WILDERNESS RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2019

	Note	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
			Rs in million
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	29.05	29.05
Investees accounted at cost			
Financial assets			
(I) Investments	5	1.30	1.30
Other assets	7	4.74	12.64
Total non-current assets		35.09	42.99
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(II) Cash and cash equivalents	8	0.18	300.17
(IV) Loans	6	549.67	749.78
Total current assets		549.85	1,049.95
TOTAL ASSETS		584.94	1,092.94
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	12.83	12.83
Other equity	10	(106.92)	(36.13)
Total equity		(94.09)	(23.30)
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(I) Borrowings	11-A	-	550.00
Total non-current liabilities		-	550.00
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(I) Borrowings	11-B	678.63	565.45
(III) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified above)	12	-	0.64
Other current liabilities	13	0.40	0.15
Total current liabilities		679.03	566.24
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		584.94	1,092.94
		-	-
Significant accounting policies	3		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Lavitha & Associates.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 011882S

Lavitha Shetty
Membership No. 220473

LAVITHA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants M.No. 220473 Chikmagalur-577 101

Place: Bangalore
Date: 09.05.2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wilderness Resorts Private Limited

Director

Director

WILDERNESS RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

Rs in million

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue from operations	14	-	-
Other income	15	-	-
Total income		-	-
Expenses			
Purchase of stock in trade		-	-
Employee benefits expense	16	-	-
Finance costs	17	70.40	70.20
Depreciation and amortization expense	18	-	-
Other expenses	19	0.39	0.68
Total expenses		**70.79**	**70.88**
Loss before tax		**(70.79)**	**(70.88)**
Tax expense	20	-	-
Loss for the period		**(70.79)**	**(70.88)**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plan		-	-
		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(70.79)**	**(70.88)**
Earnings per equity share:			
- Basic	23	(55.18)	(55.25)
- Diluted		(55.18)	(55.25)
Significant accounting policies	3		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Lavitha & Associates.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 011882S

Lavitha Shetty
Membership No. 220473

LAVITHA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
M.No. 220473
Chikmagalur-577 101

Place: Bangalore
Date: 09.05.2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wilderness Resorts Private Limited

Director

Director

WILDERNESS RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2019

Rs in million

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period	(70.79)	(70.88)
Adjustments for:		
- Interest income (including present value change in financial instruments)		
- Interest expense	62.19	69.34
- Depreciation and amortization	-	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(8.60)	(1.54)
Changes in		
- Trade receivables and loans	-	-
- Other current and non-current assets	7.90	(5.63)
- Inventories	-	-
- Provisions	-	-
-Trade payables and other current and non current financial liabilities	(0.64)	(4.53)
- Other current and non-current liabilities	0.25	-
Cash generated from operations	(1.09)	(11.70)
Income taxes paid		
Cash generated from operations [A]	(1.09)	(11.70)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Changes in Long Term Loans & Advances	200.11	(184.40)
Net cash generated used in investing activities [B]	200.11	(184.40)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long term and short term borrowings	(436.82)	565.45
Proceeds from long term borrowings		-
Interest received		
Interest paid	(62.19)	(69.34)
Loans given to related parties		
Loans recovered from related parties		
Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities [C]	(499.01)	496.11
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	(299.99)	299.99
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	300.17	0.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 12)	0.18	300.17
	-	-

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Lavitha & Associates.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 011882S

Lavitha Shetty
Membership No. 220473

Place: Bangalore
Date: 09.05.2019

LAVITHA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants M.No. 220473 Mangalore-577 101

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wilderness Resorts Private Limited

Director

Director

WILDERNESS RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

a Equity share capital

Rs in million

Particulars	Note	Total
Balanace as at 31 March 2017		12.83
Changes in equity share capital during 2017-18	14	-
Balanace as at 31 March 2018		12.83
Changes in equity share capital during period	14	-
Balanace as at 31 March 2019		12.83

b Other Equity
For the year ended 31 March 2019

Rs in million

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		OCI - Remeasuremets of Acturial gain and losses	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1 April 2018	227.13	(263.26)	-	(36.13)
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31 March 2019				
Loss during the year	-	(70.79)	-	(70.79)
Other comprehensive income (Refer note 38)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	227.13	(334.05)	-	(106.92)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	227.13	(334.05)	-	(106.92)

For the year ended 31 March 2018

Rs in million

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		OCI - Remeasuremets of Acturial gain and losses	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at 1 April 2017	227.13	(192.38)	-	34.75
Total comprehensive income for the period ended 31.12.2017				
Loss during the year	-	(70.88)	-	(70.88)
Other comprehensive income (Refer note 38)	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	227.13	(263.26)	-	(36.13)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	227.13	(263.26)	-	(36.13)

Significant accounting policies 3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Lavitha & Associates.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 011882S

Lavitha Shetty
Membership No. 220473

Place: Bangalore
Date: 09.05.2019

LAVITHA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
M.No. 220473
Chikmagalur-577 101

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wilderness Resorts Private Limited

Director

Director

WILDERNESS RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

1 Company background

The company was incorporated on May 3rd, 2001 as a Private Limited Company under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956, in the state of Karnataka, with the object of carrying on the business of Hotels, Wildlife Resorts, Holiday Resorts etc

Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation and other particulars
Karnataka Wildlife Resorts Private Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary incorporated under the laws of India
Coffee Day Hotels and Resorts Private Limited	Holding Company incorporated under the laws of India
Coffee Day Enterprises Limited	Ultimate Holding Company incorporated under the laws of India

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies
These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in

b) In translating the financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries for incorporation in the financial statements, the assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary are translated at the closing rate, while income and expense items are translated at the date of transaction. For practical reasons, a rate that approximates the actual exchange rates i.e. average rate for the period has been used and all resulting exchange differences are reflected in foreign currency translation reserve. Share Capital and opening reserves and surplus are carried at historical cost. The resulting net exchange difference are reflected in foreign currency translation reserve

c) Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit and loss, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

d) The excess/ deficit of cost to the parent company of its investment in the subsidiaries over its portion of equity at the respective dates on which investment in such entities were made is recognised in the financial statements as goodwill/ capital reserve. The parent company's portion of equity in such entities is determined on the basis of the book values of assets and liabilities as per the financial statements of such entities as on the date of investment and if not available, the financial statements for the immediately preceding period are adjusted for the effects of significant transactions, up to the date of investment.

Associates and joint ventures:

The company accounts for investments in associate, where it is able to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial policies of the
Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the company's share of

Changes in ownership interests:

The company treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it
A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

LAVITHA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants M.No. 220473 Chikmagalur-577 101

2.4 Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Property, plant and equipment:

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), property, plant and equipment were carried in the balance sheet at their carrying value being the cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation. The company has elected to regard the values of certain items of property, plant and equipment as deemed cost, being fair value or the carrying value under Previous GAAP, at the date of transition in accordance with Ind AS 101. Remaining items of property, plant and equipment are valued at cost, being cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation, in

The cost of property, plant and equipment includes freight, duties, taxes and other incidental expenses relating to the acquisition and installation of the respective assets. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized.
Advance paid towards the acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet are shown under capital advances. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work in progress.

Depreciation is provided on a Straight Line Method ('SLM') over estimated useful life of the fixed assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. Depreciation for assets purchased/ sold during a period is proportionately charged.

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. 'Cost' comprises purchase cost and all expenses incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Cost has been determined as follows:

Nature of inventory	Method
Stock-in-trade	At cost on a FIFO basis
Perishables and consumables	At cost on a FIFO basis
Packing materials	At cost on a FIFO basis
Loose tools, stores and spares	Stores and Spares are valued at cost, computed on first in first out basis. Loose Tools are valued after writing down a predetermined certain percentage on cost.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item by item basis. The company periodically assesses the inventory for obsolescence and slow moving stocks. The net realizable value of work in progress is determined with reference to the net realizable value of the related finished goods.

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably
The Company derives its revenue primarily from running and/or managing hotels and resorts and providing consultancy services. Service income is recognized when the related services are rendered unless significant future contingencies exist.
Sales are disclosed both gross and net of sales tax, services tax, trade discount and quality claims.

Interest on the deployment of funds is recognised using the time-proportion method, based on underlying interest rates.

Advances received from the customers are reported as liabilities until all conditions for revenue recognition are met and is recognized as revenue once the related services are rendered.

2.07 Leases

a) As a lessee
Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

LAVITHA ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants M.No. 220473 Chikmagalur-577 101

2.08 Investments and other financial assets

a) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

b) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Equity instruments

Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

2.09 Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and amortised cost.

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial liability at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the company may

Chartered Accountants M.No. 220473

Amortised cost

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

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

Financial guarantee contracts

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

Derecognition

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

2.10 Foreign currency transactions

a) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

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2.11 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

2.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

2.13 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.14 Taxes

Current income tax

Minimum alternate tax ('MAT') paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognises MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as 'MAT Credit Entitlement'. The company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Deferred tax

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

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

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses.

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient

Chartered Accountants M.No. 220473

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

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

Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

2.15 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The disclosure of contingent liability is made when, as a result of obligating events, there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.17 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

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2.18 Earnings per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net profit/ (loss) attributable to owner's of the company for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during reporting period.

The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings/ (loss) per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings/ (loss) per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the reporting date, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and which either reduces earnings per share or increase loss per share are included.

2.19 Share-based payments

The company accounts for share-based payments based on fair value method. The cost is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

2.20 Segment reporting

The company is operating in retail hospitality service sector in India. Thus, there are no reportable segments as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". The company earns its entire "revenue from external customers" in India, being company's country of domicile. All non-current assets other than tax assets, are located in India.

2.21 Government grant

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant/subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant/subsidy relates to an expense item, it is netted off with the relevant expense. Where the grant/subsidy relates to an asset, its value is deducted in arriving at the carrying amount of the related asset.

2.22 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.23 Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind ASs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

a) Judgements

Information about judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- note 24: lease classification;

b) Assumptions and estimations uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- note 20: unrecognized deferred tax asset
- note 21: provisions and contingencies.

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WILDERNESS RESORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

4 Property, plant and equipment

		Owned						Rs in million
	Freehold land	Capital work-in-progress	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost or deemed cost								
Balance as at 1 April 2017	12.91	16.14						29.05
Additions	-							-
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**12.91**	**16.14**	-	-	-	-	-	**29.05**
Balance as at 1 April 2018	12.91	16.14	-	-	-	-	-	29.05
Additions	-							-
Disposals								-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**12.91**	**16.14**	-	-	-	-	-	**29.05**
Accumulated depreciation:								
Balance as at 1 April 2017	-					-		-
Depreciation for the year (Refer note 25)	-							-
Disposals								-
Balance as at 31 March 2018		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2018		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year (Refer note 25)								-
Disposals								-
Balance as at 31 March 2019		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amounts (net):								
As at 31 March 2018	**12.91**	**16.14**	-	-	-	-	-	**29.05**
As at 31 March 2019	**12.91**	**16.14**	-	-	-	-	-	**29.05**

Notes:

i) Security

- Property, plant and equipment amounting to Rs.Nil (31 March 2018: Rs.2,90,50,489-00) has been pledged as security by the company against loans taken from banks and financial institutions.

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ii) Significant estimates

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life, if any. The useful lives and residual values of assets as prescribed under the provisiosn of Companies Act, 2013 are considered for charging depreciation on the Company's assets.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

5 Non-current investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
		Rs in million
Investments accounted at cost		
Trade investment - unquoted		
Investment in equity instruments		
- in subsidiaries		
Karnataka Wildlife Resorts Private Limited	1.300	1.30
	1.30	**1.30**

6 Loans

Current loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Rs in million	
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans and advances to related parties		
Loans to wholly owned subsidiary companies (Refer note 26)		
Coffee Day Hotels & Resorts Private Limited	-	-
Karnataka Wildlife Resorts Private Limited	549.67	749.78
	549.67	**749.78**

7 Other assets

Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Rs in million	
Advances other than capital advances:		
- balance with government authorities		
- advance tax including tax deducted at source, net of provision for tax	1.60	1.61
Capital advances	2.83	2.83
Prepaid expenses	0.31	8.20
	4.74	**12.64**

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	Rs in million	
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	0.18	300.17
- in escrow accounts		
- in fixed deposit accounts with banks (original maturity less than 3 months)		
Cash on hand		
	0.18	**300.17**

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9 Equity share capital

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Authorised		
5000000 (Previous year: 5000000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	50.00	50.00
	50.00	50.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
1282659 (Previous year: 1282659) equity shares of Rs.10 each	12.83	12.83
	12.83	12.83

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year is as given below:

Rs in million
(except share data)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	12,82,659	12.83	12,82,659	12.83
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	**12,82,659**	**12.83**	**12,82,659**	**12.83**

(b) The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital:

Equity shares
The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets on winding up. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time, subject to preferential right of preference shareholders to payment of dividend. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable has not been paid.

Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

(c) Equity shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares along with the number of equity shares held at the beginning and at the end of the year is as given below:

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	% of holding	No of shares	% of holding	No of shares
Equity shares				
Coffee Day Hotels & Resorts Private Limited	99.00%	12,81,659	99.00%	12,81,659

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Notes to the financial statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

(d) During the five year period ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018):

The Company has not bought back any class of equity shares neither issed any bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

10 Other equity

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Securities premium		
At the commencement of the year	227.13	227.13
Add: Premium received on issue of equity shares*		
At the close of the year	**227.13**	**227.13**
Retained earnings/ (losses)		
At the commencement of the year	(263.26)	(192.38)
Add: Net loss for the year	(70.79)	(70.88)
At the end of the year	(334.05)	(263.26)
Remeasurement of defined benefit (liability)/ asset:		
At the commencement of the year	-	
Add: acturial gain for the year		
	-	-
	(106.92)	(36.13)

Nature and purpose of other reserves:

Securities premium:

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium received on issue of shares by the Company. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provision of sec 52(2) of Companies Act, 2013.

Remeasurement of defined benefit (liability)/ asset:

Remeasurements of defined benefit (liability)/ asset comprises actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets (excluding interest income)

Retained earnings:

The cumulative gain or loss arising from the operations which is retained by the Company is recognised and accumulated under the heading of retained earnings. At the end of the year, the profit after tax is transferred from the statement of profit and loss to the retained earnings account.

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11 Borrowings

A Non-current borrowings

Amount in Rs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Secured:		
Term loans		
From Financial institutions		
- Standard Chartered Investments and Loans India Ltd	-	550.00
	-	550.00

Information about the Company's exposure to interest rate and liquidity risks is included in note 28.

Notes:

(i) **Term Loan from Standard Chartered Investments and Loan India Limited**

□ As at the year end, the outstanding Balance is Rs.550 Million (31st March 2016: Rs.550 Million). During the year, the company has entered into an amendment agreement to extend the repayment date and other terms and conditions.

□ Security
- Pledge of a proportion of the shares of Mindtree Limited and SICAL held by CDEL, CDTL and TRL ;
- Mortgage of immovable properties owned by TDL □

Personal guarantee of Mr V G Siddhartha and Corporate guarantee of certain group companies

□ The loan carries an interest of 11.5% p.a with reset on the relevant interest reset dates payable monthly

□ Any delay in repayment of interest entails payment of penal interest @ 2% p.a. for the period of delay.

□ The principal amount shall be repaid on or before the termination date i.e 24 months and 10 days (i.e., 7 April 2020)

(ii) There are no continuing default in the repayment of the principal loan and interest amounts with respect to the above loans.

(iv) The aggregate amount of borrowing secured by personal guarantee of Director amounts to Rs. Nil (31 March 2018: Rs.Nil).

B Current borrowings

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Unsecured		
Loans and advances from related parties		
- Coffee Day Hotels and resorts Private Limited	678.63	565.45
	678.63	565.45

12 Other financial liabilities

Other current financial liabilities

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	0.64
	-	0.64

13 Other current liabilities

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Creditors for expenses	0.07	0.02
Statutory dues	0.332	0.13
	0.40	0.15

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14 Revenue from operations

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	-	-

15 Other income

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest income		
- Bank deposits	-	-
	-	-

16 Employee benefits expense

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
	-	-

17 Finance costs

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest expense	62.19	69.34
Other borrowing costs	8.21	0.86
	70.40	**70.20**

18 Depreciation and amortization expense

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 4)	0.00	0.00
	-	-

19 Other expenses

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Payment to Auditor's	-	-
Legal and professional fees (Refer note 29)	0.30	0.550
Rates and taxes	0.07	0.005
Telephone and other communication charges	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.02	0.122
	0.39	**0.68**

20 Tax expenses

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom:

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
? Carry forward of business losses	34.69	34.74
Potential tax benefit @ 33% *	11.45	11.46

*The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation.

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21 Contingent liabilities, commitments and contingent assets

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Contingent liabilities:		
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt (includes tax demands)	-	-
		-

22 Auditor's remuneration (included in legal and professional fees and excludes service tax)

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
As auditor		
- for statutory audit	0.05	0.05
- for taxation matters	-	0.00
Reimbursement of expenses		
	0.05	**0.05**

23 Loss per share

(i) Loss attributable to equity shareholders (basic and diluted):

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Loss for the year, attributable to the equity holders	(70.79)	(70.88)

(ii) Weighted average number of equity shares (basic and diluted):

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year (Refer note 14)	1.283	1.283
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year		-
Number of weighted average equity shares considered for calculation of basic earnings per share	**1.283**	**1.283**
Add: Bonus shares issued after the balance sheet date		-
Number of weighted average equity shares considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share	**1.283**	**1.283**

(iii) Loss per share:

- Basic	(55.18)	(55.25)
- Diluted	(55.18)	(55.25)

24 Leases

The Company leases land for operating resort under non-cancellable operating lease agreement. The Company intends to renew such lease in the normal course of its business. Total rental expense under non-cancellable operating lease was Rs. XX million (Previous year: Rs. Nil million).

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in aggregate are as follows:

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Not later than 1 year		
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		
More than 5 years		

25 Segment information

A The company is operating in retail hospitality service sector in India. Thus, there are no reportable segments as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". The company earns its entire "revenue from external customers" in India, being company's country of domicile. All non-current assets other than tax assets, are located in India.

B Revenue from major products and services
The Company's revenue from continuing operations from its major products or services are as follows:

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Sale of coffee beans	-	
Sale of food, beverages and other items	-	
Income from hospitality services	-	-

C Geographical information
The Company's operations are based only in India. Hence all of the revenues and the non current assets of the Company are located in India.

D Major Customer
There are no single major customers on whom the company's revenue is dependent upon and revenue from none of the single customer is more than or equal to 10% of the company's revenues.

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26 Related party transactions

A. Parent entities: Refer Note 1

B. Subsidiaries: Karnataka Wildlife Resorts Private Limited

C. Key management personnel

Mr R Ram Mohan

Mr Venkatesh M

D. The aggreate value of the Company's transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence is as follows:

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Significant transactions with entities where control exists -		
Loan / advance given		
Coffee Day Hotels and Resorts Private Ltd	-	-
Karnataka Wildlife Resorts Private Ltd	-	200.00
Loan/advance received		
Coffee Day Hotels and Resorts Private Ltd	619.21	565.45
Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Limited	553.13	
Repayment of loan/ advances		
Coffee Day Hotels and Resorts Private Limited	506.04	-
Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates Limited	553.13	
Loans / advance recovered		
Karnataka Wildlife Resorts Private Limited	200.11	0.08
Coffee Day Hotels and Resorts Private Limited	-	15.51

E. The following is a summary of balances receivable from and payable to related parties:

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Cuurent Borrowings		
Coffee Day Hotels and Resorts Private Limited	678.63	565.45
Current Loans		
Coffee Day Hotels and Resorts Private Limited	-	-
Karnataka Wildlife Resorts Private Ltd	549.67	749.78

F. Compensation of key management personnel of the Company:

Rs in million

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Short-term employee benefits	-	-

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends. Post employment benefit comprising gratuity and compensated absences are not disclosed as these are determined for the Company as a whole.

G. Terms and conditions
All transactions and outstanding balances with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis and are to be settled within the credit period allowed as per the policy. None of the balances are secured.

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27 **Financial instruments - fair values and risk management**

A **Accounting classification and fair value**

Rs in million

Particulars	Carrying value As at 31 March 2019	Fair value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:					
Loans (current and non current)	549.67	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (current and non current)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	0.18	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**549.85**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:					
Borrowings (current and non current)	678.63	-	-	597.87	597.87
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current and non current)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**678.63**	-	-	**597.87**	**597.87**

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments for loans (current and non current), other financial assets (current and non current) , trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, Trade payables, other financial liabilities (current and non current) because their carrying amounts are reasonably approximation of fair value. Investment in equity shares are not appearing as financial asset in the table above being investment in subsidiaries accounted under Ind AS 27, Separate Financial Statements is scoped out under Ind AS 109.

Rs in million

Particulars	Carrying value As at 31 March 2018	Fair value Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:					
Loans (current and non current)	749.78	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets (current and non current)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	300.17	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,049.95**	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:					
Borrowings (current and non current)	1,115.45	-	-	979.17	979.17
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (current and non current)	0.64	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,116.09**	-	-	**979.17**	**979.17**

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments for loans (current and non current), other financial assets (current and non current) , trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, Trade payables, other financial liabilities (current and non current) because their carrying amounts are reasonably approximation of fair value. Investment in equity shares are not appearing as financial asset in the table above being investment in subsidiaries accounted under Ind AS 27, Separate Financial Statements is scoped out under Ind AS 109.

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Fair value hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy explains the judgement and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are-

a) recognised and measured at fair value

b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3

B Measurement of fair values

(i) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing loans are determined by using DCF method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at 31 March 2017 was assessed to be insignificant.

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values. The significant unobservable inputs used have not been disclosed as no financial assets and liabilities have been measured at fair value:

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Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Borrowings	Discounted cash flows: The valuation model considers the present value of expected payment, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate.	Not applicable	Not applicable

C Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- credit risk (see (b));
- liquidity risk (see (c)); and
- market risk (see (d)).

(a) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. Board is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

(b) Credit risk

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

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

i) Trade receivables:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate.

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

- internal credit rating
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower
- significant changes in the expected performance and behavior of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Company and changes in the operating results of the borrower

Based on the above analysis, the Company does not expect any credit risk from its trade receivables for any of the years reported in this financial statements.

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ii) Loans, security deposits and investments:

Expected credit loss for loans, security deposits and investments

Rs in million

Particulars		Period ended	Asset group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount, net of impairment provision
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit loss	Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	31-Mar-19	Loans	549.67	0%	-	549.67
			Security deposits	-	0%	-	-
Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit loss	Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition	31-Mar-18	Loans	749.78	0%	-	749.78
			Security deposits	-	0%	-	-

(c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimising its cash return on investments.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted contractual cash flow, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

Rs in million

As at 31 March 2019	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6–12 months	1–2 years	2–5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Other Financial Liabilites	-						
Loan from financial institutions	-						
Current Borrowings	678.63	678.63	-	678.63			
	678.63	678.63	-	678.63	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2018	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6–12 months	1–2 years	2–5 years	More than 5 years
Other Financial Liabilities	0.64	0.64	0.64				
Loan from financial institutions	550.00	676.51	31.63	31.63	63.25	550.00	
Current Borrowings	565.45	564.55		564.55			
	1,116.09	1,241.70	32.27	596.18	63.25	550.00	-

(d) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

i) Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to any currency risk. The currencies in which these transactions are denominated is INR.

ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company adopts a policy of ensuring that between 80% and 90% of its interest rate risk exposure is at a fixed rate. This is achieved partly by entering into fixed-rate instruments and partly by borrowing at a floating rate.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to management is as follows:

Rs in million

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	-	550.00

Sensitivity analysis

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased or decreased profit or loss by INR NIL (2017-18: INR 5.5 million). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Rs in million

Particulars	Impact on profit or loss	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Interest rates - increases by 100 bps	-	(5.50)
Interest rates - decreases by 100 bps	-	5.50

28 **Capital management**

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

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of net debt to equity. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising borrowings, trade payables and other liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all components of equity. The Company's net debt to equity ratio at 31 March 2018 was as follows.

Rs in million

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Borrowings	678.63	550.64
Trade payables	-	-
Other payables	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	0.18	300.17
Net debt	**678.45**	**250.47**
Equity and reserves	(94.09)	(23.30)
Total equity	**(94.09)**	**(23.30)**
Net debt to equity ratio	**(7.21)**	**(10.75)**

As per our report of even date attached

As per our report of even date attached
For Lavitha & Associates.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number : 011882S

Lavitha Shetty
Membership No. 220473

Place: Bangalore
Date: 09.05.2019

LAVITHA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
M.No. 220473
Chikmagalur-577 101

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Wilderness Resorts Private Limited

Director

Director