordingly the comparative figures have been adjusted in accordance with the policy mentioned in Note 2 18 of Notes to Standalone Financial Statements. The cumulative adjustment on application of this Standard has been adjusted to retained earnings as at April 1, 2018.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected by the Company on the initial application:

- Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly Ind AS 116 is applied to all the lease contracts entered before 1st April, 2018 on the initial date of application of Ind AS 116.
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
- In respect of lease contracts of its outlet premises, the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components from lease components, and instead account for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component.

For the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has not applied the practical expedient which permits lessees not to account for COVID-19 related rent concessions as a lease modification.

A Reconciliation of total comprehensive income

Particulars	
	2018-19
As per audited financial statements	(306.51)
Impact of Ind AS 116	
Reversal of rent expenses recognised under Other operating expenses	642.07
Finance cost (interest) on lease liability	(347 53)
Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	(411.65)
Decrease in depreciation of leasehold improvements pursuant to reclassification to Depreciation on Right-of-use assets	7.18
Profit on early termination of lease contracts recognised under exceptional items	3.78
Tax impact on the above	39.26
As per standalone financial statements	(373,40)

B Reconciliation of Equity

Particulars		As at 01-Apr-18			
	Equity share capital	Equity Securities Share based Retained Total			Total Equity
Equity as per audited financial statements	138,00	1,330.43	28,58	735,31	2,232.32
Cumulative impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (net of deferred tax)		2	31	(422.69)	(422.69)
Total equity, as restated	138,00	1,330.43	28.58	312.62	1,809.63

Particulars		As at					
	31-Mar-19						
	Equity share capital	Securities premium	Share based payment	Retained earnings	Total Equity		
			reserve				
Equity as per audited financial statements	139.92	1,628.42	35,98	395.07	2,199,39		
Cumulative impact on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 (net of deferred tax)				(489.58)	(489.58)		
Total equity, as restated	139,92	1,628.42	35.98	(94.51)	1,709.81		

C Statement showing impact of cashflows for the year ended

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2019		
	As per audited financials	Impact of Ind AS 116	As per standalone financial statements	
Cashflow from operating activities	802.49	642.07	1,444.56	
Cashflow from investing activities	(1,377-82)	(18,77)	(1,396.59)	
Cashflow from financing activities	287-17	(623-30)	(336-13)	
Net impact	(288.16)		(288.16)	



