Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited
Ind AS Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
ASSETS				
I. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	0.17	-	-
(b) Right-of-use assets	3(b)	1.71	2.66	3.61
(c) Intangible Assets	4	0.25	-	-
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-	-
Total non- current assets		**2.13**	**2.66**	**3.61**
II. Current assets				
(a) Inventories	6	2.86	2.69	0.51
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	7(a)	30.82	17.06	16.71
(ii) Loans	7(b)	-	9.57	26.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7(c)	6.87	4.97	3.50
(iv) Other financial assets	7(d)	23.63	0.39	0.40
(c) Other current assets	8	0.61	2.11	0.08
(d) Current tax assets (net)	16	1.03	-	-
Total current assets		**65.82**	**36.79**	**47.53**
Total assets		**67.95**	**39.45**	**51.14**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
I. Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	9	23.67	23.67	23.67
(b) Other equity	10	4.72	(18.36)	(6.62)
Total equity		**28.39**	**5.31**	**17.05**
II. Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	11	0.96	1.76	2.61
(b) Non-current provisions	12	2.05	1.53	1.39
Total non-current liabilities		**3.01**	**3.29**	**4.00**
III. Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	11	1.10	1.26	1.22
(ii) Trade payables	13(a)			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.85	1.37	0.67
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		32.27	16.86	15.74
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13(b)	0.96	1.89	1.96
(b) Other current liabilities				
(i) Other liabilities	14	0.23	1.04	1.09
(c) Short-term provisions	15	0.14	0.13	0.10
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	16	-	8.30	9.31
Total current liabilities		**36.55**	**30.85**	**30.09**
Total equity and liabilties		**67.95**	**39.45**	**51.14**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the IndAS financial statements
As per our report of even date.

For Lodha & Co.
Firm Registration No. 301051E
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board Directors of
Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
Membership no. 507462

Simranjeet Singh
Director
DIN: 08083337

Tarun Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN: 09054019

Place : New Delhi
Date: 17-08-2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 17-08-2023

Place: Gurugram
Date: 17-08-2023

Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited
Ind AS Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
I.	**INCOME**			
	(a) Revenue from operations	17	149.05	87.91
	(b) Other income	18	0.07	0.83
			149.12	**88.74**
II.	**EXPENSES**			
	(a) Cost of material consumed	19	91.57	41.92
	(b) Employee benefits expenses	20	39.39	27.14
	(c) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	21	1.09	0.95
	(d) Finance costs	22	0.68	0.81
	(e) Other expenses	23	38.74	20.51
			171.47	**91.33**
III.	**Profit/(Loss) before taxes**		**(22.35)**	**(2.59)**
IV.	**Tax expense**	5		
	- Current Income tax		-	-
	- Deferred tax expenses/(income)		(0.01)	(0.03)
	- Earlier year tax		(9.41)	-
	Total tax expense		**(9.42)**	**(0.03)**
V.	**Profit/(Loss) after tax (III)-(IV)**		**(12.93)**	**(2.56)**
VI.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		0.02	0.11
	(ii) Income tax effect of re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.01)	(0.03)
	Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (VI)		**0.01**	**0.08**
VII.	**Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)**		(12.92)	(2.48)
	Attributable to equity shareholders:		(12.92)	(2.48)
	Earning Per share (Equity shares, par value of Rs. 10/-each (Previous year Rs. 10/-each))			
	(a) Basic (in Rs.)	24	(5.46)	(1.08)
	(b) Diluted (in Rs.)		(5.46)	(1.08)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the IndAS financial statements

As per our report of even date.

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Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited
Ind AS Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(22.35)	(2.59)
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1.09	0.95
Interest on lease liability	0.30	0.40
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(0.83)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(20.96)**	**(2.07)**
Decrease/ (Increase) in inventories	(0.17)	(2.18)
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	(13.76)	(0.35)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	(23.24)	0.01
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets	1.50	(2.03)
(Decrease)/ Increase in Trade Payables	15.89	2.65
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	(0.93)	(0.07)
Payment of Lease rent	(1.26)	(1.21)
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	0.55	0.28
(Decrease)/ Increase in other current liabilities	(0.81)	(0.05)
Cash generated from operations	**(43.19)**	**(5.02)**
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	0.08	(1.01)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**(43.11)**	**(6.03)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and capital work-in-progress (including capital advances)	(0.56)	-
Intercompany loans received back	45.57	7.50
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**45.01**	**7.50**
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1.90	1.47
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.97	3.50
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end	**6.87**	**4.97**

Components of cash and cash equivalents	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Cash in hand	0.04	0.07
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	6.83	4.90
Cash and cash equivalents as per note 7(c)	**6.87**	**4.97**

As per our report of even date.

For Lodha & Co.
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For and on behalf of the Board Directors of
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DIN: 09054019

Place: Gurugram
Date: 17-08-2023

Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited
Ind AS Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless stated otherwise)

Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2021	
	Nos	**Amount**	**Nos**	**Amount**	**Nos**	**Amount**
Equity shares						
At the beginning of the year	23,67,068	23.67	23,67,068	23.67	23,67,068	23.67
Add: addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**23,67,068**	**23.67**	**23,67,068**	**23.67**	**23,67,068**	**23.67**

Other equity

	Equity component of intercompany borrowings (Note 25.6(5))	Reserve & Surplus				Total
		Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company (Note 25.6(4))	Securities premium	Other comprehensive income - Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / asset	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2021 (as per Ind AS)	**18.90**	**(297.55)**	**249.85**	**-**	**22.18**	**(6.62)**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2.56)	(2.56)
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.08
Movement during the year	-	(9.26)		-	-	(9.26)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**18.90**	**(306.81)**	**249.85**	**0.08**	**19.62**	**(18.36)**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(12.93)	(12.93)
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Movement during the year	-	36.00	-	-	-	36.00
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**18.90**	**(270.81)**	**249.85**	**0.09**	**6.69**	**4.72**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For Lodha & Co.
Firm Registration No. 301051E
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board Directors of
Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
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Place : New Delhi
Date: 17-08-2023

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Place: Gurugram
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Director
DIN: 09054019

Place: Gurugram
Date: 17-08-2023

1.1 Corporate information

Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on July 25th, 2008 under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in acquisition, development, operation and management of Hotels in India.

The Shareholders of the Company ("ACIC Mauritius 1") on March 30, 2023 had entered into a Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement with SAMHI Hotels Limited ("SAMHI" or "Acquirer") for stake sale. The stake sale is conditional to raising funds through initial public issue of equity shares of the combined entity by SAMHI. Subsequent to year end, the transfer of shareholding has been executed on August 10, 2023.

The Ind AS financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on August 17, 2023.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The Company has voluntarily adopted Ind As in the financial year ended March 31, 2023 and accordingly these Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'), read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and presentation requirement of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Ind AS Financial Statements.

For all period up to and including the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Act, read together with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provision of the Act ('Indian GAAP' or 'Previous GAAP').

These Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023 are the first financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Ind AS, refer Note 19 for the effect of transition to Ind AS on the reported financial position and financial performance of the company. The company has followed the provisions of Ind AS 101, 'First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards', in preparing its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as of the date of transition. i.e. 1 April 2021. Certain of the company's Ind AS accounting policies used in the opening balance sheet differed from its Indian GAAP policies applied as at 31 March 2021, and accordingly adjustments were made to restate the opening Balance Sheet as per Ind AS. Therefore, as required by Ind AS 101, those adjustments were recognized directly through retained earnings as at 1 April 2021.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These Ind AS Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest millions and upto two decimal places, unless otherwise indicated.

C. **Basis of Measurement**

These Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. Going Concern basis of accounting used by the management.

D. **Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions.**

The preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require material adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

The following are the significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(i). **Provisions and contingencies**

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’, which involves key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

(ii). **Leases**

Critical judgements in determining the lease period:
Ind AS 116 required lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with an 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 there by 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. The lease term in the future possible periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Critical judgements in determining the discount rate:
The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for the portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(iii). **Useful lives, recoverable amounts and impairment of property, plant and equipment**

The estimated useful lives and recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment are based on estimates and assumptions regarding the expected market outlook, expected future cash flows, obsolescence, demand, competition, known technological advances. The Company reviews the useful lives and recoverable amounts of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting date.

(iv). **Impairment of investments**

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions

(v). **Employee benefit obligations**

Employee benefit obligations (gratuity and compensated absences) are determined using actuarial valuations, which involves determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(vi). **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

The fair values of financial instruments recorded in the Ind AS balance sheet in respect of which quoted prices in active markets are not available, are measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Also, refer note 30 for further disclosures.

(vii). **Recognition of deferred tax assets / liabilities**

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case laws and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(viii). **Litigation**

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

(ix). **Business Combinations**

Acquisition of assets along with related input, outputs and processes which qualify as a business combination is accounted for using the acquisition method involving fair valuation of consideration transferred (including contingent consideration) and fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed measured on a provisional basis, if any.

Business combinations of entities under common control are accounted using the "pooling of interests" method and assets and liabilities are reflected at the predecessor carrying values and the only adjustments that are made are to harmonise accounting policies. The figures for the previous periods are restated as if the business combination had occurred at the beginning of the preceding period irrespective of the actual date of the combination.

(x). **Recognition of Distribution of behalf of Ultimate Holding Company and Equity Component of Intercompany Borrowings**

Intercorporate loans given to fellow subsidiary companies for which interest have been waived in earlier years in the light of the cash flow constraints, such loans to be treated as interest free loans and recognised and measured at fair values determined using present value technique with inputs that include future cash flows and discount rates that reflect assumptions that market participants would apply in pricing such loans. The difference between the transaction price and fair value of such loans given to fellow subsidiaries to be recognised as Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company with a debit to Other Equity.

Intercorporate borrowings availed from fellow subsidiary companies for which interest has been waived in the earlier years by the fellow subsidiary companies in the light of the cash flow constraints, such borrowings to be treated as interest free borrowings and recognised as Equity Component of Intercompany Borrowings with a credit to Other Equity.

E. **Current and non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or

- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets/liabilities include current portion of non-current financial assets/liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (if any) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of the operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

F. **Measurement of fair values**

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

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

► In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

► Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

► Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

► Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments (other than investment in subsidiaries), at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost is disclosed in Note 31.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses if any.

Cost comprises the purchase price, import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs and disposal

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure, are charged to the profit or loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method (SLM) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives (determined by the management based on technical estimates). Useful lives of assets as estimated by the management which is generally in line with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The assets’ residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. In case of a revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life.

Depreciation on addition/ (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from/ (up to) the date on which the asset is ready for use/ (disposed off).

(2) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period / year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortisation of Intangible assets

Intangible assets of the Company represents computer software. Computer software are amortized using the straight line method over the estimated useful life (at present three to ten years) or the tenure of the respective software license, whichever is lower. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

(3) Financial instruments

i. *Recognition and initial measurement*

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is generally its transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received). However, if there is a difference between the transaction price and the fair value of financial instruments whose fair value is based on a quoted price in an active market or a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the Company recognies the difference as a gain or loss at inception ('day 1 gain or loss'). In all other cases, the entire day 1 gain or loss is deferred and recognised in the income statement over the life of the transaction until the transaction matures or is closed out.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. *Classification and subsequent measurement*

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the

Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measure at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management, for instance the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio, frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features;

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held‑for‑trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. *Derecognition*

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. *Offsetting*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

v. *Modification of financial assets and liabilities*

Financial assets:
If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortized cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities:
The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

(4) **Impairment**

A. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS-109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS-109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) are credit-impaired. A financial asset is ‘credit-impaired’ when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit–impaired includes the following observable data:
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses
- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or

- the financial asset is 90 days or more past due.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

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

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write- off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

B. Impairment of Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each reporting date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's (or cash generating unit's) net selling price 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 risks specific to the asset (or cash generating unit).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(5) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Provisions are reviewed by the management at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates

(6) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

(7) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred by the Company in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition and/or construction of those tangible fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended in the period during which active development is delayed due to interruption, other than temporary interruption. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(8) **Recognition of interest income or expense**

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

(9) **Income Taxes**

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

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

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 recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

The 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 taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(10) Segement reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

Identification of segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of information reviewed by the CODM to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company’s other components.

(11) Inventories

Inventories which comprises stock of food and beverages (including liquor), operating supplies and stock-in-trade are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition. In determining the cost, first in first out (“FIFO”) method is used. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs to make the sale.

(12) **Earnings per share**

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

Equity shares that will be issued upon the conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument are included in the calculation of basic earning per share.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results would be anti - dilutive.

(13) Employee Benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, short-term bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

(b) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan – Provident fund and Employee State Insurance

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. Provident fund scheme and employee state insurance are defined contribution schemes. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards these schemes. The Company's contributions are recorded as an expense in the Profit or loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. If the contribution already paid is less than the contribution payable under the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date, the deficit payable under the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plan – Gratuity

The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligations under such defined benefit plans are determined based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, are based on the market yields on government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity period approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in the profit or loss as past service cost.

(c) Other long-term employee benefit obligations – Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The group recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

(14) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the transaction price that the Company receives or expects to receive as consideration for goods supplied and services rendered, net of returns and estimates of variable consideration such as discounts to customers. Revenue from the sale of goods excludes taxes such as VAT and Goods and Services Tax which are payable in respect of sale of goods and services.

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when the Company performs its obligations to its customers and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and recovery of the consideration is probable.

The timing of such recognition in case of sale of goods is when the control over the same is transferred to the customer, which is mainly upon delivery and in case of services, in the period in which such services are rendered.

Sale of food and beverages and other allied services

Revenue is recognized upon rendering of services and sale of food and beverages. The Company collects GST on behalf of the government and therefore, there are no economic benefits flowing to the Company.

(15) **Leases**

Company as a Lessee

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

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

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any asset restoration obligation, and less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re- measurement of lease liabilities. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option. Minimum lease payments include the cost of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain it will purchase the underlying asset after the lease term.

Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option and any lease modification.

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

(16) **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash at banks and on hand, cheques on hand and short-term, deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(17) Standard Issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated March 31, 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from April 01, 2023

(I) Definition of Accounting Estimates- Amendments to Ind AS 8

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has been clarified how entities use management techniques and input to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effectives for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after start of that period.

The amendments are not exposed to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(II) Disclosure of Accounting Policies- Amendments to Ind AS 1

The amendments aim help entities to provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclosure their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosure.

The amendments to Ind AS 1 are applicable for annual period beginning on or after April 01, 2023. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind As 107. The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosure to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

(III) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction- Amendments to Ind AS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and deferred tax liability shall also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The amendments to Ind AS 12 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2023. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

3(a) Property, plant and equipment

	Office Equipments	Plant & Machinery	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at April 01, 2021	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022			-
Additions	0.02	0.16	0.18
Disposals/adjustment			-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.02**	**0.16**	**0.18**
Depreciation			
As at April 01, 2021	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	0.00	0.01	0.01
Disposals/ Adjustments			
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Net book value			
As at March 31, 2023	**0.02**	**0.15**	**0.17**
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at April 01, 2021	**-**	**-**	**-**

3(b) Right-of-use assets

	Leasehold Building	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2021	3.61	3.61
Additions	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	3.61	3.61
Additions	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**3.61**	**3.61**
Accumulated amortization		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-
Amortisation expense	0.95	0.95
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0.95**	**0.95**
Amortisation expense	0.95	0.95
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**1.90**	**1.90**
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2023	**1.71**	**1.71**
As at March 31, 2022	**2.66**	**2.66**
As at April 01, 2021	**3.61**	**3.61**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

4 Intangible assets

	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2021	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals/adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	-
Additions	0.38	0.38
Disposals/adjustment	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.38**	**0.38**
Accumulated amortization		
As at April 1, 2021	-	-
Amortisation expense	-	-
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**
Amortisation expense	0.13	0.13
Disposals/ Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.13**	**0.13**
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2023	0.25	0.25
As at March 31, 2022	**-**	**-**
As at April 01, 2021	**-**	**-**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

5 Deferred Tax and Income Tax

(i) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.01)	(0.03)
Total deferred tax charge	**(0.01)**	**(0.03)**
Total tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(0.01)**	**(0.03)**
(ii) Tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax charge (credit):		
Net (gain)/loss on re-measurements of defined benefit plans	(0.01)	(0.03)
Tax credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income	**(0.01)**	**(0.03)**
(ii) Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(22.35)	(2.59)
At Company's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022: 25.168%)	(5.62)	(0.65)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Expenses not allowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	0.13	0.04
Brought forward losses not recognised	5.48	0.58
Earlier Year taxes	(9.41)	-
Total adjustments	**(3.80)**	**0.62**
Income tax expense	**(9.42)**	**(0.03)**

(iii) Deferred tax asset/ (liability)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at April 01, 2021**
Deferred tax assets			
Carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	7.13	1.87	1.48
Provision for employee benefits	0.55	0.42	0.38
Right of Use Assets	0.43	0.67	0.91
Total deferred tax assets (A)	**8.11**	**2.96**	**2.77**
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.00	-	-
Lease liabilities	0.52	0.76	0.96
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	**0.52**	**0.76**	**0.96**
Net deferred tax asset / (liability) (A-B)	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at 31st March 2023, 31st March, 2022 and as at 01st April, 2021, the Company had significant unabsorbed depreciation/carried forward business losses as per Income Tax Act, 1961 and hence, in the absence of reasonable certainty of sufficient future taxable profits, deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

(iv) Deferred tax movement in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	**Statement of Profit and loss**		**Other comprehensive income**	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**
Provision for employee benefits	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Deferred tax expense/ (income)	**(0.01)**	**(0.03)**	**(0.01)**	**(0.03)**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(vi) Tax Losses and tax credits for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows:

Expire assessment year	**As at March 31, 2023**		**As at March 31, 2022**	
	Gross Amount	**Unrecognised tax effect**	**Gross Amount**	**Unrecognised tax effect**
Business loss				
2028-2029	5.90	1.53	5.90	1.53
2030-2031	1.52	0.39	1.52	0.39
2031-2032	20.93	5.27	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation				
Indefinite life as per local laws	-	-	-	-

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

6 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Food and beverages	0.99	2.03	0.45
Stores and operating supplies	1.87	0.66	0.06
Total inventories	**2.86**	**2.69**	**0.51**

7(a) Trade receivables (Current)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Unsecured			
Considered good	30.82	17.06	16.71
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-	-
	30.82	17.06	16.71
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-
Total	**30.82**	**17.06**	**16.71**

- No trade receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person.
- Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2023

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	30.82	-	-	-	-	30.82
Undisputed Trade Receivables – Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired							
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - Significant increase in credit risk							
Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**30.82**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30.82**

As at March 31, 2022

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	17.06	-	-	-	-	17.06
Undisputed Trade Receivables – Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired							
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good							
Disputed Trade receivables - Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**17.06**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17.06**

As at April 01, 2021

	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	16.71	-	-	-	-	16.71
Undisputed Trade Receivables – Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired							
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good							
Disputed Trade receivables - Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**16.71**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.71**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

7(b) Loans (Current)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
To related parties			
Intercompany loans to related parties (unsecured)* # (refer note 28)	-	9.57	26.33
	-	**9.57**	**26.33**

* Intercorporate loans to related parties includes the amount of interest receivable on intercorporate loans amounting to Rs. Nil (31st March, 2022: Rs 9.17 and April 1, 2021 Rs.22.63. The loans were repayable as per the mutual consent between the parties.

The Company has given intercorporate loans to related parties at rate of 14% p.a (31st March 2022: 14% and 1st April 2021: 14%). Interest on intercompany loan received has been waived off as per mutual consent and accordingly no interest is accrued on these loan transactions during the year.

7(c) Cash and cash equivalent

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Balance with banks			
-In current accounts	6.83	4.90	3.38
Cash in hand	0.04	0.07	0.12
Total cash and cash equivalent	**6.87**	**4.97**	**3.50**

7(d) Other current financial assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Advance to staff	1.17	0.39	0.40
Security deposits considered good (unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	0.12	-	-
Other receivables	22.34	-	-
Total current financial assets	**23.63**	**0.39**	**0.40**

Breakup of current financial assets measured at amortised cost

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at April 01, 2021**
Trade receivables (Current) (Note 7(a))	30.82	17.06	16.71
Cash and cash equivalent (Note 7(c))	6.87	4.97	3.50
Other current financial assets (Note 7(d))	23.63	0.39	0.40
Total current financial assets measured at amortised cost	**61.32**	**22.42**	**20.61**

8 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Others, considered good unless stated otherwise			
Prepaid expenses	0.53	0.15	0.01
Advances to suppliers	0.08	1.96	0.07
Total other current assets	**0.61**	**2.11**	**0.08**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

9 Share capital

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Authorised			
4,990,000 (As at March 31, 2022:- 4,990,000 and As at April 01, 2021:- 4,990,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	49.90	49.90	49.90
	49.90	**49.90**	**49.90**
Issued, subscribed and paid up			
2,367,068 (As at March 31, 2022:- 2,367,068 and As at April 01, 2021:- 2,367,068) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each.	23.67	23.67	23.67
	23.67	**23.67**	**23.67**

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	As at April 01, 2021
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Equity shares						
Balance as at the beginning of the year	23,67,068	23.67	23,67,068	23.67	23,67,068	23.67
Add: shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**23,67,068**	**23.67**	**23,67,068**	**23.67**	**23,67,068**	**23.67**

b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as and when declared subject to payment of dividend to preference shareholders. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to the paid-up equity capital of the Company. 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. During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company had not declared any dividend to equity shareholders.

Shares held by ultimate holding company/ holding company and/or their subsidiaries/ associates

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	As at April 01, 2021
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by						
ACIC Mauritius 1, the holding Company	17,98,972	17.99	17,98,972	17.99	17,98,972	17.99
ACIC Mauritius 2	5,68,096	5.68	5,68,096	5.68	5,68,096	5.68
	23,67,068	**23.67**	**23,67,068**	**23.67**	**23,67,068**	**23.67**

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of the Company

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	As at April 01, 2021
	No.	% holding in the class	No.	% holding in the class	No.	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by						
ACIC Mauritius 1, the holding Company	17,98,972	76%	17,98,972	76%	17,98,972	76%
ACIC Mauritius 2	5,68,096	24%	5,68,096	24%	5,68,096	24%

Details of shares held by promoters

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2022	% of Total Shares	As at March 31, 2023	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
ACIC Mauritius 1, the holding Company	17,98,972	76%	17,98,973	76%	-
ACIC Mauritius 2	5,68,096	24%	5,68,096	24%	-
Total	**23,67,068**	**100%**	**23,67,069**	**100.00%**	

Promoter Name	As at April 1, 2021	% of Total Shares	As at March 31, 2022	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
ACIC Mauritius 1, the holding Company	17,98,972	76%	17,98,973	76%	-
ACIC Mauritius 2	5,68,096	24%	5,68,096	24%	-
Total	**23,67,068**	**100%**	**23,67,069**	**100.00%**	

In last five years there was no bonus issue ,buy back and/or issue of shares other than for cash consideration.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

10 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Securities premium	249.85	249.85	249.85
Retained earnings	6.69	19.62	22.18
Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company	(270.81)	(306.81)	(297.55)
Equity Component of Intercompany borrowing	18.90	18.90	18.90
Other comprehensive income - Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / asset	0.09	0.08	-
	4.72	**(18.36)**	**(6.62)**

a) Securities premium

Balance at the beginning of the year	249.85	249.85	249.85
Add : Additions made during the year	-	-	-
Balance at the year end	**249.85**	**249.85**	**249.85**

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.

b) Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the year	19.62	22.18	22.18
Profit/(loss) for the year	(12.93)	(2.56)	-
Transfer from other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance at the year end	**6.69**	**19.62**	**22.18**

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated profits/(losses) of the Group.

c) Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company

Balance at the beginning of the year	(306.81)	(297.55)	(297.55)
Add : (Additions made)/received back during the year	36.00	(9.26)	-
Balance at the year end	**(270.81)**	**(306.81)**	**(297.55)**

Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company represents difference between fair value and carrying value of loans given to fellow subsidiaries. ***(Read with point no. 4 of the note no 25.6 of the accompanying financial statements).***

d) Equity Component of intercompany borrowings

Balance at the beginning of the year	18.90	18.90	18.90
Additional contribution during the year	-	-	-
Balance at the year end	**18.90**	**18.90**	**18.90**

Equity component of intercompany borrowings represents difference between fair value and carrying value of borrowings from fellow subsidiaries. ***(Read with point no. 5 of the note no 25.6 of the accompanying financial statements).***

e) Other comprehensive income - Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / asset

Balance at the beginning of the year	0.08	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability (net of tax)	0.01	0.08	-
Transferred to retained earnings			-
Balance at the year end	**0.09**	**0.08**	**-**

Remeasurements of defined benefit liability comprises actuarial gains and losses.

11 Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Measured at amortised cost			
Lease liability	2.06	3.02	3.83
Less: Current portion of lease liability	(1.10)	(1.26)	(1.22)
	0.96	**1.76**	**2.61**

12 Non current provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Provision for employee benefits			
- Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 26)	0.99	0.52	0.31
- Provision for compensated absences	1.06	1.01	1.08
	2.05	**1.53**	**1.39**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

13(a) Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note 33)	1.85	1.37	0.67
- total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises (refer note 28 for dues toward related party)	32.27	16.86	15.74
	34.12	**18.23**	**16.41**

Trade payables Ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Unbilled	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	1.85	-	-	-	1.85
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	32.27	-	-	-	32.27
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**34.12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34.12**

As at March 31, 2022

	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Unbilled	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	1.37	-	-	-	1.37
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	16.68	0.18	-	-	16.86
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**18.05**	**0.18**	**-**	**-**	**18.23**

As at April 01, 2021

	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Unbilled	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.67	-	-	-	0.67
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	15.74	-	-	-	15.74
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	**16.41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16.41**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

13(b) Other financial liabilities (current)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Employee related payables	0.96	0.96	0.65
Interest accrued and due on borrowing from related parties	-	0.93	1.31
Total other current financial liabilities	**0.96**	**1.89**	**1.96**

14 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Statutory dues payable	0.23	1.04	1.09
Total other current liabilities	**0.23**	**1.04**	**1.09**

15 Current provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Provision for employee benefits			
- Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 26) *	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Provision for compensated absences	0.14	0.13	0.10
Total current provisions	**0.14**	**0.13**	**0.10**

* Absolute amount of current portion of provision for gratuity as at March 31, 2023 is Rs. 1,515 (As at March 31, 2022 : Rs. 842 and As at April 1, 2021 : Rs. 499)

16 (Current Tax Assets) /'Current tax liability (net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
- Provision for tax (net of advance tax and TDS)	(1.03)	8.30	9.31
Total	**(1.03)**	**8.30**	**9.31**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

17 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Food and beverages	149.05	87.91
Total	**149.05**	**87.91**

18 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	0.83
Interest on income tax refund	0.07	-
Total	**0.07**	**0.83**

19 Cost of materials consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Opening inventory		
Food and beverages	2.03	0.45
	2.03	**0.45**
Add: Purchases		
Food and beverages	90.53	43.50
	90.53	**43.50**
Less: Closing inventory		
Food and beverages	0.99	2.03
	0.99	**2.03**
Cost of materials consumed		
Food and beverages	91.57	41.92
	91.57	**41.92**

20 Employee benefit expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	35.67	25.18
Gratuity	0.50	0.37
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	1.98	1.34
Staff welfare expenses	1.24	0.25
Total	**39.39**	**27.14**

21 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	0.01	-
Amortization of Intangible Assets	0.13	-
Amortization of Right to use Assets	0.95	0.95
Total	**1.09**	**0.95**

22 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on Lease liability	0.30	0.40
Bank charges	0.38	0.41
Total	**0.68**	**0.81**

23 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Consumption of stores and operating supplies	2.70	1.20
Rates and taxes	0.07	0.32
Contractual manpower	6.70	3.71
Brand, license and marketing fees	6.67	7.62
Rent	0.02	0.01
Power, fuel and water	13.92	3.32
Printing and stationery	0.68	0.48
Communication	0.13	0.00
Legal and professional @	2.19	0.46
Payment to auditors(excluding GST)*	0.46	0.11
Repairs and maintenance		
- building	0.02	0.06
- others	0.91	0.86
Leave & License Fees	1.22	1.24
Miscellaneous expenses	3.05	1.12
Total	**38.74**	**20.51**
***Payment to auditors:**		
Statutory audit	0.11	0.11
Tax Matters	0.05	-
Other Services @	0.30	-
Total	**0.46**	**0.11**

@ includes Rs. 1.70 incurred by the Company being part of an proposed initial public offer by SAMHI as stated in note no. 1.1 of the Ind AS financial statements.

24 Earnings per share

Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders (In Rs. Million) (A)	(12.93)	(2.56)
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing basic and Diluted earnings per share (In Nos.) (B)	23,67,069	23,67,069
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (A/B)	(5.46)	(1.08)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (A/B)	(5.46)	(1.08)

25 Key accounting changes

Impact of First time adoption of Ind AS

25.1 First-time adoption of Ind-AS

a. The IND AS Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with recognition and measurement principles prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules 2016 issued thereunder, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India ("IndAS").

b. The Company's management ('the management') had issued Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 on September 30, 2022 and November 30, 2021 respectively that were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2021 ('Indian GAAP').

c. The transition to IndAS was carried out from the accounting principles generally accepted in India ('Indian GAAP') which is considered as "Previous GAAP" as defined in IndAS 101, "First Time Adoption". An explanation of how the transition to IndAS has impacted the Company's equity and profits/loss is provided in the Reconciliation of Equity as at April 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022 and Reconciliation of profit/loss for the year ended March 31, 2022. The preparation of these Financial Statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared to most recent annual financial statements prepared under Indian GAAP. The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these IND AS Financial Statements. They have also been applied in preparing the IndAS opening Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2021 (date of transition) for the purpose of transition to IndAS required by IndAS 101. The impact arising from the adoption of IndAS on the date of transition has been adjusted in other equity.

d. The items in the IND AS Financial Statements have been classified considering the principles under IndAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". The Management of the Company has prepared the IND AS Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2021 and as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and loss, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022 and Reconciliation of Equity as at April 1, 2021 and as at March 31, 2022, Reconciliation of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022, Notes to First-time adoption, Notes to Reconciliation and Significant Accounting Policies.

e. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2021 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022.

25.2 Exemptions and exceptions applied

A.Exemptions

Ind AS 101 First-Time Adoption allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. For transition to Ind AS, the Company has applied the following exemptions:

(i) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 1, 2021 (the transition date).

(ii) Classification of debt instruments

The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

B. Exceptions

Ind AS 101 First-Time Adoption provides first-time adopters certain exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. For transition to Ind AS, the Company has applied the following exceptions:

(i) Recognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company has recognised financial assets and liabilities on transition date which are required to be recognised by IndAS and were not recognised under previous GAAP.

(ii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires that an entity should assess the classification of its financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances exist on the date of transition. Accordingly, in its Opening Ind AS Balance Sheet, the company has classified all the financial assets on basis of facts and circumstances that existed on the date of transition, i.e. April 1, 2021.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the Company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind ASs, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

(iv) Estimates

The entity's estimates in accordance with IndAS at the date of transition to IndAS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

IndAS estimates as at April 1, 2021 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP except for the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

i. Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

25.3 First time Ind AS adoption reconciliations - Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022 and April 01, 2021

	Notes (25.6)	As at March 31, 2022			As at April 01, 2021		
		As per Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS	As per Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS
ASSETS							
I. Non-current assets							
(a) Right-of-use assets	2	-	2.66	2.66	-	3.61	3.61
Total non-current assets		**-**	**2.66**	**2.66**	**-**	**3.61**	**3.61**
II. Current assets							
(a) Inventories		2.69	-	2.69	0.51	-	0.51
(b) Financial assets							
(i) Trade receivables		17.06	-	17.06	16.71	-	16.71
(ii) Loans	4	316.38	(306.81)	9.57	323.88	(297.55)	26.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		4.97	-	4.97	3.50	-	3.50
(iv) Other financial assets		0.39	-	0.39	0.40	-	0.40
(c) Other current assets		3.22	(1.11)	2.11	0.18	(0.10)	0.08
Total current assets		**344.71**	**(307.92)**	**36.79**	**345.18**	**(297.65)**	**47.53**
		344.71	**(305.26)**	**39.45**	**345.18**	**(294.04)**	**51.14**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
I. Equity							
(a) Equity share capital		23.67	-	23.67	23.67	-	23.67
(b) Other equity	1,2,4,5	269.91	(288.27)	(18.36)	272.25	(278.87)	(6.62)
Total equity		**293.58**	**(288.27)**	**5.31**	**295.92**	**(278.87)**	**17.05**
II. Non-current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Lease liabilities	2	-	1.76	1.76	-	2.61	2.61
(b) Non-current provisions		1.53	-	1.53	1.39	-	1.39
Total Non current liabilities		**1.53**	**1.76**	**3.29**	**1.39**	**2.61**	**4.00**
III. Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	5	18.90	(18.90)	-	18.90	(18.90)	-
(ii) Lease liability	2	-	1.26	1.26	-	1.22	1.22
(iii) Trade payables							
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.37	-	1.37	0.67	-	0.67
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.86	-	16.86	15.74	-	15.74
(iv) Other financial liabilities		1.89	-	1.89	1.96	-	1.96
(b) Other current liabilities							
(i) Other liabilities		1.04	-	1.04	1.09	-	1.09
(c) Short-term provisions		0.13	-	0.13	0.10	-	0.10
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		9.41	(1.11)	8.30	9.41	(0.10)	9.31
Total current liabiliites		**49.60**	**(18.75)**	**30.85**	**47.87**	**(17.78)**	**30.09**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**344.71**	**(305.26)**	**39.45**	**345.18**	**(294.04)**	**51.14**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

25.4 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

		Notes (25.6)	For the year ended March 31, 2022		
			As per Indian GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind As	As per Ind AS
I.	**INCOME**				
	(a) Revenue from operations		87.91	-	87.91
	(b) Other income		0.83	-	0.83
	Total income (I)		**88.74**	**-**	**88.74**
II.	**EXPENSES**				
	(a) Cost of material consumed		41.92	-	41.92
	(b) Employee benefits expenses	1	27.03	0.11	27.14
	(c) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2	-	0.95	0.95
	(d) Finance Income and cost (net)	2	0.41	0.40	0.81
	(e) Other expenses	2	21.73	(1.22)	20.51
			91.09	**0.24**	**91.33**
III.	**Loss before taxes (I)-(II)**		**(2.35)**	**(0.24)**	**(2.59)**
IV.	**Tax expense**				
	- Current Income tax		-	-	-
	- Deferred tax expenses/(income)		-	(0.03)	(0.03)
	Total tax expense		-	(0.03)	(0.03)
V.	**Loss after tax (III)-(IV)**		**(2.35)**	**(0.21)**	**(2.56)**
VI.	**Other comprehensive income**				
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	(i) Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	1	-	0.11	0.11
	(ii) Income tax effect of re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	1	-	(0.03)	(0.03)
	Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (VI)		**-**	**0.08**	**0.08**
VII.	Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)		(2.35)	(0.13)	(2.48)

25.5 Other Equity Reconciliation

Particulars	**As at March 31 2022**	**As at April 1, 2021**
Other Equity as per IGAAP	269.91	272.25
Add / (Less):-		
Equity Component of intercompany borrowings	18.90	18.90
OCI - Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	0.08	-
Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Parent Company	(307.21)	(297.55)
Others	(0.04)	(0.22)
Other Equity as per Ind AS	**(18.36)**	**(6.62)**

25.6 Note on key reconciliation Ind AS adjustments

1. Both under Indian GAAP and IndAS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under IndAS, remeasurements (comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. Due to this, for the year ended March 31, 2022 remesurement gain on defined benefit plans amounting to Rs. 0.08 (net of taxes) has been recognised in the OCI and the emplyee benefit cost is increased by same amount.

2. The Company has taken 2 restaurants on lease for a period of 5 year and under previous GAAP, lease rent paid under these agreements was charged to statement of profit and loss. Under IndAS, the Company has recorded Right of Use ('ROU') amounting to INR 3.61 and Lease Liability amounting to INR 3.83 as at April 1, 2021. Further interest on lease liability amounting to INR 0.40 and amortisation of ROU amounting to INR 0.95 have been recorded for the year ended March 31, 2022.

3. Under Indian GAAP, the Company has not presented Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Indian GAAP profit or loss to profit or loss as per IndAS. Further, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per IndAS.

4. The Company, as at March 31, 2022, had given inter corporate loans to its fellow subsidiary companies amounting to Rs. 306.81 (April 1, 2021 Rs. 297.55). In earlier years the Company had been waiving interest recoverable on such loans in light of the cash flow constraints of these Group companies. Considering the substance of the agreement and based on the expert opinion of an independent party, these loans have been accounted for as interest free loans and accordingly have been recognized and measured at fair values determined using present value technique with inputs that include future cash flows and discount rates that reflect assumptions that market participants would apply in pricing such loans. Further, for the principal amount being recoverable, the management has treated the same as Loan.
The difference between the transaction price and the fair value of such loans given to fellow subsidiaries has been recognized as a distribution on behalf of ultimate parent company amounting to Rs. 297.55 as at the transition date and Rs. 306.81 as at March 31, 2022 with a debit to Other Equity.

5. The Company has availed inter corporate borrowings from its fellow subsidiary company. Over the past years the fellow subsidiary company has been waiving interest on such borowings payable by the Company. Considering the substance of the agreement and based on the expert opinion of an independent party, these borrowings have been regarded as interest free borrowings by the management and accordingly have recognised the same as equity component of inter company borrowings. Accordingly, the Company has recognized equity component of borrowings as at March 31, 2022 amounting to Rs. 18.90 (April 1, 2021 Rs. 18.90) with a credit to Other Equity.

6. As per Ind AS, a financial liability/asset is any liability/asset that is a contractual obligation to deliver/receive cash or another financial asset to/from another entity. Therefore, financial liabilities/assets are recognised separately from non-financial liabilities/assets. Basis the above definition, certain liabilities/assets have been reclassified from current/non-current liabilities/assets to current/non-current financial liabilities/assets respectively.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

26 Gratuity and other post employment benefit plans

(a) Defined benefit plan
(i) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit plan for gratuity which provides for a lumpsum payment to vested employees on departure i.e. at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service except death while in employment. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company provides for the liability in its books of accounts based on an actuarial valuation carried out by a qualified independent actuary.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet for the respective plans.

-

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.39%	7.26%
Increase in compensation cost	10.00%	10.00%
Retirement Age (years)	58	58

Withdrawal rates: Age related and past experience

Age	% Withdrawal	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Upto 30 years	15%	15%
Between 31 and 44 years	15%	15%
Above 44 years	20%	20%
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)

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

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	0.52	0.31
Interest cost	0.04	0.02
Current service cost	0.45	0.30
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial loss/ (gain)	(0.02)	(0.11)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**0.99**	**0.52**

Balance sheet	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(0.99)	(0.52)
Plan liability	**(0.99)**	**(0.52)**

Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.04	0.02
Current service cost	0.45	0.30
Net benefit expense	**0.49**	**0.32**

Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial loss arising from change in financial assumption	(0.01)	(0.02)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from experience adjustment	(0.01)	(0.09)
Total expense/ (income) recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.02)**	**(0.11)**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2023 is as shown below:

	Discount rate		Salary growth rate	
Sensitivity level	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase
Increase/ (decrease) in defined benefit obligation	0.04	-0.04	-0.04	0.04

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2022 is as shown below:

	Discount rate		Salary growth rate	
Sensitivity level	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase	0.50% decrease	0.50% increase
Increase/ (decrease) in defined benefit obligation	0.02	-0.02	-0.02	0.02

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals rate are not material and hence impact of change not calculated.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Within next 12 months	0.00	0.00
Between 1 and 5 years	0.39	0.18
Beyond 5 years	0.59	0.34

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5.88 years (March 31, 2022: 5.92 years).

(b) Defined contribution plan

During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employers’ contribution to employees' provident fund	1.98	1.34
Employers’ contribution to employees' state insurance	-	-
	1.98	**1.34**

(c) Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 (‘the Code’) relating to employee benefits received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020 and invited suggestions from the stakeholders. The date of implementation of the Code is yet to be notified by the Government and when implemented will impact the contributions by the Company towards benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and give effect in the financial results when the Code and Rules thereunder are notified.

27 Commitments and contingencies

a. Capital and other commitments

The Company has INR Nil (March 31, 2022: INR Nil, April 01,2021: INR Nil) amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) as at year end.

b. Contingent liabilities (as certified by the management)

The Company did not have any contingent liability as at March 31, 2023, as at March 31, 2022 and as at April 01, 2021

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

28 Related party transactions

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship (provided and as certified by the management)

a) Related parties and nature of related party relationships where control exists :-

Ultimate holding company
Asiya Capital Investments Company, Kuwait

Holding Company
ACIC Mauritius 1

b) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place :-

Fellow subsidiaries
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited
Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited
Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited
Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited
Duet JKM India Hotels (Indore) Private Limited

Enterprise having significant influence
ACIC Mauritius 2

c) Transactions with related parties (As certified by the management)	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company		
-Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Pvt Ltd @	-	7.86
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Pvt Ltd @	-	4.20
-Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited	-	(2.00)
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	(0.80)
Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company - net received		
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	36.00	-
Reiumbursement of expenses		
Fellow Subsidiary company		
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	6.47
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	20.99
Licence Fees (excluding GST)		
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	1.20	1.20
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	0.90	0.90
Food and Beverage Sale (excluding GST)		
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	32.76	19.26
Staff welfare		
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	7.40	-
Reimbursement of expenses		
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	6.60	-
Intercompany Interest paid		
-Duet JKM India Hotels (Indore) Private Limited	-	0.37
-Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	0.93	
Intercompany deposit received back		
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	0.40	-
-Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited	1.76	-
-Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited	2.03	-
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	3.13	3.70
-Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited	2.25	-

@ During FY 2021-2022, interest receivable of Rs 13.46 million from Duet India Hotels (Mumbai) Private Limited was assigned to Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited as Interest Receivable amounting to Rs. 5.60 million and to Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited as Interest receivable amounting to Rs 7.86 million, as per the Assignment Agreement(s) entered between the parties. Accordingly, the movement in the amounts from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 is shown net of this transaction.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

d) Balances outstanding at the end of the year	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 1, 2021
Distribution on behalf of Ultimate Holding Company			
-Duet India hotels (Hyderabad) Pvt Ltd	10.00	46.00	46.80
-Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Pvt Ltd	15.80	15.80	15.80
-Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Pvt Ltd	9.50	9.50	1.64
-Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Pvt Ltd	13.11	13.11	15.11
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	222.40	222.40	218.20
Equity component of intercompany borrowings			
-Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	18.90	18.90	18.90
Financial Assets			
Loans - Current			
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	-	3.70
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	0.40	-
Interest receivable on Intercorporate loans *			
-Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited	-	1.76	1.76
-Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited	-	2.03	2.03
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	3.13	3.13
-Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited	-	2.25	2.25
-Duet India Hotels (Mumbai) Private Limited	-	-	13.46
Other current liablities			
Interest payables on Intercompany deposit *			
-Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	0.93	0.93
-Duet JKM India Hotels (Indore) Private Limited	-	-	0.38
Trade Receivable			
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	2.30	-	-
Trade Payables			
-Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited (net)	0.13	8.05	0.02
-Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	2.69	0.34

* Interest on intercompany loan given/received has been waived off as per mutual consent and accordingly no interest is accrued on these loan transactions.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

29 Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The Director of the Company who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, have been identified as the chief operating decision-maker. From the internal organisation of the Company's activities and consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker and after considering the nature of its products and services, customer classes, method of providing services and the regulatory environment, the management has considered "Developing and running restaurants and hotels" as one reportable operating segment. Accordingly, the figures appearing in these financial statements relate to the Company's single operating segment.

A. Information about products and services

Company primarily deals in one business namely "Developing and running restaurants and hotels", therefore product wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

B. Information about geographical areas

The Company operates in India and therefore caters to the needs of the domestic market. Therefore, there is only one geographical segment and hence, geographical segment information is not required to be disclosed.

The Company provides services to customers in India. Further, there are no non-current assets located outside India.

C. Information about major customers (from external customers)

The Company does not derive revenue from one customer or group which would amount to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenue.

30 Fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:-

	Note	Carrying value			Fair value		
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Financial assets measured at amortised cost							
(i) Trade receivables	7(a)	30.82	17.06	16.71	30.82	17.06	16.71
(ii) Loans	7(b)	-	9.57	26.33	-	9.57	26.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7(c)	6.87	4.97	3.50	6.87	4.97	3.50
(iv) Other financial assets	7(d)	23.63	0.39	0.40	23.63	0.39	0.40
Total		**61.32**	**31.99**	**46.94**	**61.32**	**31.99**	**46.94**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost							
(i) Trade payables	13(a)	34.12	18.23	16.41	34.12	18.23	16.41
(ii) Lease liability	11	2.06	3.02	3.83	2.06	3.02	3.83
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13(b)	0.96	1.89	1.96	0.96	1.89	1.96
		37.14	**23.14**	**22.20**	**37.14**	**23.14**	**22.20**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, trade and other payables and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

31 Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
(i) the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments; and
(ii) the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

Details of significant unobservable inputs for measurement of fair values
Non-current (security deposits) - Risk adjusted discount rate

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2023

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss					
Financial asset measured through profit & loss	**March 31, 2023**	**-**	-	-	-

There have been no transfers among level 1 and level 2 during the current year.

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss					
Financial asset measured through profit & loss	March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers among level 1 and level 2 during the previous year.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities as at April 1, 2021

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
			(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial assets					
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss					
Financial asset measured through profit & loss	April 1, 2021	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers among level 1 and level 2 during the previous year.

32 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, retention money, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include security deposits, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

1. Market risk

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

a. 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. As at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 the Company has borrowings from related party. However, interest on the same has been waived off. Hence there is no interest rate risk.

2. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored for any expected default in repayment.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 7(a). The Company does not hold collateral as security.

The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk.

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Gross carrying amount	30.82	17.06	16.71
Expected credit losses	-	-	-
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	**30.82**	**17.06**	**16.71**

Reconciliation of impairment of trade receivables:

	Amount
Loss allowance on April 1, 2021	**-**
Changes in loss allowance	-
Loss allowance on March 31, 2022	**-**
Changes in loss allowance	-
Loss allowance on March 31, 2023	**-**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks are managed by the Company's management in accordance with Company's policy. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank loans and equity shares. The company attempts to ensure that there is a balance between the timing of outflow and inflow of funds.

The Company is not subject to any restrictions on the use of its capital that could significantly impact its operations. Hence, the Company is not exposed to any liquidity risk.

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

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand Amount	< 3 months Amount	3 to 12 months Amount	1 to 5 years Amount	> 5 years Amount
As at March 31, 2023							
Trade payables	34.12	34.63	-	-	34.63	-	-
Employee payables	0.96	0.96	-	0.96	-	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowing from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability	2.06	2.16	-	0.32	0.96	0.88	-
	37.14	**37.75**	**-**	**1.28**	**35.59**	**0.88**	**-**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand Amount	< 3 months Amount	3 to 12 months Amount	1 to 5 years Amount	> 5 years Amount
As at March 31, 2022							
Trade payables	18.23	18.23	-	1.37	16.86	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowing from related parties	0.93	0.93	-	0.93	-	-	-
Employee payables	0.96	0.96	-	0.96	-	-	-
Lease liability	3.02	3.53	-	0.32	0.95	2.27	
	23.14	**23.65**	**-**	**3.58**	**17.81**	**2.27**	**-**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand Amount	< 3 months Amount	3 to 12 months Amount	1 to 5 years Amount	> 5 years Amount
As at April 1, 2021							
Trade payables	16.41	16.41	-	0.67	15.74	-	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowing from related parties	1.31	1.31	-	1.31	-	-	-
Employee payables	0.65	0.65	-	0.65	-	-	-
Lease liability	3.83	4.74	-	0.30	0.92	3.53	
	22.20	**23.11**	**-**	**2.93**	**16.66**	**3.53**	**-**

33 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year			
-Principal amount due to micro and small and enterprises	1.85	1.37	0.67
-Interest due on above	-	-	-
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-	-

34 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

There is no amount was required to be spent by the Company as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

35 Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings (including current maturities) less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	-	0.93	1.31
Less: Cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	(6.87)	(4.97)	(3.50)
Net debt (A)	**(6.87)**	**(4.04)**	**(2.19)**
Equity (including other equity)	28.39	5.31	17.05
Capital and net debt (B)	**21.52**	**1.27**	**14.86**
Gearing ratio [(A)/(B)]	**-32%**	**-318%**	**-15%**

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

36 (A) Balance of certain trade payables (including MSME) and trade receivables are subject to confirmation reconciliation. As assessed by the management, there will not be any material impact on the financial statements on final confirmation reconciliation.

(B) Management of the Company is in process of reconciling GST Returns with books of accounts and as assessed by the management, there will not be any material impact on any GST liability on final reconciliation.

(C) Detail of loans to promoters, directors, KMP and related parties

Type of Borrower	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2021	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	% of total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Loan to related parties	-	0%	9.57	100%	26.33	100%
	-	**0%**	**9.57**	**100%**	**26.33**	**100%**

All the loans are provided for on the instruction of centralised treasury team for the purpose of general business. [read with point no. c of note no. 10 of the Ind AS Financial Statements.]

(D) Leases

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 1 April 2021
The company has applied Ind AS 116 details of which are as under:			
The Movement in Carrying value of Right of Use Assets is as Follows:			
Balance Recognised at the Beginning	2.66	3.61	3.61
Additions	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Depreciation	(0.95)	(0.95)	-
Balance at the End	**1.71**	**2.66**	**3.61**
The Movement in Lease Liabilities is as Follows:			
Balance Recognised at the Beginning	**3.02**	**3.83**	**3.83**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Finance Cost Accrued During the year	**0.30**	**0.40**	**-**
Deletions	**-**	**-**	**-**
Payment of Lease Liabilities	**(1.26)**	**(1.21)**	**-**
Balance at the End	**2.06**	**3.02**	**3.83**
The Details of the Contractual Maturities of Lease Liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows:			
upto One Year	**1.28**	**1.26**	**1.22**
One to Five Years	**0.88**	**2.27**	**3.53**
More Than Five Years	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2.16	**3.53**	**4.74**

37 Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Variance	% Change	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.80	1.19	0.61	51%	Ratio improved due to increase in trade receivables
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder’s Equity	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder’s Equity	(1.54)	(0.22)	(1.32)	-593%	Improved ratio because of increase in profit on account of substainal boost in business during the current period.
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	66.18	26.20	39.98	153%	Improved ratio because of increase in profit on account of substainal boost in business during the current period.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	12.49	5.21	7.28	140%	Due to increase in sales as well as trade receivables
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	9.90	3.70	6.21	168%	Due to increase in Purchases as well as trade payables
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	10.21	14.80	(4.59)	-31%	Impact of increase in receivables
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-9%	-3%	-6%	-6%	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	-42%	-44%	3%	3%	
Return on Investment	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	NA	NA	NA	NA	

(Amount in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

38 Impact of COVID-19

The Company has assessed the potential impact of COVID-19 on its capital and financial resources, profitability, liquidity position, ability to service debt and other financing arrangements, supply chain and demand for its services. During the previous year, the Company obtained an additional loan sanction letter in terms of Government of India's Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) from its lenders to provide such financial support to the Company as is necessary.

During the year, Covid- 19 related situations have significantly improved which reflected in the business of the Company as revenue and Average Room Rate exceeded pre covid times. This improvement has continued post year end as well. Considering the improved situation, the management believes that business has fully recovered from Covid-19 related challenges and there is no risk on recoverability of the carrying value of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets, investments, trade receivables, inventories, and other current assets appearing in the financial statements of the Company.

39 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

(iii) The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(v) There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(vi) There are no funds which have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) There are no funds which have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(viii) The Company is not a CIC as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

(ix) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

40 The Company is currently taking back-up of its books of accounts and other relevant books and papers maintained in electronic mode on an electronic tape-based storage device on daily basis. The Company is in the process of developing the necessary infrastructure to take back-up of books of accounts and relevant books and papers on servers located in India to comply with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on August 05, 2022 amending the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

41 Figures mentioned as "0.00" are below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

42 Previous year figures have been regrouped/recasted wherever considered necessary.

As per our report of even date attached

For Lodha & Co.
Firm Registration No. 301051E
Chartered Accountants

Gaurav Lodha
Partner
Membership no. 507462

Place : New Delhi
Date: 17-08-2023

For and on behalf of the Board Directors of
Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited

Simranjeet Singh	**Tarun Kumar Mishra**
Director	Director
DIN: 08083337	DIN: 09054019
Place: Gurugram	Place: Gurugram
Date: 17-08-2023	Date: 17-08-2023