B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those, except for the following:

(i) the back-up of books of accounts and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode was not maintained on the servers physically located in India with respect to accounting software used for:

- general ledger during 1 April 2024 to 9 August 2024; and
- revenue process during 1 April 2024 to 1 September 2024.

(ii) matters stated in the paragraph (B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 04 April 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40(vi) to the financial statements, no funds 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 person(s) or entity(ies), 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 by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40(vii) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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 by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares:

- In case of an accounting software used for maintaining revenue process, the audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the period from 1 April 2024 to 1 September 2024.
- The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled for the accounting software used for maintaining general ledger (operated from 2 September 2024 to 31 March 2025) for the period from 2 September 2024 to 31 March 2025.
- In case of an accounting software used for maintaining revenue process (operated from 1 April 2024 to 1 September 2024), the audit trail (edit log) was not available, and hence, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated from 1 April 2024 to 1 September 2024.
- In the absence of sufficient and appropriate reporting on compliance with the audit trail requirements in the respective independent auditor's report of service organisations available for part of the year and in the absence of the independent auditor's report of service organisations for the balance period for accounting softwares used for maintaining the books of account relating to procure to pay, general ledger and revenue process (operated from 2 September 2024 to 31 March 2025), we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said softwares were enabled and operated from 2 September 2024 to 31 March 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the softwares.
- The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level for the accounting software used for maintaining general ledger (operated from 1 April 2024 to 1 September 2024) for the period from 1 April 2024 to 1 September 2024.
- In the absence of an independent auditor's report from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 in relation to controls at a service organisation for an accounting software used for maintaining the books of account relating to payroll, which is operated by a third party software service provider, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature for the said software was enabled and operated from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, except where audit trail was not enabled in the previous year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel

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Date: 2025.05.28 20:12:23 +05'30'

Ankush Goel

Partner

Place: Gurugram

Membership No.: 505121

Date: 28 May 2025

ICAI UDIN:25505121BMLCOQ7501

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in three years. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified in the previous year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification in the previous year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deed of immovable property disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company. However, original title deed is under lien with banks for the loan facilities availed by the Company. Therefore, we could not verify those title deed. However, we have received independent confirmation from security trustee appointed by the banks, who confirmed that they are holding the title deed of the immovable property.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company has provided security to Company during the year in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not provided any security to firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has given security to companies as below:

Particulars	Security
Aggregate amount during the year – Fellow subsidiaries	 – 135.00
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date – Fellow subsidiaries	 – 2,386.00

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the security given during the year is, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of following cases of loans given, in our opinion there is no stipulation of schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest. These loans are repayable on demand and the same are overdue for repayment and hence, the repayment is not regular:

Name of the entity	Amount (in INR millions)	Remarks, if any
Duet India Hotels Private Limited	0.60*	These loans are repayable on demand

**Gross of provision for doubtful loans- INR 0.60 million*

Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given except an amount of INR 0.60 million overdue for more than ninety days as at 31 March 2025. In our opinion, reasonable steps have not been taken by the Company for recovery of the principal and interest.

Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion following instances of loan falling due during the year were renewed or extended or settled by fresh loans:

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor’s Report on the Financial Statements of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 *(Continued)*

Name of the parties	Aggregate amount of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year (in INR millions)	Aggregate overdue amount settled by renewal or extension or by fresh loans granted to same parties (in INR millions)	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	7.60	100%

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any loans or guarantee as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of security given by the Company, the provisions of Section 185 of the Act have been complied with. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 186 (except for sub-section (1) of the Section 186) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company since the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities. Further, the Company has not made any investments and therefore the relevant provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) are not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

As at 31 March 2025, the Company also has interest free loan amounting to INR 78.14 millions from the fellow subsidiaries, repayable at the option of the Company and accordingly classified as "Other equity". As this loan is repayable at the option of the Company, there has been no default in repayment thereof.

Further, as at 31 March 2025, the Company also has interest free loan amounting to INR 3.00 millions from holding company, repayable on demand and accordingly classified as "current borrowings". As the aforesaid loan has not been recalled by the holding company, there has been no default in repayment thereof.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year and the term loans obtained in the previous periods were fully utilised in the respective periods. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 *(Continued)*

(xiii) The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of public limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 *(Continued)*

Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel

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Ankush Goel

Partner

Membership No.: 505121

ICAI UDIN:25505121BMLCOQ7501

Place: Gurugram

Date: 28 May 2025

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor’s Report on the financial statements of Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 *(Continued)*

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm’s Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel

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Ankush Goel

Partner

Place: Gurugram

Membership No.: 505121

Date: 28 May 2025

ICAI UDIN:25505121BMLCOQ7501

Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited
CIN: U55101HR2009PTC046940
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	306.24	300.91
Right-of-use assets	3	65.36	66.14
Other intangible assets	4	0.85	-
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	9.80	9.74
Income tax assets (net)	6	1.19	2.18
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	55.31	-
Other non-current assets	7	0.55	0.39
Total non-current assets		**439.30**	**379.36**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	0.60	0.69
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	12.02	8.47
Cash and cash equivalents	10	15.43	17.39
Loans	11	-	7.84
Other financial assets	12	0.48	2.12
Other current assets	13	11.29	3.09
Total current assets		**39.82**	**39.60**
TOTAL ASSETS		**479.12**	**418.96**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	40.46	40.46
Instruments entirely equity in nature	15	345.47	345.47
Other equity	16	(275.92)	(331.14)
Total equity		**110.01**	**54.79**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	294.04	314.43
Provisions	18	0.41	0.56
Total non- current liabilities		**294.45**	**314.99**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	20.21	9.94
Trade payables	20		
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		5.52	3.88
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		40.23	21.52
Other financial liabilities	21	5.36	9.34
Other current liabilities	22	3.09	4.16
Provisions	23	0.25	0.34
Total current liabilities		**74.66**	**49.18**
Total liabilities		**369.11**	**364.17**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**479.12**	**418.96**

The notes from note 1 to note 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel Digitally signed by Ankush Goel Date: 2025.05.28 20:09:43 +05'30'

Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

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

AYUSH SINGHAL Digitally signed by AYUSH SINGHAL Date: 2025.05.28 18:29:38 +05'30'

Ayush Singhal
Director
DIN: 10613564

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

SIMRANJEET SINGH Digitally signed by SIMRANJEET SINGH Date: 2025.05.28 18:29:56 +05'30'

Simranjeet Singh
Director
DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited
CIN: U55101HR2009PTC046940
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	207.99	187.65
Other income	25	4.14	4.08
Total income		**212.13**	**191.73**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	14.27	10.73
Employee benefits expense	27	32.88	32.12
Other expenses	30	99.11	95.79
Total expenses		**146.26**	**138.64**
Earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amortisation and tax		**65.87**	**53.09**
Finance costs	28	29.86	31.26
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	22.83	28.06
		52.69	**59.32**
Profit/ (loss) before tax		**13.18**	**(6.23)**
Tax expense	6		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(55.31)	-
		(55.31)	**-**
Profit/ (loss) for the year after tax		**68.49**	**(6.23)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement gain on defined benefit obligations	27	0.01	0.36
- Income tax relating to items mentioned above		-	-
Other comprehensive loss/ (income), net of tax		**0.01**	**0.36**
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		**68.50**	**(5.87)**
Earnings/ (loss) per equity share (Face value of INR 10 each)	31		
Basic (INR)		8.83	(0.80)
Diluted (INR)		8.83	(0.80)

The notes from note 1 to note 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel
Digitally signed by Ankush Goel
Date: 2025.05.28 20:10:02 +05'30'

Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

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

AYUSH SINGHAL
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Ayush Singhal
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DIN: 10613564

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Date: 2025.05.28 18:30:19 +05'30'

Simranjeet Singh
Director
DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited
CIN: U55101HR2009PTC046940
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit/(Loss) before tax	13.18	(6.23)
	Adjustments:		
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	22.83	28.06
	Loss allowance for trade receivables	0.61	0.11
	Provision/ liabilities no longer required written back	(2.29)	(1.78)
	Finance costs	29.86	31.26
	Interest income on loan to related parties	(0.75)	(0.25)
	Interest income on bank deposits	(0.52)	(0.41)
	Interest on income tax refund	(0.12)	(0.10)
	(Gain)/loss on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	(0.35)	0.20
	Operating cash flows before movement in assets and liabilities	**62.45**	**50.85**
	Decrease in inventories	0.09	0.78
	(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(4.17)	0.74
	Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets	0.97	(1.42)
	(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	(8.10)	6.43
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	23.00	(6.81)
	Decrease in other liabilities	(1.07)	(0.94)
	Decrease in provisions	(0.23)	(7.65)
	(Decrease)/ increase in other financial liabilities	(4.88)	4.72
	Cash generated from operations	**68.06**	**46.70**
	Income taxes refunded/(paid) - net	1.11	(0.17)
	Net cash generated by operating activities (A)	**69.17**	**46.53**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(26.84)	(6.52)
	Interest received	0.91	0.14
	Loan provided to related parties	-	(7.60)
	Loan provided to related parties- received back	7.60	-
	Bank deposits matured	26.93	-
	Bank deposits made	(26.47)	(7.08)
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(17.87)**	**(21.06)**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Capital contribution on behalf of the parent company paid	(13.28)	(4.40)
	Capital contribution on behalf of the parent company received	-	10.00
	Repayment of intercorporate borrowings from related parties	(22.40)	-
	Proceeds from intercorporate borrowings from related parties	18.40	7.00
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(8.13)	(0.57)
	Finance costs paid	(27.49)	(28.27)
	Repayment of from current borrowings (net)	(0.36)	(7.12)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(53.26)**	**(23.36)**
	Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1.96)**	**2.11**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17.39	15.28
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**15.43**	**17.39**

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
	Notes to statement of cash flows		
i.	**Components of cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash on hand	0.13	0.17
	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	15.30	17.22
		15.43	**17.39**

ii. Movement in financial borrowings

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Opening Balance	324.37	322.09
Changes from financing cash flows		
Repayment of intercorporate borrowings from related parties	(22.40)	-
Proceeds from intercorporate borrowings from related parties	18.40	7.00
Repayment of current borrowings	(0.36)	(7.12)
Repayment of long term borrowings	(8.13)	(0.57)
Finance costs accrued	27.19	28.59
Finance costs paid	(27.49)	(28.59)
Other non cash changes	2.67	2.97
Closing Balance	**314.25**	**324.37**

iii. The Cash Flows from operating activities section in Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared in accordance with the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The notes from note 1 to note 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel Digitally signed by Ankush Goel Date: 2025.05.28 20:10:17 +05'30'

Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

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

AYUSH SINGHAL Digitally signed by AYUSH SINGHAL Date: 2025.05.28 18:30:31 +05'30'

Ayush Singhal
Director
DIN: 10613564

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

SIMRANJEET SINGH Digitally signed by SIMRANJEET SINGH Date: 2025.05.28 18:30:41 +05'30'

Simranjeet Singh
Director
DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited
CIN: U55101HR2009PTC046940
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2023	**40,45,867**	**40.46**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**40,45,867**	**40.46**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**40,45,867**	**40.46**

b. Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCD)		
At the beginning of the year	345.47	345.47
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**345.47**	**345.47**

c. Other equity (refer note 16)

Particulars	Capital contribution on behalf of the parent company	Reserves and surplus			Total
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	
Balance as at 01 April 2023	**85.82**	**163.83**	**(580.52)**	**-**	**(330.87)**
Loss for the year	-	-	(6.23)	-	**(6.23)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	0.36	**0.36**
Total comprehensive loss	**-**	**-**	**(6.23)**	**0.36**	**(5.87)**
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	0.36	(0.36)	**-**
Additions during the year	10.00	-	-	-	**10.00**
Repayment during the year	(4.40)	-	-	-	**(4.40)**
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**91.42**	**163.83**	**(586.39)**	**-**	**(331.14)**
Profit for the year	-	-	68.49	-	**68.49**
Other comprehensive loss (net of tax)	-	-	-	0.01	**0.01**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**68.49**	**0.01**	**68.50**
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	0.01	(0.01)	**-**
Repayment during the year	(13.28)	-	-	-	**(13.28)**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**78.14**	**163.83**	**(517.89)**	**-**	**(275.92)**

The notes from note 1 to note 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel Digitally signed by Ankush Goel Date: 2025.05.28 20:10:33 +05'30'

Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

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

AYUSH SINGHAL Digitally signed by AYUSH SINGHAL Date: 2025.05.28 18:30:57 +05'30'

Ayush Singhal
Director
DIN: 10613564

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

SIMRANJEET SINGH Digitally signed by SIMRANJEET SINGH Date: 2025.05.28 18:31:07 +05'30'

Simranjeet Singh
Director
DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

1a(i) Corporate information

Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on November 26, 2009 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" and "ACIC Mauritius 2") on 30 March 2023 had entered into a Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement with SAMHI Hotels Limited ("SAMHI" or "Acquirer") for conditional sale of their shareholding in the Company to SAMHI Hotels Limited ("SAMHI" or "Acquirer"). During the previous year, the transfer of shareholding was executed on 10 August 2023, resulting in SAMHI being the holding company of the Company w.e.f. 10 August 2023.

1a(ii) Basis of preparation

A. **Statement of compliance**

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

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28 May 2025.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 2.

B. **Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

C. **Basis of Measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

D. **Critical estimates and judgments**

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments and estimates that affect the application of Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is included in the following notes:

- Financial instruments - Note 35
- Measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables and other assets – Note 35
- Assessment of useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets – Note 3 and 4
- Estimation of obligations relating to employee benefits (including actuarial assumptions) – Note 27

- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources – Note 32
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profits against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilized - Note 6

E. **Current/ Non-current classification**

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

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.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team of Holding Company that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values and reports directly to the chief financial officer.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

• Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
• Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
• Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2. Material accounting policies

1) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognized as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment (including capital-work-in-progress) are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is carried at historical cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item 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.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for use as at the reporting date are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

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.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

Transition to IndAS

The Company had elected to use the fair value of all the item of property, plant and equipment on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2021, and designate the same as deemed cost.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of item of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative period are as follows:

Asset	Management's estimate of Useful Life	Useful life as per Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013
Building	10-56 years	60 years
Computers and accessories	1-5 years	3-6 years
Plant and machinery	3-20 years	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	8-10 years	10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

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**

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition. An intangible asset is recognized only if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Following initial recognition, other intangible asset, including those acquired by the Company in a business combination and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation
Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in depreciation and amortization in Statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Category of assets	Management's estimate of Useful Life
Computer software	4-10 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3) Financial instruments

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

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.
A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

The Company's financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial measurement, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest ('EIR') method.

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is considered as a prepayment and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

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

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

• Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and Borrowings)
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Classification and *Subsequent measurement*

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial assets is classified as measured at:
- Amortised cost
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment;
- FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial asset, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the changes in the business model.

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 measured 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment’s fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.
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. The information considered includes:
- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or

expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

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;
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse 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.

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 such 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.

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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Modification of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets:

If the terms of a financial assets 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.

Fully Compulsorily convertible debentures

The Company has issued fully compulsorily convertible debentures (FCCDs). As per the terms of debenture agreement, each debenture will be converted into equity shares based on an agreed conversion formula (fixed to fixed conversion). FCCDs are separated into liability (as applicable) and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the FCCDs, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished or converted. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification.

4) Impairment

A. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised 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;
- 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.

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. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an individual asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made 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 amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

5) 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 realizable 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.

6) Provisions (other than employee benefits)

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

When the Company expects some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision will be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognized when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset.

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 recognised as finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

7) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly withing the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent Asset

Contingent asset is not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

8) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

9) Employee benefits

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 recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

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.

Other long-term employee benefits – 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. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilized wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments
and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the profit or loss.

10) Revenue recognition

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

Contract asset represents the Company's right to consideration in exchange for services that the Company has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time.

When there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required to do invoicing, the same is presented as Unbilled revenue.

A contract liability is recognized if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services and the Company is under an obligation to provide only the goods or services under the contract. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Room revenue, sale of food and beverages, recreation services

Revenue comprises room revenue, sale of food and beverages, recreation and other services relating to hotel operations. Revenue is recognised upon rendering of the services and sale of food and beverages which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold and other services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

11) 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.

12) Foreign currency

Foreign currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Company companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency exchange differences are generally recognised in profit or loss.

13) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items 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 payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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 realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognised for

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that:
  - is not a business combination; and
  - at the time of the transaction (i) affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and (ii) does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered, based on the business plans in the Company. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

14) Operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components and for which discrete financial information is available. 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 Segments", 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.

15) Earnings per share

Basic Earning Per Share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit (or loss) attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted Earning Per Share
Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit (considered in determination of basic earnings per share) after considering the effect of interest and other financing costs or income (net of attributable taxes)

associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basis earnings per share adjusted for the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share adjusted for the weighted average number of equity shares that would have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

16) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balance with banks, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

17) Measurement of earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amortisation and tax (EBITDA)

The Company has elected to present earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amortisation and tax (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the face of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In the measurement, the Company does not include finance costs, depreciation and amortisation expense, exceptional items and tax expense.

18) Share Capital

Equity shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 12.

19) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As a Lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if the rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determine its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

20) Government grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

Service Exports from India scheme (SEIS)

The scheme entitles the Group to receive SEIS licenses basis the annual earnings in foreign currency. These licenses can be utilized by the Group or sold in the market. The grant is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis at realizable value.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment, Capital work-in-progress and Right-of-use assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Building	Furnitures and fixtures	Plant and machinery	Computers and accessories	Total Property, plant and equipment	Right-of-use (land)	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount							
Balance as at 01 April 2023	259.61	28.06	96.86	3.81	388.34	68.45	-
Additions during the year	1.78	3.91	1.37	0.37	7.43	-	-
Deletions/transfer during the year	-	(0.08)	-	-	(0.08)	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**261.39**	**31.89**	**98.23**	**4.18**	**395.69**	**68.45**	**-**
Additions during the year	-	0.24	16.63	10.46	27.33	-	27.33
Deletions/transfer during the year	-	-	(1.50)	-	(1.50)	-	(27.33)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**261.39**	**32.13**	**113.36**	**14.64**	**421.52**	**68.45**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 01 April 2023	15.77	15.10	32.95	3.81	67.63	1.54	-
Depreciation charge for the year	7.44	6.62	13.01	0.08	27.15	0.77	-
Reversal on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**23.21**	**21.72**	**45.96**	**3.89**	**94.78**	**2.31**	**-**
Depreciation charge for the year #	5.69	1.84	13.00	1.47	22.00	0.78	-
Reversal on disposal of assets	-	-	(1.50)	-	(1.50)	-	
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**28.90**	**23.56**	**57.46**	**5.36**	**115.28**	**3.09**	**-**
Net carrying amount							
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**238.18**	**10.17**	**52.27**	**0.29**	**300.92**	**66.14**	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**232.49**	**8.57**	**55.90**	**9.28**	**306.24**	**65.36**	**-**

a) Refer to note 17 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

b) On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to use fair value of all items of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use as at 01 April 2021 and designate the same as deemed cost.

During the current year, the Company has discarded certain items of property plant and equipment. The Company has charged accelerated depreciation of INR 0.55 in this respect during the year.

4 Other intangible assets

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Computer software	Total intangible assets
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 01 April 2023	3.74	3.74
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**3.74**	**3.74**
Additions during the year	0.90	0.90
Deletions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**4.64**	**4.64**
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 01 April 2023	3.60	3.60
Amortisation expense for the year	0.14	0.14
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**3.74**	**3.74**
Amortisation expense for the year	0.05	0.05
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**3.79**	**3.79**
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**0.85**	**0.85**

a) On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to use carrying value of all items of intangible assets as at 01 April 2021 and designate the same as deemed cost.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
5 Non-current financial assets - Others		
(Unsecured considered good)		
Bank deposits (due to mature after 12 months from the reporting period)*#	6.97	7.57
Security deposits	2.83	2.17
	9.80	**9.74**

* Includes bank deposits under lien amounting to INR 6.75 (31 March 2024 - INR 7.20)
# including interest accrued on bank deposits of INR 0.22 (31 March 2024 - INR 0.37)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
6 Income tax assets (net)		
Tax deducted at source	1.19	2.18
	1.19	**2.18**

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

6 Income tax

A: The major components of income tax expense/(income) are

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(55.31)	-
	(55.31)	-

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Recognised in other comprehensive income		
Income tax on other comprehensive income	-	-
	-	-

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate (tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's domestic tax rate)

	For the year ended 31 March 2025		For the year ended 31 March 2024	
	%	Amount	%	Amount
Loss before tax		13.18		(6.23)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17	3.32	25.17	(1.57)
Tax Effect of:				
Non recognition of deferred taxes on temporary differences	-	-	950.95	(59.29)
Recognition of deferred tax	(567.25)	(74.79)	-	-
Non recognition of deferred taxes on brought forward losses lapsed due to change in shareholding	-	-	(988.48)	61.63
Others	122.57	16.16	12.36	(0.77)
Effective tax rate	**(419.51)**	**(55.31)**	-	-

C. Deferred tax assets / liabilities

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax assets		
Carry forwad business loss and Unabsorbed depreciation	89.78	94.65
Provision for employee benefits	0.85	0.87
Difference in carrying amount of borrowing between books of account and as per Income Tax Act 1961	0.73	0.37
Loss allowance for trade receivables	0.52	0.20
	91.88	**96.09**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(36.57)	(21.30)
	(36.57)	**(21.30)**
Deferred tax assets (net)*	**55.31**	**74.79**
Deferred tax asset / (liability) recognised*	**55.31**	**-**

*As at 31 March 2024, the Company had significant unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward business losses as per Income tax Act, 1961. Deferred tax assets have been recognised to the extent of deferred tax laibilities. In the current year, the management has performed reassessment of realisability of deferred tax asset and concluded that the Company is earning consistent taxable profits and there is reasonability certainty of earning sufficient taxable profits in the future period against which unabsorbed depreciation can be set off. Accordingly , deferred tax asset has been recognized in the current period.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

D. Movement in temporary differences
31 March 2025

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2024 (A)	Deferred tax differences generated and recognised during 2024- 25 (B)	Balance as at 31 March 2025 (C=A+B)
Deferred tax assets			
Carry forwad business loss and Unabsorbed depreciation	94.65	(4.87)	89.78
Provision for employee benefits	0.87	(0.02)	0.85
Loss allowance for trade receivables	0.20	0.32	0.52
Difference in carrying amount of borrowing between books of account and as per Income Tax Act 1961	0.37	0.36	0.73
	96.09	**(4.21)**	**91.88**
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(21.30)	(15.27)	(36.57)
	(21.30)	**(15.27)**	**(36.57)**
Net deferred tax asset	**74.79**	**(19.48)**	**55.31**

31 March 2024

Particulars	Balance as at 01 April 2023 (A)	Deferred tax differences generated but not recognised during 2022-23 (B)	Balance as at 31 March 2024 (C=A+B)
Deferred tax assets			
Carry forwad business loss and Unabsorbed depreciation	156.37	(61.72)	94.65
Provision for employee benefits	0.30	0.57	0.87
Loss allowance for trade receivables	0.17	0.03	0.20
Difference in carrying amount of borrowing between books of account and as per Income Tax Act 1961	0.02	0.35	0.37
	156.86	**(60.77)**	**96.09**
Deferred tax liabilities			
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(22.78)	1.48	(21.30)
	(22.78)	**1.48**	**(21.30)**
Net deferred tax asset	**134.08**	**(59.29)**	**74.79**

E. Tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation carried forward

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised with expiry date are as follows :

	As at 31 March 2024	
	Amount	**Expiry Period (FY)**
Unabsorbed depreciation	376.09	Never expire

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
7	**Other non-current assets** *(Unsecured, considered good)*		
	Prepaid expenses	0.28	0.39
	Capital advances	0.27	-
		0.55	**0.39**

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
8	**Inventories** *(valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)*		
	Food and beverages	0.60	0.69
		0.60	**0.69**

For current assets pledged against borrowings, refer note 17

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
9	**Current financial assets - Trade receivables** *(Unsecured)*		
	Trade receivables		
	-Considered good	11.96	7.98
	Unbilled revenue*		
	-Considered good	0.86	0.68
		12.82	**8.66**
	Less: Loss allowance	(0.80)	(0.19)
		12.02	**8.47**

* Net of advances from customers of INR 0.06 (31 March 2024 - INR 0.66)

Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction						
Particulars	**Unbilled Revenue**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0.86	10.69	0.49	0.58	0.10	0.10	**12.82**
Total	**0.86**	**10.69**	**0.49**	**0.58**	**0.10**	**0.10**	**12.82**

As at 31 March 2024

	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction						
Particulars	**Unbilled Revenue**	**Less than 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0.68	7.23	0.55	0.10	0.04	0.06	**8.66**
Total	**0.68**	**7.23**	**0.55**	**0.10**	**0.04**	**0.06**	**8.66**

a) The Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 35.
b) There are no disputed trade receivables as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.
c) For receivables secured against borrowings, refer note 17.
d) For receivables from related parties, refer note 34.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
10	**Current financial assets - Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	15.30	17.22
	Cash on hand	0.13	0.17
		15.43	**17.39**

For current assets pledged against borrowings, refer note 17

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
11	**Current financial assets - Loans**		
	(unsecured)		
	Loan to related party *#	-	7.84
	To parties other than related parties		
	Intercorporate loans (repayable on demand)	0.60	0.60
	Less: provision for doubtful loans	(0.60)	(0.60)
		-	-
		-	**7.84**

#Refer note 34 for related party balances.
* includes accrued interest amounting to INR Nil (31 March 2024- INR 0.24)

Incorporate loan to related parties

Particulars	Loan amount as at		Interest rate charged per annum		Repayment Terms
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	7.60	NA	11.50%	Repayable within 12 months from the date of drawdown.

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
12	**Current financial assets - Others**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Security deposits	0.48	0.48
	Other receivables	-	0.11
	Government grant	-	1.53
		0.48	**2.12**

For current assets pledged against borrowings, refer note 17

		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
13	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Advance to suppliers	1.08	0.68
	Balance with customs, excise and other authorities	6.44	0.58
	Staff advances	0.18	0.01
	Prepaid expenses #	3.59	1.83
		11.29	**3.10**
	Balance with customs, excise and other authorities, considered doubtful	0.66	0.66
	Less: allowances for doubtful advances	(0.66)	(0.66)
		-	-
		11.29	**3.10**

For current assets pledged against borrowings, refer note 17
includes current portion of non-current prepaid expenses amounting to INR 0.26 (31 March 2024 - INR 0.39)

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	53,50,000	53.50	53,50,000	53.50
	53,50,000	**53.50**	**53,50,000**	**53.50**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of INR 10 each	40,45,867	40.46	40,45,867	40.46
	40,45,867	**40.46**	**40,45,867**	**40.46**

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

	For the year ended 31 March 2025		For the year ended 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	40,45,867	40.46	40,45,867	40.46
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**40,45,867**	**40.46**	**40,45,867**	**40.46**

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having the par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as and when declared. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Shares held by holding company/entity having significant influence

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each				
SAMHI Hotels Limited, the holding company w.e.f 10 August 2023*	40,45,867	40.46	40,45,867	40.46
	40,45,867	**40.46**	**40,45,867**	**40.46**

* 1 equity share is held by Mr Gyana Das as a nominee director

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each				
SAMHI Hotels Limited, the holding company w.e.f 10 August 2023	40,45,867	100%	40,45,867	100%

e) Details of shares held by promoters

As at 31 March 2025

S No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	SAMHI Hotels Limited, the holding company w.e.f 10 August 2023	40,45,867	-	40,45,867	100%	0%
		40,45,867	**-**	**40,45,867**	**100%**	

As at 31 March 2024

S No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	SAMHI Hotels Limited, the holding company w.e.f 10 August 2023	-	40,45,867	40,45,867	100%	100%
2	ACIC Mauritius 1, the holding company till 10 August 2023	30,74,859	(30,74,859)	-	0%	-100%
3	ACIC Mauritius 2, entity having significant influence till 10 August 2023	9,71,008	(9,71,008)	-	0%	-100%
		40,45,867	**-**	**40,45,867**	**100%**	

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

15 Instruments entirely equity in nature

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity Component of Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCDs)				
Balance as at the beginning/end of the year	3,45,46,693	345.47	3,45,46,693	345.47
Total instruments entirely equity in nature	**3,45,46,693**	**345.47**	**3,45,46,693**	**345.47**

Fully Compulsory Convertible Debentures (FCCDs) held by holding company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
SAMHI Hotels Limited, the holding company w.e.f 10 August 2023	3,45,46,693	345.47	3,45,46,693	345.47
	3,45,46,693	**345.47**	**3,45,46,693**	**345.47**

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Fully Compulsory Convertible Debentures (FCCDs) of the Company	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
SAMHI Hotels Limited, the holding company w.e.f 10 August 2023	3,45,46,693	100%	3,45,46,693	100%

Details of Fully Compulsory Convertible Debentures (FCCDs) held by promoters as at 31 March 2025

S No.	Promoter Name	No. of CCCPS at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	SAMHI Hotels Limited, the holding company w.e.f 10 August 2023	3,45,46,693	-	3,45,46,693	100%	0%
		3,45,46,693	**-**	**3,45,46,693**	**100%**	**-**

Details of Fully Compulsory Convertible Debentures (FCCDs) held by promoters as at 31 March 2024

S No.	Promoter Name	No. of CCCPS at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	SAMHI Hotels Limited, the holding company w.e.f 10 August 2023	-	3,45,46,693	3,45,46,693	100%	100%
2	ACIC Mauritius 1, the holding company till 10 August 2023	3,45,46,693	(3,45,46,693)	-	0%	-100%
		-	**-**	**3,45,46,693**	**100%**	

Fully Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (FCCD)	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
936,025 (31 March 2024 - 936,025) of INR 10 each (unsecured)(note 1)	9.36	9.36
7,962,276 (31 March 2024 - 7,962,276) of INR. 10 each (unsecured)(note 2)	79.62	79.62
6,998,940 (31 March 2024 - 6,998,940) of INR 10 each (unsecured)(note 3)	69.99	69.99
1,514,040 (31 March 2024 - 1,514,040) of INR 10 each (unsecured)(note 3)	15.14	15.14
740,932 (31 March 2024 - 740,932) of INR 10 each (unsecured)(note 3)	7.41	7.41
16,052,700 (31 March 2024 - 16,052,700) of INR 10 each (unsecured)(note 4)	160.53	160.53
341,780 (31 March 2024 - 341,780) of INR 10 each (unsecured)(note 4)	3.42	3.42
	345.47	**345.47**

1 FCCD of INR 10 each having a coupon rate of SBI base rate plus 300 base points per annum were allotted on 6 April 2017 to DIH (Cyprus) SPV (No.3) Limited. Each FCCD shall get converted into one equity share of INR 10 each at the ratio of 1:9.5 on maturity on or before 10 years from the date of issue. These FCCD's do not carry any interest till the repayment of term loans from the banks and financial institution and accordingly no interest is accrued on these FCCD's till 31 March 2025. These FCCD's were transferred by DIH (Cyprus) SPV (No.3) Limited to ACIC Mauritius 1 on 31 March 2017 and then to SAMHI Hotels Limited on 10 August 2023 with same terms and conditions.

2 FCCD of INR 10 each having a coupon rate of SBI base rate plus 300 base points per annum were allotted on 22 October 2018, 22 November 2018, 31 December 2018, 5 February 2019 and 1 March 2019 to DIH (Cyprus) SPV (No.3) Limited, Each FCCD shall get converted into one equity share of INR 10 each at the ratio of 1:9.3 on or before 30 September 2028. These FCCD's do not carry any interest till the repayment of term loans from the banks and financial institution and accordingly no interest is accrued on these FCCD's till 31 March 2025. These FCCD's were transferred by DIH (Cyprus) SPV (No.3) Limited to ACIC Mauritius 1 on March 31, 2017 and then to SAMHI Hotels Limited on 10 August 2023 with same terms and conditions.

3 FCCD of INR. 10 each having a coupon rate of SBI base rate plus 300 base points per annum were allotted on 13 May 2019, 28 June 2019 and 30 September 2019 to Duet India Hotels Pte Limited. Each FCCD shall get converted into one equity share of INR 10 each at the ratio of 1:9.3 on or before 30 September 2028. These FCCD's do not carry any interest till the repayment of term loans from the banks and financial institution and accordingly no interest is accrued on these FCCD's till 31 March 2025. These FCCD's were transferred by Duet India Hotels Pte Limited to ACIC Mauritius 1 on 31 March 2017 and then to SAMHI Hotels Limited on 10 August 2023 with same terms and conditions.

4 FCCD of INR. 10 each having a coupon rate of SBI base rate plus 300 base points per annum were allotted on 1 October 2020 and 18 November 2020 to Asiya Asset Management Cayman Limited. Each FCCD shall get converted into one equity share of INR 10 each at the ratio of 1:9.3 on or before 30 September 2028. These FCCD's do not carry any interest till the repayment of term loans from the banks and financial institution and accordingly no interest is accrued on these FCCD's till 31 March 2025.These FCCD's were transferred by Asiya Asset Management Cayman Limited to ACIC Mauritius 1 on 29 December 2018 and then to SAMHI Hotels Limited on 10 August 2023 with same terms and conditions.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

16 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Securities premium	163.83	163.83
Capital contribution on behalf of the parent company	78.14	91.42
Retained earnings	(517.89)	(586.39)
	(275.92)	**(331.14)**

a) Securities premium

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	163.83	163.83
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**163.83**	**163.83**

Securities premium is received on issue of shares. It is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Capital contribution on behalf of the parent company*

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	91.42	85.82
Additions during the year	-	10.00
Repayment during the year	(13.28)	(4.40)
Balance at the end of the year	**78.14**	**91.42**

*The company had obtained inter-corporate loans from its fellow subsidiaries. Since, these loans are interest free loans and also repayable at the option of the borrower, hence these loans have been recognized as a capital contribution on behalf of the parent company.

c) Retained earnings

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	(586.39)	(580.52)
Profit/(loss) for the year	68.49	(6.23)
Transferred from other comprehensive income	0.01	0.36
Balance at the end of the year	**(517.89)**	**(586.39)**

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated losses of the Company.

d) Other comprehensive income

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (net of tax)	0.01	0.36
Transferred to retained earnings	(0.01)	(0.36)
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

Remeasurements of defined benefit liability comprises actuarial gains and losses.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

17 Non-current financial liabilities - Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Term loans from bank (secured)	311.25	316.71
Less: current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 19)	(17.21)	(2.28)
	294.04	**314.43**

a) Term loans from banks

Particulars	Carrying amount as on 31 March 2025	Carrying amount as on 31 March 2024	Sanctioned amount	Interest rate charged per annum As at 31 March 2025	Interest rate charged per annum As at 31 March 2024	Terms of repayment	Security details
IndusInd Bank Limited	196.82	195.09	306.76	7.77%-8.83%	9.68%	The loan amount is repayable in 22 structured quarterly installments, with the first repayment falling due after last business day of the first quarter of 2025 i.e. 30 June 2025 and last repayment falling due on September 30, 2030. During the previous year, the borrowings were downsell to Axis bank amounting to INR 107.40.	Secured term loan is secured by way of: 1. First mortgage and charge on all immovable properties of the Borrower together with all the structures and appurtenances thereon and thereunder, whether owned or leased (both present and future); 2. First Charge by way of hypothecation on all the current and tangible movable assets of the Borrower, including but not limited to cash flows, receivables, movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools, and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future; 3. First charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets and intangibles of the Borrower, including but not limited to, book-debts, Receivables, operating cash flows, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature, both present and future; 4. First charge by way of hypothecation over all accounts of the Borrower and the Permitted Investments or other securities; 5. A non-disposal undertaking over 21 % (twenty-one percent) of the Equity Share Capital and FCCDs held by promoters, free from any Security Interest, in form and manner satisfactory to the lenders/lender agent; 6. Pledge over the Equity Share Capital and the FCCDs held by Promoters free from any Security Interest, so as to maintain the required cover; and 7. Security by way of cross collateralisation of cash flows offered by each of the Hypothecators (Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited, Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited, Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited and Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited). 8. Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of SAMHI Hotels Limited
Axis Bank Limited	106.04	105.29	107.40	8.81%	9.07%	The loan amount is repayable in 22 structured quarterly installments, with the first repayment falling due after last business day of the first quarter of 2025 i.e. 30 June 2025. During the previous year, the borrowings were downsell to Axis bank amounting to INR 107.40.	Secured term loan is secured by way of: 1. First mortgage and charge on all immovable properties of the Borrower together with all the structures and appurtenances thereon and thereunder, whether owned or leased (both present and future); 2. First Charge by way of hypothecation on all the current and tangible movable assets of the Borrower, including but not limited to cash flows, receivables, movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools, and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future; 3. First charge by way of hypothecation on all current assets and intangibles of the Borrower, including but not limited to, book-debts, Receivables, operating cash flows, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature, both present and future; 4. First charge by way of hypothecation over all accounts of the Borrower and the Permitted Investments or other securities; 5. A non-disposal undertaking over 21 % (twenty-one percent) of the Equity Share Capital and FCCDs held by promoters, free from any Security Interest, in form and manner satisfactory to the lenders/lender agent; 6. Pledge over the Equity Share Capital and the FCCDs held by Promoters free from any Security Interest, so as to maintain the required cover; and 7. Security by way of cross collateralisation of cash flows offered by each of the Hypothecators (Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited, Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited, Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited and Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited). 8. Unconditional and irrevocable corporate guarantee of SAMHI Hotels Limited
IndusInd Bank Limited (ECLGS)	8.38	16.34	17.10	9.25%	9.25%	The loan amount is repayable in 48 structured monthly installments, with the first repayment falling due on November 30, 2023. However during the current year, the Company has prepaid part of its facility.	Secured working capital term loan from bank (ECLGS) is secured by way of a second charge over the security mentioned above.

b) The Company did not have any defaults in the repayment of loans and interest. There has been no loan covenant defaults during the current year and previous year.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

18	**Non-current provisions**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Gratuity (refer note 27)	0.13	0.08
	Compensated absences (refer note 27)	0.28	0.48
		0.41	**0.56**

19	**Current financial liabilities - Borrowings**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
	(Secured)		
	Overdraft facilities from bank *	-	0.36
	Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 17)	17.21	2.28
	(Unsecured)		
	Intercorporate borrowing from related parties (refer note 34) **	3.00	7.30
		20.21	**9.94**

* includes interest accrued on overdraft amounting to INR Nil (31 March 2024 - INR 0.03)
** includes accrued interest amounting to INR Nil (31 March 2024 - INR 0.30)

Overdraft facilities from banks					
Particulars	**Sanctioned amount**	**Interest rate charged per annum**		**Terms of repayment**	**Security details**
		As at 31 March 2025	**As at 31 March 2024**		
IndusInd Bank Limited	10.00	8.83%	9.25%	Repayable on demand	Same as mentioned in note 17

Incorporate borrowings from related parties					
Particulars	**Amount**		**Interest rate charged per annum**		**Terms of repayment**
	As at 31 March 2025	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**	
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	5.50	NA	11.50%	Repayable within 12 months from the date of drawdown
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	1.50	NA	11.50%	
SAMHI Hotels Limited	3.00	-	NA	NA	Interest free loan repayble on demand

20	**Current financial liabilities - Trade payables**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
	Trade payables		
	- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)	5.52	3.88
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	40.23	21.52
		45.75	**25.40**

(a) Refer note 37 for disclosures under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED).
(b) Refer note 34 for related party balances.
(c) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in note 35.

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	**Accrued expenses**	**Outstanding for following period from due date of transaction**				**Total**
		Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) MSME	-	5.52	-	-	-	**5.52**
(ii) Others	7.76	31.96	0.20	0.31	-	**40.23**
Total	**7.76**	**37.48**	**0.20**	**0.31**	**-**	**45.75**

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	**Accrued expenses**	**Outstanding for following period from due date of transaction**				**Total**
		Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
(i) MSME	-	3.88	-	-	-	**3.88**
(ii) Others	8.94	7.30	1.46	0.38	3.44	**21.52**
Total	**8.94**	**11.18**	**1.46**	**0.38**	**3.44**	**25.40**

The Company does not have any disputed dues which are payable as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

21	**Current financial liabilities - Others**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
	Employee related payables	2.49	4.23
	Payable for capital assets	2.87	1.78
	Other payables*	-	3.33
		5.36	**9.34**

*Refer note 34 for related party balances.

22	**Other current liabilities**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
	Advance from customers	0.10	2.98
	Statutory dues payable	2.99	1.18
		3.09	**4.16**

23	**Current provisions**	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Gratuity (refer note 27)	0.04	0.03
	Compensated absences (refer note 27)	0.21	0.31
		0.25	**0.34**

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
24	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of services		
	- Room revenue	161.92	142.94
	- Food and beverage revenue	40.72	39.15
	- Recreation and other services	5.35	5.56
		207.99	**187.65**

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Disaggregation of revenue information		
a) Revenue based on services		
-Revenue from services transferred to customers at a point of time	207.99	187.65
-Revenue from services transferred to customers over time	-	-
	207.99	**187.65**
b) Revenue based on services		
-Contracted price revenue/ revenue from contract with customers	207.99	187.65
	207.99	**187.65**

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for which revenue is recognized when the performance obligation is completed. Advance collection is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. This includes advances received from the customer towards rooms / restaurant/ banquets. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on room stay/ sale of food and beverage / provision of banquet services. Excess of revenue over invoicing is recorded as unbilled revenue. Revenue recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is same as the contracted price.

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Contract Liabilities		
Advance from customers	0.10	2.98

The amount of revenue INR 2.98 (31 March 2024 INR 0.33) recognised in the reporting period was included in the advance from customers balance at the beginning of the period.

Contract assets		
Trade receivables	12.02	8.47

Note:
1. Considering the nature of business of the Company, the above trade receivables is converted into cash within the same operating cycle.
2. Revenue recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss is same as the contracted price.

		For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
25	**Other income**		
	Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost		
	- on bank deposits	0.52	0.41
	- on loan to fellow subsidiaries	0.75	0.26
	Government grant	-	1.53
	Provision no longer required written back	2.29	1.78
	Interest on income tax refund	0.12	0.10
	Miscellaneous income	0.11	-
	Gain on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	0.35	-
		4.14	**4.08**

		For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
26	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Consumption of food and beverages		
	Inventory at the beginning of the year	0.69	1.15
	Add: Purchases during the year	14.18	10.27
	Inventory at the end of the year	(0.60)	(0.69)
		14.27	**10.73**

		For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
27	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	23.93	21.38
	Contribution to provident fund and other funds (refer 'a' below)	1.68	1.58
	Compensated absences (refer 'b' below)	0.08	0.49
	Staff welfare expenses	7.19	8.67
		32.88	**32.12**

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund, Labour Welfare Fund and Employees' State Insurance, which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to profit or loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund, Labour Welfare Fund and Employees' State Insurance for the year aggregated to INR 1.68 (31 March 2024 - INR 1.58).

b. Compensated absences (other than long term employee benefits)

The principal assumptions used in determining the obligation are as given below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
	%	%
Discounting rate p.a.	6.49	7.15
Salary growth rate p.a.	5.50	10.00
Refer note below for mortality assumptions		

c. Defined Benefit Plan

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. 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 as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is not funded.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, inherent interest rate risk , longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

Interest rate risk

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

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognized in profit or loss and amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet for the said plan:

i) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Current service cost	0.05	0.03
Interest cost	0.01	0.03
Total expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**0.07**	**0.06**

ii) Remeasurements recognized directly in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year		
- changes in demographic assumptions	(0.28)	(0.20)
- changes in financial assumptions	(0.18)	0.01
- changes in experience adjustments	0.47	(0.17)
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	**0.01**	**(0.36)**

iii) Change in present value of benefit obligation

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	0.11	0.41
Current service cost	0.04	0.03
Interest cost	0.01	0.03
Actuarial (gain)/loss	0.01	(0.36)
Benefits paid	-	-
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	**0.17**	**0.11**

iv) Amounts to be recognised in Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	0.17	0.11
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net liability recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(0.17)**	**(0.11)**

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Non-current	0.13	0.08
Current	0.04	0.03

v) The principal assumptions used in determining the gratuity benefit obligation are as given below

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
	%	%
Discounting rate p.a. (i)	6.49	7.15
Salary growth rate p.a. (ii)	5.50	10.00

(i) The discount rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities.
(ii) The salary growth rate takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

Demographic assumptions	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
Retirement Age (years)	58	60
Mortality Table	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Withdrawal Rate	**%**	**%**
Ages		
Up to 30 Years	72	72
From 31 to 44 years	72	72
Above 44 years	72	72

vi) The Company best estimate of expense for the next year is INR 0.06 (31 March 2024 - INR 0.05)

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	31 March 2025	
	Increase *	**Decrease ***
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(0.01)	0.01
Salary growth rate (0.5% movement)	0.01	(0.01)

	31 March 2024	
	Increase *	**Decrease ***
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(0.01)	0.01
Salary growth rate (0.5% movement)	0.01	(0.01)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

* Positive amount represents increase in provision
*Negative amount represents decrease in provision

(Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 1.05 years (31 March 2024: 1.11 years).

Sensitivity changes due to withdrawal and mortality are not material and hence not disclosed.

There was no change in the method and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

g) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	**As at 31 March 2025**	**As at 31 March 2024**
Year		
0-1 year	0.04	0.03
1-2 year	0.05	0.02
2-3 year	0.02	0.01
3-4 year	0.01	0.01
4-5 year	-	0.01
5-6 year	-	-
More than 6 year	0.05	0.03
	0.17	**0.11**

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

28	Finance costs	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
	Interest expense on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
	- Loan from related party *	0.39	0.33
	- Loans from banks	29.09	30.60
	Other finance costs	0.38	0.33
		29.86	**31.26**

*Refer note 34 for related party balances.

29	Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	22.00	27.15
	Depreciation of right-of-use assets (refer note 3)	0.78	0.77
	Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	0.05	0.14
		22.83	**28.06**

30	Other expenses	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
	Repair and maintenance		
	- Building	1.94	1.45
	- Machinery	6.65	3.58
	- Others	2.10	2.50
	Brand, license and marketing fees	17.63	24.50
	Communication	1.78	1.79
	Consumption of stores and supplies	8.54	9.51
	Contractual labour	5.22	4.18
	Printing and stationery	1.20	0.88
	Insurance	0.78	1.07
	Legal and professional fees#	14.25	4.30
	Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	-	0.20
	Management and incentive fees#	5.39	8.19
	Payment to auditors *	1.62	1.46
	Power, fuel and water	18.54	20.51
	Loss allowance for trade receivables	0.61	0.11
	Rates and taxes	1.44	3.65
	Training expenses	0.79	-
	Travelling and conveyance	3.89	2.73
	Miscellaneous expenses	6.74	5.18
		99.11	**95.79**

refer note 34 for related party transactions.

***Payment to auditors (excluding taxes)**		
As Auditors		
Statutory audit	1.43	1.28
Reimbursement of expenses	0.14	0.13
Other services	0.05	0.05
	1.62	**1.46**

31 Earnings/ (Loss) per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Net profit/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders	68.49	(6.23)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic EPS	77,58,446	77,58,446
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of diluted EPS	77,58,446	77,58,446
Nominal value of equity share (INR)	10	10
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (INR)	8.83	(0.80)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (INR)	8.83	(0.80)

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Reconciliation of net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
Net profit/(loss) after tax as per Statement of profit and loss	68.49	(6.23)
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders	**68.49**	**(6.23)**

Calculation of weighted average number of shares for basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Number	Weighted Average
Equity Shares	40,45,867	40,45,867
Instruments entirely equity in nature		
Fully compulsory convertible debentures	37,12,579	37,12,579
	77,58,446	**77,58,446**

Calculation of weighted average number of shares for basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Number	Weighted Average
Equity Shares	40,45,867	40,45,867
Instruments entirely equity in nature		
Fully compulsory convertible debentures	37,12,579	37,12,579
	77,58,446	**77,58,446**

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

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

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and others, and not provided for (net of advances) as at year end.	0.80	-

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

33 Operating Segments

The Holding Company's Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') w.e.f 10 August 2023, since he is responsible for all major decisions w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget, planning, alliance, merger, acquisition and expansion of any new facility. Till 10 August 2023, the Directors were identified as CODM. CODM has examined the Company's performance from product and geographic perspective and has identified a single business segment i.e. "Developing and running of hotels", hence no specific disclosures have been made.

A. Information about products and services
The Company primarily deals in one business namely "Developing and running of hotels", therefore product wise revenue disclosure is not applicable.

B. Information about geographical areas
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 which would amount to 10 per cent or more of the entity’s revenue.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

34 Related party disclosures

a) Related party and nature of related party relationship where control exists

Description of relationship	**Name of the Party**
Ultimate holding company	Asiya Capital Investments Company, K.S.C.P. (till 10 August 2023)
Holding Company	ACIC Mauritius 1 (till 10 August 2023)
Entity having significant influence	ACIC Mauritius 2 (till 10 August 2023)
Holding Company	SAMHI Hotels Limited (w.e.f 10 August 2023)

b) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place

Description of relationship	**Name of the Party**
Fellow Subsidiary	Duet India Hotels (Chennai OMR) Private Limited (till 19 February 202
Fellow Subsidiary	Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	CASPIA Hotels Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	SAMHI Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	SAMHI JV Business Hotels Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited *
Fellow Subsidiary	Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	ACIC Advisory Private Limited

* includes transactions and balance of erstwhile Duet India Hotels (Bangalore) Private Limited, now amalgamated with Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited pursuant to Scheme of Amalgamation approved by the Registrar of Companies ('ROC'), NCT of Delhi and Haryana on 04 November 2024.

c) Related party transactions during the current year/previous year

Particulars	**Holding Company**		**Fellow Subsidiary**	
	31 March 2025	**31 March 2024**	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2024**
Management fees expenses				
ACIC Advisory Private Limited	-	-	-	8.19
Capital contribution on behalf of the parent company received				
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	-	2.00
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	-	-	8.00
Intercorporate borrowing from related parties				
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	-	5.50
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	-	-	1.50
SAMHI Hotels Limited	18.40	-	-	-
Capital contribution on behalf of the parent company repaid				
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	2.50	2.00
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	-	10.80	-
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	-	-	2.40
Intercorporate loan given to related parties				
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	-	-	7.60
Interest accrued on intercorporate loan to related parties				
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	-	0.67	0.26
Intercorporate loan given to related parties received back				
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	-	8.53	-
Intercorporate borrowing from related parties repaid				
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	-		-
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	6.00	-
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	-	1.58	-
SAMHI Hotels Limited	15.40	-	-	-
Interest accrued on intercorporate loan from related parties				
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	0.28	0.24
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	-	0.07	0.09
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	-	-	-
Legal and professional fees (including amount capitalised in capital work-in progress)				
SAMHI Hotels Limited	13.21	-	-	-

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Advance to vendor				
ACIC Advisory Private Limited	-	-	-	3.68
Reimbursement of expenses received				
SAMHI Hotels Limited	-	0.07	-	-
CASPIA Hotels Private Limited	-	-	0.08	-
Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited	-	-	0.49	-
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	0.02	-
SAMHI Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited	-	-	0.51	-
SAMHI JV Business Hotels Private Limited	-	-	1.31	-
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company				
SAMHI Hotels Limited	-	0.95	-	-

d) Related party balances as at year end

Particulars	**Holding Company**		**Fellow Subsidiary**	
	31 March 2025	**31 March 2024**	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2024**
Capital contribution on behalf of the parent company				
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	58.07	60.56
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	-	20.07	30.86
Advance to vendor				
Duet india Hotels (Ahamedabad) Private Limited	-	-	-	0.01
Fully Compulsory Convertible Debentures (FCCDs)				
SAMHI Hotels Limited	345.47	345.47	-	-
Short-term borrowings (including accrued interest)				
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	-	5.72
Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited	-	-	-	1.58
Intercorporate borrowing from related parties				
SAMHI Hotels Limited	3.00	-	-	-
Intercorporate loan given to related parties				
Duet India Hotels (Navi Mumbai) Private Limited	-	-	-	7.84
Other payables				
Duet India Hotels (Chennai OMR) Private Limited	-	-	-	2.18
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	1.15	1.15
Trade payables				
SAMHI Hotels Limited	11.07	-	-	-
CASPIA Hotels Private Limited	-	-	0.08	-
Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited	-	-	0.49	-
Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited	-	-	0.02	-
SAMHI Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited	-	-	0.17	-
SAMHI JV Business Hotels Private Limited	-	-	1.31	-
ACIC Advisory Private Limited (including provision)	-	-	-	2.59

The Company has provided securities during the year on behalf of following fellow subsidiary:

Particulars	**31 March 2025**	**31 March 2024**
– Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited (Represents the limit sanctioned by bank for fellow subsidiary on account of security given by the company)	135.00	-

a) There is a security by way of cross collateralisation of cash flows offerred by the Company in respect of existing borrowings obtained by its fellow subsidiaries from banks.
b) In the current year, SAMHI Hotels Limited has provided a corporate guarantee to IndusInd and Axis Bank as lien w.e.f. 03 July 2024. Further, Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited had provided fixed deposit for an aggregate amount of INR 250.00 (plus capitalized interest) to IndusInd Bank as lien till the time corporate guarantee was provided by SAMHI Hotels Limited.

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

35 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A) Financial instruments by category and fair value

The below table summarizes the judgements 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.

Particulars	31 March 2025			
	Level of Hierarchy	**Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)**	**Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**	**Amortised Cost**
Financial assets				
Non-current				
Other financial assets		-	-	9.80
Current				
Trade receivables		-	-	12.02
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	15.43
Other financial assets		-	-	0.48
Total financial assets		-	-	**37.73**
Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Borrowings	Level 2	-	-	294.04
Current				
Borrowings	Level 2	-	-	20.21
Trade payables		-	-	45.75
Other financial liabilities		-	-	5.36
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**365.36**

Particulars	31 March 2024			
	Level of Hierarchy	**Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)**	**Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**	**Amortised Cost**
Financial assets				
Non-current				
Other financial assets		-	-	9.74
Current				
Trade receivables		-	-	8.47
Cash and cash equivalents		-	-	17.39
Loans				7.84
Other financial assets				2.12
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**45.56**
Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Borrowings	Level 2	-	-	314.43
Current				
Borrowings	Level 2	-	-	9.94
Trade payables		-	-	25.40
Other financial liabilities		-	-	9.34
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**359.11**

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, security deposits, margin money deposits, unbilled revenue, 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.

Interest rates on non-current borrowings (borrowings from banks) are equivalent to the market rate. Such borrowings are at floating rates which are reset at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such borrowings approximates fair value.

Fair valuation of non-current financial assets and liabilities has been disclosed to be same as carrying value as there is no significant difference between carrying value and fair value.
The company has not done any hedging transactions during the year.

B) Measurement of fair values

There are no transfer between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

C) Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Holding Company's Chief Financial Officer under the directions of the board of directors implements financial risk management policies across the Company. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, to monitor risks and adherence to limits in order to minimize the financial impact of such risks. The risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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

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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings obligations with floating interest rates.
The Company evaluates the interest rates in the market on regular basis to explore the option of refinancing of the borrowings of the Company. Moreover, majority of the Company's borrowings are primarily linked to floating interest rates, thereby resulting in the adjustments of its borrowing costs in line with the market interest.

Exposure to interest rate risk
The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit (loss) before tax
31 March 2025		
Term loans from banks and financial institutions	100bp	(3.08)
Term loans from banks and financial institutions	-100bp	3.08
31 March 2024		
Term loans from banks and financial institutions	100bp	(3.23)
Term loans from banks and financial institutions	-100bp	3.23

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

b.Currency risk
Currency risk for the Company is the risk that the future cash outflows on account of payables for management fees and other expenditure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies. The Management evaluates foreign exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions on periodic basis and follows appropriate risk management policies.

Exposure to currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

31 March 2025	Currency	Amount in foreign curreny (in millions)	Amount in INR (in millions)
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	USD	0.22	18.72

31 March 2024	Currency	Amount in foreign curreny (in millions)	Amount in INR (in millions)
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	USD	0.04	3.52

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit/ (loss) before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities:

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit (loss) before tax
31 March 2025	100bp	(0.19)
	-100bp	0.19
31 March 2024	100bp	(0.04)
	-100bp	0.04

2. Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure. The Company has credit policies in place and the exposures to these credit risks are monitored on an ongoing basis.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances with banks and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating.

The Company has given security deposits to various statutory authorities and to vendors for securing services from them and rental deposits for employee accommodations. Further, the Company has other receivable balances outstanding as at year end from vendors against cost reimbursement. The Company does not expect any default from these parties and accordingly the risk of default is negligible or nil.

In respect of credit exposures from trade receivables, the Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. The balances are reviewed regularly and follow ups are made for overdue balances.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade receivables. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or legal entity, their geographical location, industry and existence of previous financial difficulties, if any.

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
• the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full; or
• the financial asset is more than two years past due.

The provision matrix used for determining loss allowance on trade receivables as at 31 March 2025 is 0-180 days: 1.17% (31 March 2024: 0.34%), 180-365 days: 28.53% (31 March 2024: 5.62%), 366-547 days: 39.78% (31 March 2024: 18.46%), 548-729 days: 61.20% (31 March 2024: 62.05%), >= 730 days: 100% (31 March 2024: 100%).

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision

Trade receivables	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Opening balance	(0.19)	(0.08)
Change in loss allowance	(0.61)	(0.11)
Closing balance	**(0.80)**	**(0.19)**

Loans	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Opening balance	0.60	0.60
Change in loss allowance	-	-
Closing balance	**0.60**	**0.60**

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to Company's reputation. The treasury function of the Company is controlled centrally.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt refinancing plans, undrawn committed borrowing facilities and covenant compliance.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted:

		Contractual cash flows				
31 March 2025	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**0-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Non-current borrowings	294.04	297.95	-	32.86	156.48	108.61
Current borrowings	20.21	20.21	20.21	-	-	-
Current Trade payables	45.75	45.75	45.75	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	5.36	5.36	5.36	-	-	-
	365.36	**369.27**	**71.32**	**32.86**	**156.48**	**108.61**

		Contractual cash flows				
31 March 2024	**Carrying amount**	**Total**	**0-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Non-current borrowings	314.43	321.02	-	20.63	130.03	170.36
Current borrowings	9.94	9.94	9.94	-	-	-
Trade payables	25.40	25.40	25.40	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	9.34	9.34	9.34	-	-	-
	359.11	**365.70**	**44.68**	**20.63**	**130.03**	**170.36**

(All amounts are in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

36 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Board of Directors of the Holding company seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position. The Company monitors capital using loan to value (LTV) method to ensure that the loan to value does not increase beyond 65% on any given reporting date at Group level. Loan includes the current and non-current borrowings and Value refers to the market capitalisation of the Group.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

As a part of its capital management policy, the Company did not have any defaults in the repayment of loans and interest for the current year. The loan covenants have been tested for Duet India Hotels (Hyderabad) Private Limited, Duet India Hotels (Chennai) Private Limited, Duet India Hotels (Jaipur) Private Limited, Duet India Hotels (Pune) Private Limited and Duet India Hotels (Ahmedabad) Private Limited on consolidated basis and there have been no loan covenant defaults during the current year and previous year.

37 Disclosures under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Dues to micro, small and medium suppliers		
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year:		
Principal	5.35	3.88
Interest	0.05	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-
The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	6.25	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	0.12	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.17	-
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.	-	-

The management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company.

38 Ratios as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013:

Ratio	In times/%	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Increase/ decrease %
(a) Current Ratio	In times	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	0.53	0.81	-34%
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	In times	Total Borrowings	Total Equity	2.86	5.92	-52%
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	In times	Earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amortisation and tax	Finance costs paid + Principal repayments of long term borrowings	1.83	1.88	-3%
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	In %	Profit/ (Loss) for the year	Average Total Equity	83.13%	-11.34%	833%
(e) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	In times	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	20.30	21.10	-4%
(f) Trade payables turnover ratio	In times	Purchases + Other expenses	Average Trade Payables	3.18	3.58	-11%
(g) Net capital turnover ratio	In times	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	(9.37)	(11.41)	-18%
(h) Net profit ratio	In %	Profit/ (Loss) for the year	Revenue from operations	32.93%	-3.32%	1091%
(i) Return on Capital employed	In %	Profit/ (Loss) before interest and taxes	Capital Employed : Tangible Net Worth + Total Borrowing	10.16%	6.60%	54%

Explanations to variance in ratios:

Current Ratio	Current ratio has been decreased due to increase in trade payables and current borrowings in current year.
Debt- Equity Ratio	Since the variance is less than 25% there is no requirement to disclose the reason.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Since the variance is less than 25% there is no requirement to disclose the reason.
Return on Equity Ratio	Improvement in return on equity ratio is on account of improvement in business performance during the current year.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Since the variance is less than 25% there is no requirement to disclose the reason.
Trade Payable Turnover	Since the variance is less than 25% there is no requirement to disclose the reason.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Since the variance is less than 25% there is no requirement to disclose the reason.
Net profit ratio	Improvement in net profit ratio is on account of improvement in business performance during the current year.
Return on Capital employed	Return on capital employed has been improved due to increase in operating margin during the year.

The Company has not presented the following ratios due to the reasons given below:

(1) Inventory turnover ratio: Since the proportion of such inventory value is insignificant to total assets.
(2) Return on investments: Since the Company invests surplus temporary funds in short-term bank deposits and the income generated from it is insignificant to total revenue.

39 Recent issued accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 7th May 2025, MCA issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which made certain amendments to Ind AS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, effective from 1 April 2025. These amendments define currency exchangeability and include guidance on estimating spot exchange rates when a currency is not exchangeable. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

40 Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company 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 does not have any 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 and Group is not a CIC as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

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

(x) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017".

(xi) The Company has used the borrowings from bank and financial institution for the specific purpose for which it was taken.

(xii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(xiii) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during current or previous year.

(xiv) The Company is not required to submit quarterly returns or statements with banks during the current or previous year.

(xv) The title deeds of immovable property disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company. However, original title deeds are under lien with lender.

(xvi) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013) either severally or jointly with any other person that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

41 Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits received Presidential assent on 28 September 2020. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on 13 November 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 statements when the Code and Rules

The notes from note 1 to note 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Ankush Goel Digitally signed by Ankush Goel Date: 2025.05.28 20:10:51 +05'30'

Ankush Goel
Partner
Membership No.: 505121

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

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

AYUSH SINGHAL Digitally signed by AYUSH SINGHAL Date: 2025.05.28 18:31:59 +05'30'

Ayush Singhal
Director
DIN: 10613564

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025

SIMRANJEET SINGH Digitally signed by SIMRANJEET SINGH Date: 2025.05.28 18:32:10 +05'30'

Simranjeet Singh
Director
DIN: 08083337

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28 May 2025